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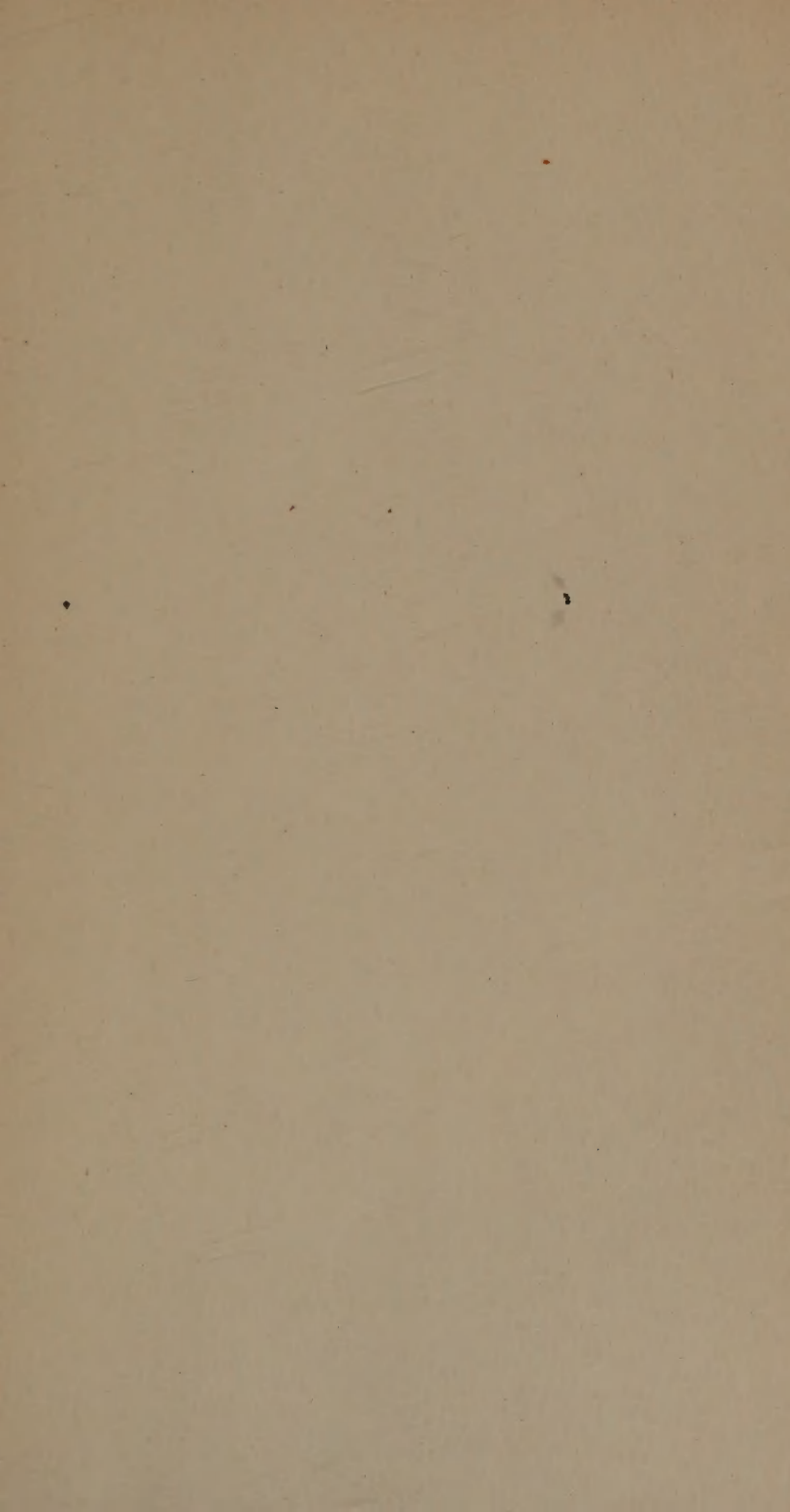
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JOURNAL

OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH DELEGATED

GENERAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HELD IN

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, MAY 1-MAY 29, 1912

EDITED BY

REV. JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, D.D.

Secretary of the General Conference



THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

NEW YORK

CINCINNATI

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California

ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

RESOLVED, *That the Secretary of the General Conference be authorized to edit the Journal of this Conference for publication; that he be authorized to make such verbal changes in the phraseology of the Journal as may be necessary to correctness and uniformity, but not so as to change the meaning of any action of the General Conference; and that the published copy, properly certified by him, be the Official Journal of this General Conference.* (Journal, page 330.)

RESOLVED, *That the Publishing Agents be instructed to send a copy of the Journal of this General Conference to each delegate, to each Bishop, to each college, seminary, and theological school of the Church, and to each Fraternal Delegate.*

(Journal, page 336.)

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GENERAL CONFERENCE OFFICERS

BISHOPS

THOMAS BOWMAN	JOHN L. NUELSEN
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WILLIAM F. ANDERSON	RICHARD J. COOKE
WILBUR P. THIRKIELD	

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

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JOSEPH C. HARTZELL	MERRIMAN C. HARRIS
FRANK W. WARNE	JOHN W. ROBINSON
ISAIAH B. SCOTT	WILLIAM P. EVELAND

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NATHAN S. BROWN	SAMUEL M. THOMPSON
EDWARD B. BURROUGHS	LI DIONG CUI

DELEGATES AND RESERVES ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1912

Arranged according to Conferences and Orders, and in the order of their election. Figures in parenthesis () indicate size of the delegation.

Alabama. (2)—*Ministerial*, John L. Brasher. Reserve, William M. Croman.

Lay, Arthur D. Peck. Reserve, James I. Morton.

Arkansas. (2)—*Ministerial*, Thomas Mason. Reserve, Joseph M. Cartel.

Lay, John H. Shook. Reserve, William Jenkins.

Atlanta. (4)—*Ministerial*, Madison C. B. Mason, Charles L. Johnson. Reserves, John P. Wragg, Patrick H. Travis.

Lay, Luther J. Price, Alonzo M. Wilkins. Reserves, Robert J. Simmons, Phillip L. Green.

Austin. (2)—*Ministerial*, John F. Boeye. Reserve, David T. Summerville.

Lay, Frank Jensen. Reserve, Ernest Severin.

Baltimore. (10)—*Ministerial*, John F. Goucher, James C. Nicholson, Joseph St. C. Neal, Whitford L. McDowell, C. Herbert Richardson. Reserves, George C. Bacon, Edward L. Watson, John W. R. Sumwalt.

Lay, William H. Anderson, Summerfield Baldwin, John T. Stone, John W. Young, Thomas H. Anderson. Reserves, Henry S. Dulaney, George W. F. Swartzell, Sewell S. Watts.

Bengal. (2)—*Ministerial*, George S. Henderson. Reserve, Gottlieb Schaeenzlin.

Lay, Benjamin R. Barber. Reserve, Charles J. Pritchard.

Blue Ridge. (2)—*Ministerial*, James F. Matney. Reserve, Adolphus Graybeal.

Lay, Robert C. Kennedy. Reserve, Charles R. Harris.

Bombay. (2)—*Ministerial*, Lewis E. Linzell. Reserve, William E. Robbins.

Lay, William Mathie. Reserve, James Cumming.

California. (12)—*Ministerial*, Freeman D. Bovard, Simeon D. Hutsiniller, George W. White, Horace E. Beeks, Charles E. Irons, William W. Guth. Reserves, William C. Evans, George L. Pearson, John Stephens.

Lay, Rolla V. Watt, Mrs. Jessie D. Westenberg, Charles H. J. Truman, George D. Kellogg, John P. Holland, David C. Crumney. Reserves, Harry Morton, Joseph Forderer, Charles B. Perkins.

California German. (2)—*Ministerial*, Otto Wilke. Reserve, William Schuldt.

Lay, Ferdinand M. Reiche. Reserve, John Huber.

Central Alabama. (4)—*Ministerial*, Edward M. Jones, Alexander P. Camphor. Reserves, George W. Lewis, Walter H. Nelson.

Lay, Stephen E. Moses, William C. Davis. Reserves, John H. Redrick, Henry C. Binford.

Central China. (1)—*Ministerial*, Robert C. Beebe. Reserve, Harry F. Rowe.

(No Lay Delegate elected.)

Central German. (6)—*Ministerial*, Elias Roser, Albert J. Nast, Charles Treuschel. Reserves, John Oetjen, Oscar Rogatzky.

Lay, John S. Schneider, Louis C. Fritsche. (One missing.) Reserves, John W. Ingold, Edmund L. Huber.

Central Illinois. (10)—*Ministerial*, Joe Bell, Alexander Smith, Reuben B. Williams, J. Wellington Frizzelle, Orvis T. Dwinell. Reserves, Samuel Van Pelt, David S. McCown.

Lay, Seymour L. McCrory, William A. Rankin, Walter A. Wyatt, John S. Reece, Charles W. Bridgford. Reserves, Charles H. Long, Samuel L. Tompkins, Albert A. Reynolds.

Central Missouri. (4)—*Ministerial*, Benjamin F. Abbott, Richard E. Gillum. Reserves, Austin H. Higgs, Richard Davis.

Lay, Azo W. Craddock, Lewis M. Clark. Reserves, Henry L. Billups, Elijah J. Cooper.

Central New York. (10)—*Ministerial*, Frederick T. Keeney, Edmund M. Mills, Wallace E. Brown, Lyford S. Boyd, George E. Hutchings. Reserves, Charles E. Jewell, Samuel F. Sanford.

Lay, Frank D. Boynton, Francis E. Baldwin, Francis M. McFall, George E. Thorpe, Everett W. Ferguson. Reserves, Judson L. Transue, Miss Mary M. Queal, Eugene A. Beach.

Central Ohio. (10)—*Ministerial*, Albert E. Smith, David H. Bailey, Christian R. Havighurst, Elwood O. Crist, Jonas F. Harshbarger. Reserves, William McK. Brackney, James H. Fitzwater, Melvin M. Figley.

Lay, John M. Killits, Mrs. Delia L. Williams, Emery L. Durbin, George E. Whitney, Warren O. Allen. Reserves, Asbury LeSourd, Louis E. Justus, Russel B. Heller.

Central Pennsylvania. (12)—*Ministerial*, Horace L. Jacobs, Emory M. Stevens, Benjamin C. Conner, William P. Eveland, Joseph F. Anderson, Barnett H. Hart. Reserves, Augustus S. Fasick, Benjamin H. Mosser, James H. Morgan.

Lay, Harry E. Buckingham, Herbert T. Ames, Sterling W. Dickson, Robert A. Zentmyer, Harrie A. Hutchison, Thomas H. Murray. Reserves, George G. Hutchison, J. E. McDowell, James C. Brown.

Central Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Karl H. Elmstrom. Reserve, John W. Swenson.

Lay, Warner Liedblad. Reserve, Julius G. Olson.

Central Tennessee. (2)—*Ministerial*, Virgil Pafford. Reserve, Ulysses G. Paschal.

Lay, Jesse L. Dann. Reserve, Early H. Dowdy.

Chicago German. (4)—*Ministerial*, Henry C. Loeppert, Arthur Breslich. Reserves, William J. Weber, Frank T. Enderis.

Lay, Ernest Ludwig, William E. Bletsch. Reserves, Louis Appel, Joseph W. Staudenbauer.

Chile. (2)—*Ministerial*, William F. Rice. Reserve, Roberto Elphick.

Lay, Mrs. Ida T. Arms. Reserve, Mrs. Emma P. Rice.

Cincinnati. (10)—*Ministerial*, Adna B. Leonard, Henry C. Jameison, Valorous F. Brown, Wilbur P. Thirkield, Cyrus M. VanPelt. Reserves, George W. DuBois, Herbert Welch, John A. Story.

Lay, Oran F. Hypes, Isaac D. Jones, Charles W. Bennett, Charles L. Swain, Frank L. Cook. Reserves, Roy A. Haynes, Edward E. Shipley.

Colorado. (8)—*Ministerial*, Henry A. Buchtel, Ruluf A. Chase, Frank R. Hollenback, Charles B. Wilcox. Reserves, David D. Forsyth, Claudius B. Spencer, John J. Lace.

Lay, William M. Hartman, Thomas P. Barber, George Hetherington, Herbert O. Smith. Reserves, Benjamin F. Salzer, L. Wirt Markham, William H. Conklin.

Columbia River. (8)—*Ministerial*, Clarence O. Kimball, Robert Warner, Charles E. Gibson, Walton Skipworth. Reserves, Henry Brown, Ulysses F. Hawk, Amos A. Luce.

Lay, Robert L. Brainard, David H. Cox, Samuel E. Notson, Mrs. Luella M. Smith. Reserves, John L. Hughes, John F. Corner, James C. Cunningham.

Dakota. (6)—*Ministerial*, Thomas Nicholson, Gary T. Notson, Arthur C. Shepherd. Reserves, Samuel F. Kerfoot, John P. Jenkins, John S. Hoagland.

Lay, Robert S. Vessey, William Carpenter, Silas E. Morris. Reserves, Fielder S. Brown, James M. Johnson, Phillip Lawrence.

Delaware. (6)—*Ministerial*, Charles A. Tindley, Storer S. Jolly, James H. Scott. Reserves, William C. Jason, Frederick J. Handy.

Lay, Herbert S. Wilson, George L. Waters, Charles H. Colburn. Reserves, Horatio W. Jones, Amelia C. Brinkly, Anna B. Clark.

Denmark. (2)—*Ministerial*, Lauritz C. Larsen. Reserve, Anton Bast.

Lay, Carl C. Thaarup. Reserve, Lars Damm.

Des Moines. (12)—*Ministerial*, Orien W. Fifer, Edmund M. Holmes, Anthony E. Slothower, Albert H. Collins, Amos E. Griffith, Elmer W. McDade. Reserves, Charles W. Baxter, George W. L. Brown, Elmer E. Ilgen Fritz.

Lay, Harry E. Hopper, Charles R. Benedict, Charles E. Kellogg, Daniel M. Woodfill, John R. Larson, Mrs. Martha S. Beall. Reserves, Edward B. Evans, Charles J. Burdette, Orien A. Bartholomew.

Detroit. (16)—*Ministerial*, George Elliott, Frederick D. Leete, Arthur W. Stalker, A. Raymond Johns, Charles B. Allen, James Pascoe, Eugene Moore, Alonzo B. Leonard. Reserves, William Dawe, William B. Collins.

Lay, Richard Quayle, Reuben S. Campbell, Charles B. Williams, Mrs. May C. Bliss, Junius E. Beal, Eugene O. Spaulding, Eugene N. Moore, Henry W. Wallace. Reserves, Mrs. Margaret D. Moors, James T. Moore, Frank A. Vernor.

East German. (2)—*Ministerial*, Henry H. Heck. Reserve, Henry Mueller.

Lay, John J. Faupel. Reserve, Egbert Winkler.

East Maine. (4)—*Ministerial*, John W. Hatch, Horace B. Haskell. Reserves, Frederick Palladino, Daniel B. Phelan.

Lay, Lester Strout, Lorenzo S. Robinson. Reserves, Athill E. Irving, Benjamin T. Sowle.

East Ohio. (12)—*Ministerial*, John J. Wallace, N. Wallace Stroup, John S. Secrest, William H. Dickerson, Ernest A. Simons, Edwin O. Buxton. Reserves, William B. Winters, Horace W. Dewey, John L. Hillman.

Lay, John O. Pew, John Quinn, Frank A. Arter, John E. Morris, George W. Reed, Rupert R. Beetham. Reserves, Orlando H. Bachtel, Benjamin J. Taylor, Jeremiah R. Smith.

East Tennessee. (2)—*Ministerial*, Judson S. Hill. Reserve, James A. Pickett.

Lay, Charles J. Small. Reserve, Ulysses S. G. Froe.

Eastern South America. (2)—*Ministerial*, Samuel P. Craver. Reserve, Mrs. Laura G. Craver.

Lay, Justo Cubilo. Reserve, John F. Johnson.

Eastern Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Benedict Nilsson. Reserve, Frank E. Broman.

Lay, John E. Jacobson. Reserve, Gustaf A. Wahlberg.

Erie. (10)—*Ministerial*, John C. McDonald, William H. Crawford, James B. Neff, Thomas R. Thoburn, Cyrus H. Frampton. Reserves, William P. Murray, Horace G. Dodds.

Lay, William J. Whielden, Frank X. Krietler, Austin Blakeslee, Alexander Deemer, Edward Appleyard. Reserves, Charles E. Welch, Ralph M. Campbell.

Finland. (2)—*Ministerial*, George A. Simons. Reserve, Jonas W. Haggman.

Lay, Bernhard A. Ahlback. Reserve, Albert W. Willberg.

Florida. (4)—*Ministerial*, James F. Elliott, Stephen A. Huger. Reserves, James S. Todd, Thomas H. B. Walker.

Lay, John W. Smith, Miss Bessie M. Garrison. Reserves, Charles C. Manigault, Garfield D. Rogers.

Foochow. (4)—*Ministerial*, Harry R. Caldwell, Di Gi Uong. Reserves, Seuk Sing Hu, William H. Lacy.

Lay, James E. Skinner, Miss Bi Cu Li. Reserves, Quang Den Ding, Ung Ding Hu.

Genesee. (12)—*Ministerial*, Josephus L. Sooy, Ward D. Platt, G. Chapman Jones, Melville R. Webster, Mark Kelley, Earl D. Shepard. Reserves, Frederick H. Coman, John E. Williams.

Lay, Edwin E. Tait, Samuel Mitchell, Francis T. Coppins, Julian A. Morris, Daniel N. Calkins, John F. White. Reserves, Edwin M. McBrier, Dell L. Tuttle, Thomas G. Young.

Georgia. (2)—*Ministerial*, William A. Parsons. Reserve, Robert H. Robb.

Lay, Charles W. Olson. Reserve, Robert F. Thompson.

Gulf. (2)—*Ministerial*, Henry H. McCain. Reserve, John W. Henry.

Lay, William E. Cline. Reserve, Albert C. Smith.

Hingwa. (2)—*Ministerial*, Diong-sui Li. Reserve, Hang Wang Na.

Lay, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster. Reserve, Teng Bi Ng.

Holston. (6)—*Ministerial*, Richard J. Cooke, George T. Francisco, Burton M. Martin. Reserves, Robert B. Stansell, Robert L. Stapleton.

Lay, John A. Patten, Samuel H. Thompson, Charles L. Parham. Reserves, Joseph A. Grigsby, John W. Fisher, James R. Penland.

Idaho. (4)—*Ministerial*, James D. Gillilan, George W. Barnes. Reserves, Henry W. Parker, George G. Haley.

Lay, Abel E. Eaton, Ross S. Madden. Reserves, John Pipher, Cary S. Polk.

Illinois. (18)—*Ministerial*, Joseph W. VanCleve, Theodore Kemp, Christie Galeener, Benjamin F. Shipp, Robert Stephens, John W. Miller, William J. Davidson, Henry C. Gibbs, Ernest L. Pletcher. Reserves, Frederick B. Madden, Parker Shields, Albert A. White.

Lay, Henry R. Crawford, Thomas E. Orr, Stephen A. D. Harry, David S. Shellabarger, Oliver T. Purl, John M. Glassco, Gamaliel S. Tarbox, James L. Loar, Thomas R. Hopkins. Reserves, Frank T. Kuhl, Frances M. Austin, William A. Joy.

Indiana. (14)—*Ministerial*, Francis J. McConnell, Albert Hurlstone, William G. Clinton, Lewis F. Dimmitt, Layton C. Bentley, Elbert R. Zaring, John W. Duncan. Reserves, William M. Whitsitt, Joshua Stansfield, Harry A. King.

Lay, Benjamin F. Adams, J. Frank Hanly, John W. Emison, William C. Van Arsdell, George J. Nichols, Allen A. Swartz, Charles H. Badger. Reserves, Mrs. Lura C. Shirk, William W. Cave, Charles L. Van Orsdol.

Iowa. (8)—*Ministerial*, Edwin A. Schell, Ulysses S. Smith, Charles L. Stafford, Herman N. Smith. Reserves, John M. McClelland, John C. Kendrick.

Lay, Jesse M. Beck, Scott A. Power, Horace M. Havner, Charles V. Smith. Reserves, Charles P. Frantz, J. Ken Mathews.

Italy. (2)—*Ministerial*, Walling Clark. Reserve, Giovanni Pons. **Lay**, Miss Italia Garibaldi. Reserve, Spartico L. Papini.

Kansas. (10)—*Ministerial*, William C. Hanson, John T. McFarland, James A. Stavelly, Edwin Locke, John R. Madison. Reserves, John A. Motter, Christian B. Zook, Theodore J. Ream.

Lay, Harry C. Rushmore, William S. Heusner, George M. Hammel, Isaac O. Armel, Miss Viola Troutman. Reserves, James M. Miller, Mrs. Emily A. Scott, Mrs. Cora A. Bullard.

Kentucky. (4)—*Ministerial*, Frederick W. Harrop, Frank L. Creech. Reserves, George W. Bunton, John G. Dover.

Lay, Robert T. Miller, Harold Means. Reserves, John Venn, Alna S. Bennett.

Korea. (2)—*Ministerial*, William A. Noble. Reserve, G. Heber Jones.

Lay, Sang M. Rhee. Reserve, Miss Lulu M. Frey.

Lexington. (6)—*Ministerial*, Edward L. Gilliam, David E. Skelton, J. Wallace Robinson. Reserves, Elam A. White, Frank P. Fielding. *Lay*, Robert B. Scott, Richard A. Crolley, Wesley S. Langston. Reserves, Dennis A. Bethea, Richard A. Sissle.

Liberia. (2)—*Ministerial*, John H. Reed. Reserve, Richulin V. Richards.

Lay, Benjamin J. K. Anderson. Reserve, Phillip F. Simpson.

Lincoln. (2)—*Ministerial*, David G. Franklin. Reserve, Henry South.

Lay, Andrew J. Scales. Reserve, Mrs. George E. Smith.

Little Rock. (4)—*Ministerial*, James M. Cox, William R. R. Duncan. Reserves, Lewis G. Hodges, Henry P. Coulter.

Lay, Mrs. Anna C. Freeman, Nathaniel Darby. Reserves, Isaac W. Whitmore, Thomas N. Thornton.

Louisiana. (8)—*Ministerial*, B. Mack Hubbard, Hubbard Daniels, John W. Turner, William S. Chinn. Reserves, Joseph O. Richards, Benjamin J. Reddix, Thomas H. Munson.

Lay, Matthew S. Davage, Aaron W. Brazier, Joseph A. Reddix, Frank B. Smith. Reserves, Mrs. Alice R. Albert, Mrs. Viney B. Spears, Mrs. Carrie Evans.

Maine. (4)—*Ministerial*, David B. Holt, Joshua M. Frost. Reserves, Frederick A. Leitch, John R. Clifford.

Lay, Harry H. Cochrane, D. Stanley Evans. Reserves, Waldo Pettegill, Wendell Leighton.

Malaysia. (2)—*Ministerial*, John R. Denyes. Reserve, William T. Cherry.

Lay, John Polglase. Reserve, Harry Rickard.

Mexico. (2)—*Ministerial*, John W. Butler. Reserve, Vincent Mendoza.

Lay, Miss Carrie M. Purdy. Reserve, Miss Juana Palacios.

Michigan. (16)—*Ministerial*, Daniel C. Riehl, Patrick J. Maveety, Wilbur I. Cogshall, William P. French, John C. Floyd, William F. Kendrick, Hugh Kennedy, Edward A. Armstrong. Reserves, Clark S. Wheeler, Martin L. Fox, Marshall M. Callen.

Lay, Samuel Dickie, Luren D. Dickinson, Abel B. Knapp, George Shackelton, William G. McCune, Edwin J. Phelps, A. Nathaniel Lawrason, William P. Harvey. Reserves, Wesley Sears, John H. Grant, Royal A. Hawley.

Minnesota. (8)—*Ministerial*, Henry C. Jennings, Frank B. Cowgill, Frank Doran, Guybert A. Cahoon. Reserves, Alexander C. Stevens, John C. Craig, J. Frank Stout.

Lay, Lewis D. Harkins, Henry C. Beise, Frank J. Clemans, George E. Nettleton. Reserves, Charles L. Dempster, Albert A. Fosness, Joseph M. Hackney.

Mississippi. (6)—*Ministerial*, William W. Lucas, James M. Shum-pert, William McMorris. Reserves, George W. Smith, Simon H. Cannon, Samuel A. Cowan.

Lay, John R. Ross, Malachi C. Collins, Edward L. Gorden. Reserves, Mrs. Bertha G. Cowan, Mrs. Laura P. May, James A. Lagrone.

Missouri. (6)—*Ministerial*, James W. Anderson, William F. Burris, William B. Christy. Reserves, James O. Taylor, Henry R. DeBra.

Lay, Homer Hall, John L. Beaghtler, Silas H. Prather. Reserves, Charles J. Burris, Samuel H. Justus, Albanes W. Baker.

Montana. (2)—*Ministerial*, Edward L. Mills. Reserve, Charles D. Crouch.

Lay, James A. Metcalf. Reserve, Elwood H. Fisher.

Nebraska. (8)—*Ministerial*, Charles M. Shepherd, Richard N. Orrill, James R. Gettys, Norman A. Martin. Reserves, Isaac F. Roach, Byron W. Marsh, John W. Embree.
Lay, George M. Spurlock, Clark A. Fulmer, Robert B. Windham, George E. Tobey. Reserves, George E. Hager, George H. Davis, Lucien O. Jones.

New England. (12)—*Ministerial*, Laurens J. Birney, Franklin Hamilton, Edgar J. Helms, Dillon Bronson, Arthur P. Sharp, Leo A. Nies. Reserves, Joseph P. Kennedy, Harvey W. Ewing, George H. Spencer.

Lay, Frank D. Howard, Chester O. Dorchester, Eugene A. Lacount, Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Lester V. Bailey, Francis D. Luce. Reserves, John L. Harvey, Mrs. S. Gertrude Durrell, George W. Taylor.

New England Southern. (8)—*Ministerial*, Edward S. Ninde, John H. Newland, James I. Bartholomew, Andrew J. Coultas. Reserves, Jacob F. Cooper, William I. Ward.

Lay, Freeman F. Patten, Benjamin F. Thurston, John Goss, Herbert L. Chipman. Reserves, William F. Sears, Iram M. Smith, William W. Gordon.

New Hampshire. (4)—*Ministerial*, Edgar Blake, Edward C. Strout. Reserves, Thomas E. Cramer, Raymond H. Huse.

Lay, William S. Dillon, William J. Flather. Reserves, Harry B. Sanborn, Mrs. Jennie L. Cramer.

New Jersey. (10)—*Ministerial*, Alfred Wagg, John Handley, Sanford M. Nichols, Edmund J. Kulp, Melville E. Snyder. Reserves, James W. Marshall, Holmes F. Gravatt, Daniel E. Clair.

Lay, Charles F. Repp, William S. Child, William H. Heisler, Charles C. Read, Harry P. Bennett. Reserves, Archibald G. Smith, Edward N. Cole, James E. Hewitt.

New York. (12)—*Ministerial*, Ezra S. Tipple, George P. Eckman, Richard E. Wilson, James R. Day, Allan MacRossie, Hough Houston. Reserves, Wallace V. MacMullen, Wallace Finch, Charles L. Goodell.

Lay, John E. Andrus, Clarence W. Pierce, Herbert Carl, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Henry J. Sarles, George F. Secor. Reserves, Henry D. Taylor, Fred Tasker, Henry S. Corney.

New York East. (14)—*Ministerial*, David G. Downey, James M. Buckley, Theodore S. Henderson, George P. Mains, Ernest G. Richardson, William V. Kelley, Abram S. Kavanagh. Reserves, Frank Mason North, Frederick W. Hannan, William A. Layton.

Lay, Henry Wade Rogers, Frank L. Brown, Eugene M. Travis, Henry L. Quick, John M. Bulwinkle, Samuel R. Smith, Ezra B. Tuttle. Reserves, Robert A. Reynolds, Willis McDonald, Cephas B. Rogers.

Newark. (10)—*Ministerial*, William H. Morgan, Henry A. Buttz, John Krantz, Jacob A. Cole, Ralph B. Urmey. Reserves, George W. Smith, Louis C. Muller.

Lay, Benjamin F. Edsall, Frank E. Morse, James W. Pearsall, James R. Joy, Henry K. Carroll. Reserves, Clarence A. Titus, James V. Forster, Mrs. May L. Woodruff.

North Carolina. (4)—*Ministerial*, Robert E. Jones, John P. Morris. Reserves, Silas A. Peeler, Hugh L. Ashe.

Lay, James A. McRae, Robert B. McRary. Reserves, William B. Windsor, John R. McCormick.

North China. (2)—*Ministerial*, William T. Hobart. Reserve, Frank D. Gamewell.

Lay, Tsai H. Ch'en. Reserve, Wen P'ing Wei.

North Dakota. (6)—*Ministerial*, Jabez G. Moore, Charles E. Vermilya, Samuel A. Danford. Reserves, Samuel Halfyard, Edward P. Robertson, Charles A. Macnamara.

Lay, Charles A. Pollock, John P. Jackson, Alvin S. Burrows. Reserves, Richard A. Lathrop, William R. Movius, Newel G. Larimore.

North Germany. (4)—*Ministerial*, P. Gustav Junker, Bernard Keip. Reserves, Wilhelm Schuetz, Adolf Schilde.
Lay, Ernst Furrer, Ferdinand Rieker. Reserves, Paul R. Walther, Otto Hahn.

North India. (4)—*Ministerial*, John W. Robinson, Joshwant R. Chitambar. Reserves, John N. West, Stephen S. Dease.
Lay, Nolini K. Mukerjee, Nathaniel Jordan. Reserves, Mrs. Jennie M. Dease, Miss Fannie M. English.

North Indiana. (12)—*Ministerial*, Somerville Light, Chesteen W. Smith, Wallace W. Martin, Cassius C. Cissell, Mitchell S. Marble, Charles E. Line. Reserves, Brenton S. Hollopeter, James A. Beatty, Cyrus U. Wade.

Lay, Everett Warner, Marion B. Stults, Albert B. Cline, John M. Moulder, William H. Charles, Mrs. Florence C. Binford. Reserves, George C. Morgan, Christian B. Stemen, William Enslen.

North Montana. (2)—*Ministerial*, William W. VanOrsdel. Reserve, Oscar A. White.

Lay, Charles I. O'Neill. Reserve, Charles R. Ellis.

North Nebraska. (6)—*Ministerial*, Charles N. Dawson, William Esplin, Edward T. George. Reserves, Jesse W. Jennings, George H. Main.

Lay, Oscar O. Snyder, John Dale, George H. Gray. Reserves, Oscar A. Johnson, Bayard H. Paine, George T. Lindley.

North Ohio. (8)—*Ministerial*, Richard T. Stevenson, Frend I. Johnson, Glezen A. Reeder, Henry S. Powell. Reserves, Thomas W. Grose, Austin Philpott.

Lay, James A. Leonard, Frederick Holdfelder, Jr., John H. Focht, Edward L. Young. Reserves, Silas Parr, Henry C. Heffner, Samuel R. Gill.

Northern German. (2)—*Ministerial*, Charles F. Blume. Reserve, Wilt A. Weiss.

Lay, Frederick Peik. Reserve, George F. Reineke.

Northern Minnesota. (8)—*Ministerial*, Robert Forbes, Andrew Gillies, Joseph B. Hingeley, Milton P. Burns. Reserves, Avery H. McKee, Edgar K. Copper, Noah Lathrop.

Lay, Joseph C. Ulland, Bert N. Wheeler, Anthony Anderson, Benjamin F. Nelson. Reserves, William McVeigh, John Dower, Wilfred L. Smithies.

Northern New York. (8)—*Ministerial*, Samuel J. Greenfield, Edward B. Topping, Charles C. Townsend, William G. Atwell. Reserves, William H. MacClenthen, Charles E. Miller.

Lay, George W. Fenton, John J. Hallis, Edgar H. Marshall, Herbert D. Reed. Reserves, George B. Johnson, Ernest G. Cook, Alonzo Murray.

Northern Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, John A. Anderson. Reserve, Carl F. Edwards.

Lay, Carl J. Stone. Reserve, John Wicklund.

Northwest German. (2)—*Ministerial*, Louis J. Brenner. Reserve, John H. Klaus.

Lay, George Witter. Reserve, Fred O. Vetsch.

Northwest India. (4)—*Ministerial*, Thomas S. Donohugh, Harvey R. Calkins. Reserves, James Lyon, Dennis Clancy.

Lay, Albert M. Shaw, Lazarus B. Lyall. Reserves, Miss Annie E. Lawson, Henry B. Gray.

Northwest Indiana. (8)—*Ministerial*, William F. Hovis, Albertus T. Briggs, Hillary A. Gobin, James C. Campbell. Reserves, Demetrius Tillotson, Paul C. Curnick.

Lay, William E. Carpenter, Frank C. Evans, Marvin Campbell, George B. King. Reserves, Strange N. Cragun, Joseph P. Allen, Finley C. Carson.

Northwest Iowa. (10)—*Ministerial*, David A. McBurney, John B. Trimble, Robert Smylie, J. Lewis Gillies, Eben S. Johnson. Reserves, Walter Torbet, William T. MacDonald.

Lay, Charles Beacham, Oscar P. Miller, Edward H. Rich, Herbert D. Peck, John G. Shumaker. Reserves, James S. Bell, Erastus B. Soper, Joseph S. Lockin.

Northwest Kansas. (6)—*Ministerial*, Merritt F. Loomis, Robert P. Smith, John W. Snapp. Reserves, Ulysses S. Brown, John W. Bates.

Lay, William A. Matson, Christoph C. Eberhardt, Harry Gray. Reserves, Charles G. Morrison, Martin A. Alexander, John C. Ellis.

Northwest Nebraska. (2)—*Ministerial*, Allen R. Julian. Reserve, Charles H. Burleigh.

Lay, Stephen K. Warrick. Reserve, Samuel M. Wyatt.

Norway. (2)—*Ministerial*, Johan Thorkildsen. Reserve, Julius Holstad.

Lay, Harold Christensen. Reserve, Henrik Johannesen.

Norwegian and Danish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Nels E. Simonsen. Reserve, Hans K. Madsen.

Lay, John J. Moe. Reserve, Conrad Hansen.

Ohio. (12)—*Ministerial*, Herbert Scott, Purley A. Baker, Loren L. Magee, Levi Gilbert, John C. Arbuckle, Levi C. Sparks. Reserves, Francis M. Swinehart, William D. Cherrington, Allen H. Norcross.

Lay, Samuel W. Dunlap, Mrs. Mary B. Townsend, William A. Morrison, Wesley Montgomery, Hiram L. Sibley, William B. Anderson. Reserves, E. Dow Bancroft, William H. Radebaugh, James T. Pickering.

Oklahoma. (8)—*Ministerial*, George H. Bradford, Marion Porter, Hiram A. Doty, Charles R. Robinson. Reserves, George W. Irwin, Eugene S. Stockwell.

Lay, George W. Ferguson, Fred W. Green, William A. Cook, Webster E. Brewster. Reserves, Leander J. Stark, McCager C. Lakey, A. B. Wood.

Oregon. (6)—*Ministerial*, Benjamin Young, James Moore, Fletcher Homan. Reserves, John W. McDougall, James T. Abbett, Clarence T. Wilson.

Lay, Amedee M. Smith, Robert A. Booth, Andrew A. Lee. Reserves, George F. Billings, Austin F. Flagel, Frank E. Allen.

Pacific German. (2)—*Ministerial*, Herman F. Lange. Reserve, Edmund E. Hertzler.

Lay, Louis Schumacher. Reserve, Otto Hubenthal.

Philadelphia. (14) *Ministerial*.—Charles M. Boswell, George H. Bickley, Eli E. Burriss, Samuel M. Vernon, John G. Wilson, Edwin C. Griffiths, George W. Henson. Reserves, Alpha G. Kynett, Frank P. Parkin, William Powick.

Lay, Thomas R. Fort, Leander W. Munhall, J. Lincoln Hall, Albert M. Brenneman, John Walton, W. H. G. Gould, Samuel Shaw. Reserves, James G. Francis, John H. Crankshaw, James Simmington.

Philippine Islands. (2)—*Ministerial*, Harry Farmer. Reserve, Marvin A. Rader.

Lay, Mariano Cunanan. Reserve, Cipriano Santos.

Pittsburgh. (12)—*Ministerial*, William F. Conner, John J. Hill, Joseph B. Risk, Jesse W. Cary, Nathan L. Brown, Robert S. Ross. Reserves, James M. Thoburn, Jr., James Law, John W. Hoffman.

Lay, Elmer L. Kidney, James A. Huston, James McCune, Harry G. Samson, Claude E. Towner, Norman H. Humphreys. Reserves, Samuel W. Bierer, William B. McFall, Winfield F. Richardson.

Puget Sound. (8)—*Ministerial*, Joseph P. Marlatt, William H. W. Rees, Thomas E. Elliott, George A. Landen. Reserves, Edwin M. Randall, Spencer S. Sulliger, Charles E. Todd.

Lay, Frederick C. Harper, George L. Marsh, Edward L. Blaine, Clarence E. Hill. Reserves, Mrs. Eva B. McFall, Frank Quinby, Noah D. Pollom.

Rock River. (16)—*Ministerial*, William O. Shepard, Timothy P. Frost, Claude S. Moore, James Rowe, Charles M. Stuart, Harlow V. Holt, Robert H. Pooley, Ray C. Harker. Reserves, John P. Brushingham, Charles B. Mitchell, Charles K. Carpenter.

Lay, Adelbert C. Fassett, Edward C. Page, George W. Dixon, David R. Anderson, Edwin H. Forkei, John B. Mecham, Perley Lowe, Mrs. Lucy R. Meyer. Reserves, Abram W. Harris, Stephen B. Jones, Andrew H. Anderson.

Saint Johns River. (2)—*Ministerial*, Robert A. Carnine. Reserve, John H. Martin.

Lay, Charles W. Kinne. Reserve, Charles D. Hammond.

Saint Louis. (8)—*Ministerial*, Naphtali Luccock, William T. Wright, Stephen B. Campbell, William F. Jones. Reserves, Wilbur P. Sheridan, Henry B. Foster, Jr.

Lay, James D. Bufton, Charles T. Orr, Alfred Matthews, John N. Lucas. Reserves, James D. Lingsweiler, George W. Brown, Mrs. Carrie E. Krimminger.

Saint Louis German. (4)—*Ministerial*, Frederick Munz, Frederick L. Mahle. Reserves, Eugene Weiffenbach, Franz Piehler.

Lay, Charles J. Knipmeyer, Charles Hertel. Reserves, Henry E. Knapheide, Fred W. Jacobs.

Savannah. (2)—*Ministerial*, Frank R. Bridges. Reserve, Emmett D. Giddens.

Lay, Samuel A. Hull. Reserve, Welvin E. Summers.

South Carolina. (8)—*Ministerial*, John W. Moultrie, Isaiah H. Fulton, Charles J. Jacobs, Edward B. Burroughs. Reserves, James F. Page, Clayton R. Brown, Matthew M. Mouzon.

Lay, Isaac S. Leevy, Edward J. Sawyer, Amos J. Andrews, James A. Nimmons. Reserves, Jacob Moorer, Jonas W. Thomas, Butler General.

South Germany. (4)—*Ministerial*, Emil Luering, H. Robert Moeller. Reserves, Heinrich Rieker, Wilhelm L. Voelkner.

Lay, Gideon Bek, Oswald Storch. Reserves, Gottlieb Binder, Jakob Nast.

South India. (2)—*Ministerial*, Albert H. Baker. Reserve, Samuel Maigur.

Lay, Miss Catherine Wood. Reserve, Miss Mildred Simonds.

South Kansas. (8)—*Ministerial*, John Maclean, Bascom Robbins, Henry J. Coker, Charles W. Bailey. Reserves, Cyrus S. Nusbaum, Bernard Kelley.

Lay, J. Luther Taylor, Manford Schoonover, Grant Markham, Oscar C. Payne. Reserves, E. W. Barker, Delbert M. Kennedy, George Francis.

Southern California. (12)—*Ministerial*, Matthew S. Hughes, Charles E. Locke, Alfred Inwood, Francis M. Larkin, John B. Green, Franklin D. Mather. Reserves, Harcourt W. Peck, George F. Bovard, George W. Coultas.

Lay, Daniel W. Huffman, Alexander M. Drew, Miss Lydia E. Alexander, Albert J. Wallace, Stephen Townsend, Benjamin C. Lockwood. Reserves, Ernest P. Clark, Shobal P. Mulford, Henry W. Brodbeck.

Southern German. (2)—*Ministerial*, William A. Moers. Reserve, John Plueneke.

Lay, John B. Meyers. Reserve, Otto Zirkel.

Southern Illinois. (10)—*Ministerial*, John F. Harmon, Stephen A. D. Rogers, Jerry S. Cummins, Charles A. Beckett, John A. Taylor. Reserves, John W. Cummins, Zelah J. Farmer.

Lay, John B. Stout, Mrs. Frances P. Wilson, Samuel E. Harwood, Albert L. Goodenough, John Mitchell. Reserves, Wesley M. Johnston, John E. Walton.

Southwest Kansas. (8)—*Ministerial*, Frank E. Mossman, Daniel M. Yetter, Albert B. Hestwood, William V. Burns. Reserves, Alpha O. Ebright, James F. Irwin, Louis M. Riley.

Lay, Charles T. Franks, Thomas B. Oldroyd, Bert Dubois, Mrs. Alice T. Shamleffer. Reserves, James Clayton, Charles L. Davidson, Edward W. Hoch.

Sweden. (4)—*Ministerial*, Karl A. Wik, Karl A. Jansson. Reserves, Karl E. Norstrom, Fredric Ahgren.

Lay, Hugo A. Palmquist, Jens Pehrsson. Reserves, Carl A. Safvenberg, Jonathan Juhlen.

Switzerland. (2)—*Ministerial*, R. Ernst Grob. Reserve, Wilhelm Esslinger.

Lay, Jakob Schmid. Reserve, L. Arnold Grob.

Tennessee. (4)—*Ministerial*, Hilary W. Key, Thomas W. Johnson. Reserves, Alonzo A. Nelson, Richard T. Weatherby.

Lay, Julius A. McMillan, William D. Hawkins. Reserves, William M. Copeland, Summerfield Brown.

Texas. (6)—*Ministerial*, Matthew W. Dogan, Kay W. McMillan, J. Mercer Johnson. Reserves, Benjamin M. Taylor, Joshua O. Williams.

Lay, Henry B. Pemberton, Thomas W. Sparks, Barney F. Carter. Reserves, John W. Cornish, Miss Rosa Simpson.

Troy. (12)—*Ministerial*, Fred L. Decker, John H. Coleman, Homer Eaton, Thomas G. Thompson, William H. Hughes, Milton B. Pratt. Reserves, Milford H. Smith, Charles E. Green, John A. Hamilton.

Lay, Benjamin R. Carey, John G. McKinney, John W. Emery, Edgar T. Brackett, Charles McKernon, David L. Robertson. Reserves, Henry W. Tracy, Walton E. Werner, John H. Coon.

Upper Iowa. (10)—*Ministerial*, Homer C. Stuntz, Frank Cole, Thomas E. Fleming, Edmond J. Lockwood, Nelson A. Mershon. Reserves, Elmer I. Gruwell, William W. Carlton.

Lay, Arthur E. Bennett, Thomas J. B. Robinson, Thomas H. Simmons, James E. Harlan, Joseph J. Clark. Reserves, Charles A. Wise, Wilbur E. Robinson, Charles W. Keagy.

Upper Mississippi. (6)—*Ministerial*, Norman R. Clay, William H. Gilliam, Charles W. Butler. Reserves, Shadrack H. Nevils, Harry B. Hart, Buford F. Woolfolk.

Lay, Ephraim H. McKissack, James T. Strong, Edward D. Coleman. Reserves, Alonzo L. Love, Mrs. Mattie E. Ferguson, Mrs. Annie S. Gray.

Vermont. (4)—*Ministerial*, William Shaw, Ralph F. Lowe. Reserves, Alfred H. Webb, Willard B. Dukeshire.

Lay, William B. Locklin, William B. Lance. Reserves, Mrs. Alfred H. Webb, Joseph W. Miller.

Washington. (6)—*Ministerial*, William C. Thompson, Ernest B. Williams, Mack J. Naylor. Reserves, Matthew W. Clair, Isaac L. Thomas.

Lay, I. Garland Penn, George A. Owens, Andrew J. Oliver. Reserves, Charles P. Ford, James Hutton, Joseph C. Walker.

West German. (4)—*Ministerial*, David W. Smith, Otto E. Kriege. Reserves, John Demand, Charles L. Koerner.

Lay, Daniel L. Katterjohn, Christian H. Pfeiffer. Reserves, John A. Woestemeyer, Carl Skarr.

West Nebraska. (4)—*Ministerial*, James W. Morris, Allen Chamberlain. Reserves, Benjamin F. Gaither, Robert H. Thompson.

Lay, William R. Akers, Edward A. Cook. Reserves, Mrs. Emma J. Cox, John A. Slater.

West Texas. (4)—*Ministerial*, Harry Swann, Lazarus H. Richardson. Reserves, Alexander M. Mason, David C. Lacy.

Lay, Reuben S. Lovinggood, Samuel H. Gates. Reserves, Mrs. Estella M. Wyatt, Robert A. Atkinson.

West Virginia. (12)—*Ministerial*, George D. Smith, Carl G. Doney, Jefferson B. Workman, O. Dale King, William D. Reed, Sterling J. Miller. Reserves, Frank B. Townsend, John Beddow, Lewis E. Ressegger.

Lay, William E. Glasscock, Ira E. Robinson, Luther C. Anderson, Clinton W. Flesher, Frank B. Trotter, Frank E. Mower. Reserves, Kenith S. Boreman, Arthur T. Arnold, Samuel V. Woods.

West Wisconsin. (8)—*Ministerial*, Edwin C. Dixon, Fred W. Straw, James W. Irish, Fred W. Harris. Reserves, Fred E. Bauchop, Wilbur F. Tomlinson.

Lay, Adolphus P. Nelson, Franklin C. Jackson, Sidney E. Wakefield, Obie E. Gibson. Reserves, Theodore M. Brewer, Mrs. Jennie W. Dixon, Samuel Isely.

Western Norwegian-Danish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Ole O. Twede. Reserve, Joseph Olsen.

Lay, Robert Nordtome. Reserve, Jens C. Nielsen.

Western Swedish. (2)—*Ministerial*, Leonard Stromberg. Reserve, John P. Seaberg.

Lay, Edward S. Johnson. Reserve, Adolph Aspegren.

Wilmington. (8)—*Ministerial*, Charles A. Hill, Robert K. Stephenson, Robert Watt, George P. Jones. Reserves, Edmund L. Hoffecker, Cornelius W. Prettyman, George T. Alderson.

Lay, Charles H. Jefferson, John G. Townsend, Jr., William Saulsbury, Joseph W. Coley. Reserves, Mrs. Jeannie R. Field, Albert W. Sisk, William T. Records.

Wisconsin. (8)—*Ministerial*, George H. Trever, James H. Tippet, Samuel Plantz, Albert J. Benjamin. Reserves, Robert S. Ingraham, Samuel H. Anderson.

Lay, Charles D. Thompson, John V. Stevens, Ernest F. Smith, Mrs. Emma P. Wheeler. Reserves, Lewis M. Alexander, Mrs. Edith S. Davis, Henry A. Larsen.

Wyoming. (10)—*Ministerial*, Hugh C. McDermott, Oscar L. Severnson, Leonard C. Murdock, John H. Race, John A. Faulkner. Reserves, James A. Hensy, Moses D. Fuller, James W. Nicholson.

Lay, George L. Peck, Charles W. Leacock, Harry C. Perkins, E. G. Nowlan, Perry Rood. Reserves, Albert S. Andrews, Albert A. Lord, Charles F. Baker.

SIZE OF DELEGATIONS

1	Conference	had	18	delegates.....	Total	18
3	Conferences	"	16	" each.....	"	48
3	"	"	14	" ".....	"	42
13	"	"	12	" ".....	"	156
13	"	"	10	" ".....	"	130
20	"	"	8	" ".....	"	160
14	"	"	6	" ".....	"	84
24	"	"	4	" ".....	"	96
43	"	"	2	" ".....	"	86
1	"	"	1	" ".....	"	1

Total Delegates..... 821

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL AND LAY DELEGATES AND RESERVES GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1912

List of Delegates and Reserve Delegates, Ministerial and Lay, Elected to the Twenty-sixth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1912. Arranged Alphabetically by Conferences, together with Post Office Addresses, Appointments, or Occupations; also Chairman, Number, and General Conference District of the Several Delegations.

N. B.—The Roman numeral after the name of the Conference indicates the General Conference District to which it belongs; the Arabic numeral, the number of delegates.

N. B.—Names of Laymen are invariably printed in italic; the names of CHAIRMEN in CAPS; and the names of Ministers in Roman. The number placed before the name of a Delegate indicates the order of his election.

N. B.—Familiar abbreviations will be used, such as:

agt—Agent.	D—District.	phy—Physician.
asst—Assistant.	ed—Editor.	pres—President.
atty—Attorney.	far—Farmer.	prin—Principal.
ban—Banker.	h. w.—Housewife.	prof—Professor.
bd—Board.	man—Manager.	pub—Publisher.
chr—Christian.	mfr—Manufacturer.	r. e.—Real Estate.
cor—Corresponding.	mer—Merchant.	ret—Retired.
col—College.	miss—Missionary.	sch—School.
den—Dentist.	off—Officer.	sec—Secretary.
d. s.—District Supt.	p—Pastor.	tea—Teacher.

Alabama Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—JOHN L. BRASHER, col. pres., Boaz, Ala.; *Arthur D. Peck*, ins., 527 First Nat. Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala.

Reserves.—William M. Croman, d. s., Birmingham, Ala.; *James I. Morton*, far., Boaz, Ala.

Arkansas Conference. VIII. 2.

Delegates.—THOMAS MASON, col. pres., Siloam Springs, Ark.; *John H. Shook*, pianos, Rogers, Ark.

Reserves.—William Jenkins, ins. and loans, Eureka Springs, Ark.; Joseph M. Carter, p., Siloam Springs, Ark.

Atlanta Conference. VII. 4.

Delegates.—(2) Charles L. Johnson, d. s., South Atlanta, Ga.; (1) MADISON C. B. MASON, sec. F. A. S., 220 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. (1) *Luther J. Price*, mer., South Atlanta, Ga. (2) *Alonzo M. Wilkins*, den., Griffin, Ga.

Reserves.—(2) *Philip L. Green*, agt., Covington, Ky. (1) *Robert J. Simmons*, far., Douglasville, Ga.; (2) *Patrick H. Travis*, p., Fayetteville, Ga.; (1) *John P. Wragg*, agt., American B. S., South Atlanta, Ga.

Austin Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—JOHN F. BOEYE, p., 512 S. Adams St., Ft. Worth, Tex.; *Frank Jensen*, G. P. A., railroad clerk, 1116 Grainger St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Reserves.—*Ernest Severin*, pub., Austin, Tex.; *David T. Summerville*, d. s., 1607 Alston Ave., Ft. Worth, Tex.

Baltimore Conference. IV. 10.

Delegates.—(5) *Thomas H. Anderson*, justice, Washington, D. C.; (1) *William H. Anderson*, supt. Anti-Sal. L., Baltimore, Md.; (2) **SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN**, mer., Baltimore, Md.; (1) *John F. Goucher*, col. pres., St. Paul and 23rd Sts., Baltimore, Md.; (4) *Whitfield L. McDowell*, p., 309 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.; (3) *Joseph St. C. Neal*, d. s., Box 950, Baltimore, Md.; (2) *James C. Nicholson*, p., 3130 O St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; (5) *C. Herbert Richardson*, p., 112 Monroe St., Baltimore, Md.; (3) *John T. Stone*, pres. Md. Casualty Co., Baltimore, Md.; (4) *John W. Young*, clerk of Court, Cumberland, Md.

Reserves.—(1) *George C. Bacon*, d. s., 100 E. 20th St., Baltimore, Md.; (2) *Henry S. Dulaney*, mer., 517 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.; (3) *John W. R. Sumwalt*, d. s., 207 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.; (1) *George W. F. Swartzell*, atty., Washington, D. C.; (2) *Edward L. Watson*, d. s., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.; (3) *Sewell S. Watts*, banker, Calvert and German Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Bengal Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—*Benjamin R. Barber*, gen. sec. Y. M. C. A., 135 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India; **GEO. S. HENDERSON**, d. s., 46 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.

Reserves.—*Chas. J. Pritchard*, ed. "India Engineering," 250 Bow Bazar, Calcutta, India; *Gottlieb Schaezlin*, p., Bolpur, India.

Blue Ridge Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—*Robert C. Kennedy*, mer., Bessemer City, N. C.; **JOSEPH F. MATNEY**, d. s., Marshallberg, N. C.

Reserves.—*Adolphus Graybeal*, p., Canton, N. C.; *Charles R. Harris*, mer., Eagle Springs, N. C.

Bombay Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—**LEWIS. E. LINZELL**, d. s., Baroda, India; *William Mathie*, govt. off., Govt. Dockyards, Bombay, India.

Reserves.—*James Cumming*, govt. off., Quetta, Beluchistan; *William E. Robbins*, d. s., Kathawar, India.

California Conference. XIV. 12.

Delegates.—(4) *Horace E. Beeks*, p., 585 Natoma St., San Francisco, Cal.; (1) **FREEMAN D. BOVARD**, ed., 5-7 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.; (6) *David C. Crummey*, mfr., San Jose Cal.; (5) *John P. Holland*, asst. traffic mgr. R. R., 801 K St., Sacramento, Cal.; (6) *William W. Guth*, col. pres., San Jose, Cal.; (2) *Simeon D. Hutsinpillar*, d. s., 7140 Le Roy Ave., Berkeley, Cal.; (5) *Charles E. Irons*, p., 3878 17th St., San Francisco, Cal.; (4) *George D. Kellogg*, fruit grower, Newcastle, Cal.; (3) *Charles H. J. Truman*, fun. dir., 1919 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.; (1) *Rolla V. Watt*, ins., Royal Insurance Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; (2) *Mrs. Jessie D. Westenberg*, pres. California W. H. M. S., 2811 Benvenue Ave., Berkeley, Cal.; (3) *George W. White*, p., 14th and Clay Sts., Oakland, Cal.

Reserves.—(1) *William C. Evans*, d. s., 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.; (2) *Joseph F. Forderer*, mfr., San Francisco, Cal.; (1) *Harry Morton*, jeweler, 7th and Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; (2) *George L. Pearson*, d. s., 1108 18th St., Sacramento, Cal.; (3) *Charles B. Perkins*, asst. treas. S. F., 85 Scott St., San Francisco, Cal.; (3) *John Stephens*, p., 3168 21st St., San Francisco, Cal.

California German Conference. XIII. 2.

Delegates.—*Frederick M. Reiche*, jeweler, 535 W. 40th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; **OTTO WILKE**, p., 167 Worcester Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Reserves.—*John Huber*, sec. Fruit Co., 356 W. 50th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; *William Schuldt*, p., 610 Orchard St., Santa Rosa, Cal.

Central Alabama Conference. VII. 4.

Delegates.—(2) *Alexander P. Camphor*, col. pres., West End Sta., Birmingham, Ala.; (2) *William C. Davis*, tea., 2608 Sixth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; (1) **EDWARD M. JONES**, agt. Bd. S. S., Montgomery, Ala.; (1) *Stephen E. Moses*, tea., 1725 Cooper St., Anniston, Ala.

Reserves.—(2) *Henry C. Binford*, tea., 604 Pearl St., Huntsville, Ala.; (1) *George W. Lewis*, p., Evergreen, Ala.; (2) *Walter H. Nelson*, p., Birmingham, Ala.; (1) *John H. Redrick*, drugs, 420 S. Ripley St., Montgomery, Ala.

Central China Conference. XIV. 1.

Delegate.—ROBERT C. BEEBE, medical miss., Nanking, China.
Reserve.—Harry F. Rowe, miss., Nanking, China. No lay delegate elected.

Central German Conference. XIII. 6.

Delegates.—(2) *Louis C. Fritsche*, mgr., books and periodicals, 222 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; (2) *Albert J. Nast*, ed., 220 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; (1) *ELIAS ROSER*, d. s., 761 W. Grand blvd., Detroit, Mich.; (1) *John S. Schneider*, photo., 106 South High St., Columbus, Ohio; (3) *Charles Treuschel*, d. s., New Albany, Ind. (Only two lay delegates elected.)

Reserves.—(2) *Edmund L. Huber*, atty., 2809 Grand Ave., Louisville, Ky. (1) *John W. Ingold*, r. e., 305 La Fayette Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.; (1) *John Oetjen*, p., Marietta, Ohio; (2) *Oscar Rogatzky*, d. s., 1732 Kinney Ave., Cincinnati Ohio.

Central Illinois Conference. X. 10.

Delegates.—(1) *JOE BELL*, d. s., Galesburg, Ill.; (5) *Charles W. Bridgford*, far., Joy, Ill.; (5) *Orvis T. Dwinell*, d. s., Peoria, Ill.; (4) *J. Wellington Frizzelle*, d. s., Kankakee, Ill.; (1) *Seymour L. McCrory*, atty., Carthage, Ill.; (2) *William A. Rankin*, cap., Onarga, Ill.; (4) *John S. Reece*, den., Normal, Ill.; (2) *Alexander Smith*, p., Rock Island, Ill.; (3) *Reuben B. Williams*, d. s., Normal, Ill.; (3) *Walter Wyatt*, den., Peoria, Ill.

Reserves.—(1) *Charles H. Long*, phy., Pontiac, Ill.; (2) *Davis S. McCown*, p., Moline, Ill. (3) *Albert A. Reynolds*, far., Victoria, Ill.; (2) *Samuel L. Tompkins*, U. S. rev. ser., Pekin, Ill. (1) *Samuel Van Pelt*, p., Galesburg, Ill.

Central Missouri Conference. VII. 4.

Delegates.—(1) *Benjamin F. Abbott*, p., 208 N. Leffingwell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; (2) *Lewis M. Clark*, sexton, 310 Kentucky St., St. Louis, Mo.; (1) *Azzora W. Craddock*, phy., 1004 N. Leffingwell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; (2) *Richard E. Gilliam*, d. s., 203 N. Leffingwell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Reserves.—(1) *Henry L. Billups*, atty., Sedalia, Mo.; (2) *Elijah J. Cooper*, mer., Mexico, Mo.; (2) *Richard Davis, Jr.*, Fayette, Mo.; (1) *Austin H. Higgs, Jr.*, 2438 Highland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Central New York Conference. III. 10.

Delegates.—(2) *Francis E. Baldwin*, mfr., Elmira, N. Y.; (4) *Lyford S. Boyd*, p., Cazenovia, N. Y.; (1) *Frank D. Boynton*, supt. sch., Ithaca, N. Y.; (3) *Wallace E. Brown*, p., Ithaca, N. Y.; (5) *Everett W. Ferguson*, far., Seneca Castle, N. Y.; (5) *George E. Hutchings*, p., Weedsport, N. Y.; (1) *FREDERICK T. KEENEY*, p., 115 Comstock Place, Syracuse, N. Y.; (3) *Francis M. McFall*, ret., Cortland, N. Y.; (2) *Edmund M. Mills*, d. s., 1823 Sumner Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.; (4) *George E. Thorpe*, drugs, 228 E. Washington St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Reserves.—(3) *Eugene A. Beach*, ins., 53 University bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; (1) *Charles E. Jewell*, d. s., Auburn, N. Y.; (2) *Samuel F. Sanford*, d. s., Auburn, N. Y.; (2) *Miss M. Queal*, tea., Elmira, N. Y.; (1) *Judson L. Transue*, ban., Williamson, N. Y.

Central Ohio Conference. V. 10.

Delegates.—(5) *Warren O. Allen*, mfr., Fostoria, Ohio; (2) *David H. Bailey*, d. s., Bellefontaine, Ohio; (4) *Elwood O. Crist*, d. s., Federation Rooms, Toledo, Ohio; (3) *Emery L. Durbin*, far., La Fayette, Ohio; (5) *Jonas F. Harshbarger*, d. s., Defiance, Ohio; (3) *Christian R. Havighurst*, p., Marion, Ohio; (1) *John M. Killits*, judge, Toledo, Ohio; (1) *ALBERT E. SMITH*, pres. coll., Ada, Ohio; (4) *George E. Whitney*, ban., Marysville, Ohio; (2) *Mrs. Delia L. Williams*, cor. sec. W. H. Miss. Soc., Delaware, Ohio.

Reserves.—(1) *William M. Brackney*, d. s., Delaware, Ohio; (2) *Melvin F. Figley*, d. s., Lima, Ohio; (2) *James H. Fitzwater*, d. s., Delaware, Ohio; (3) *Russell B. Heller*, mer., Napoleon, Ohio; (2) *Lewis E. Justus*, ins., Lima, Ohio; (1) *Asbury Le Sourd*, lumber, Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Central Pennsylvania Conference. IV. 12.

Delegates.—(2) *Herbert T. Ames*, atty., Williamsport, Pa.; (5) *Joseph F. Anderson*, p., Milton, Pa.; (1) *Harry E. Buckingham*, mfr., 127 E. Main St., York, Pa.; (3) *Benjamin C. Conner*, d. s., Altoona, Pa.; (3) *Sterling W. Dickson*, atty., Berwick, Pa.; (4) *William P. Eveland*, pres. Seminary, Williamsport, Pa.; (6) *Barnett H. Hart*, p., Harrisburg, Pa.; (5) *Harrie A. Hutchison*, mer., Altoona, Pa.; (1) **HORACE L. JACOBS**, p., Altoona, Pa.; (6) *Thomas H. Murray*, atty., Clearfield, Pa.; (2) *Emory M. Stevens*, d. s., Williamsport, Pa.; (4) *Robert A. Zentmyer*, Civil Engineer, Tyrone, Pa.

Reserves.—(3) *James C. Brown*, postmaster, Bloomsburg, Pa.; (1) *Augustus S. Fasick*, d. s., Carlisle, Pa.; (1) *George G. Hutchison*, far., Warriors Mark, Pa.; (2) *J. E. McDowell*, mer., Irvona, Pa.; (3) *James H. Morgan*, dean Dickinson Col., Carlisle, Pa.; (2) *Benjamin H. Mosser*, d. s., Huntingdon, Pa.

Central Swedish Conference. X. 2.

Delegates.—**KARL H. ELMSTROM**, p., 627 Grove St., Evanston, Ill.; *Warner Leidblad*, mfr., Jamestown, N. Y.

Reserves.—*Julius G. Olson*, pattern maker, 2947 Emerald Ave., Chicago, Ill.; *John W. Swenson*, d. s., Galva, Ill.

Central Tennessee Conference. V. 2.

Delegates.—*Jesse L. Dann*, mfr., Tullahoma, Tenn.; *Virgil Pafford*, p., Lawrenceberg, Tenn.

Reserves.—*Early H. Dowdy*, far., Big Sandy, Tenn.; *Ulysses G. Paschal*, d. s., McMoresville, Tenn.

Chicago German Conference. XIII. 4.

Delegates.—(2) *William E. Bletsch*, mer., 4617 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.; (2) *Arthur L. Breslich*, col. pres., Berea, Ohio; (1) **HENRY C. LOEPPERT**, d. s., 3610 Rokeby St., Chicago, Ill.; (1) *Ernest Ludwig*, mer., Manitowoc, Wis.

Reserves.—(1) *Louis Appel*, mgr. Ger. dept., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (2) *Frank T. Enderis*, asst. ed., 220 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; (2) *Joseph M. Staudenbauer*, tailor, 3018 Armitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.; (1) *William J. Weber*, p., 1506 Clifton Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Chile Conference. XIV. 2.

Delegates.—*Mrs. Ida T. Arms*, Directora Concepcion Col., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile; **WILLIAM F. RICE**, d. s., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.

Reserves.—*Mrs. Emma P. Rice*, Directora Santiago Col., Santiago, Chile. *Roberto Elphick*, d. s., Casilla 7, Iquique, Chile.

Cincinnati Conference. V. 10.

Delegates.—(3) *Charles W. Bennett*, sch. inspector F. A. soc., Piqua, Ohio; (3) *Valorous F. Brown*, p., Sta. R, Cincinnati, Ohio; (5) *Frank L. Cook*, ban., Milford, Ohio; (1) *Oran F. Hypes*, mer., Springfield, Ohio; (2) *Henry C. Jameson*, d. s., The Alexandria, Cincinnati, Ohio; (2) *Isaac D. Jones*, phy., 1014 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati, Ohio; (1) **ADNA B. LEONARD**, cor. sec. Bd. F. M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City; (4) *Charles L. Swain*, atty., 57 Atlas bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; (4) *Wilbur P. Thirkield*, pres. Howard U., Washington, D. C.; (5) *Cyrus M. Van Pelt*, d. s., Sta. M, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reserves.—(1) *George W. DuBois*, p., 583 Considine Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; (1) *Roy A. Haynes*, ed., Hillsboro, Ohio. (2) *Edward E. Shipley*, ins., 603 First National Bank bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; (3) *John A. Story*, d. s., 484 Park Place, Springfield, Ohio; (2) *Herbert Welch*, pres. O. Wes. U., Delaware, Ohio.

Colorado Conference. XIV. 8.

Delegates.—(2) *Thomas P. Barber*, architect, Colorado Springs, Colo.; (1) **HENRY A. BUCHTEL**, chan. U. of Denver, University Park, Colo.; (2) *Ruluf A. Chase*, p., Greeley, Colo.; (1) *William M. Hartman*, atty., Pueblo, Colo.; (3) *George Hetherington*, judge, Gunnison, Colo.; (3) *Frank R. Hollenback*, d. s., 173 S. Grant St., Denver, Colo.; (4) *Herbert O. Smith*, ins., 1194 S. High St., Denver, Colo.; (4) *Charles B. Wilcox*, p., 1830 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.

Reserves.—(3) *William H. Conklin*, lumber, Sterling, Colo.; (1) *David D. Forsythe*, d. s., University Park, Colo.; (3) *John J. Lace*, d. s., Grand Junction, Colo.; (2) *L. Wirt Markham*, mer., Lamar, Colo.; (1) *Benjamin F. Salzer*, ban., 844 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.; (2) *Claudius B. Spencer*, ed., 1121 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Columbia River Conference. XV. 8.

Delegates.—(1) *Robert L. Brainard*, pub., Wardner, Ida.; (2) *David H. Cox*, mer., Walla Walla, Wash.; (3) *Charles E. Gibson*, d. s., Spokane, Wash.; (1) *CLARENCE O. KIMBALL*, p., Walla Walla, Wash.; (3) *Samuel E. Notson*, atty., Heppner, Ore.; (4) *Walton Skipworth*, p., Sandpoint, Ida.; (4) *Mrs. Luella M. Smith*, h. w., Spokane, Wash.; (2) *Robert Warner*, p., Moscow, Ida.

Reserves.—(1) *Henry Brown*, p., Spokane, Wash.; (2) *John F. Corner*, mer., Spokane, Wash.; (3) *James C. Cunningham*, ban., Spokane, Wash.; (3) *Ulysses F. Hawk*, p., Cœur d'Alene, Ida.; (1) *John L. Hughes*, mer., North Yakima, Wash.; (2) *Amos A. Luce*, p., Bellingham, Wash.

Dakota Conference. XII. 6.

Delegates.—(2) *William Carpenter*, mer., Andover, S. Dak.; (3) *Silas E. Morris*, ban., Mitchell, S. Dak.; (1) *THOMAS NICHOLSON*, sec. Bd. Ed., New York City (150 Fifth Ave.); (2) *Gary T. Notson*, d. s., Huron, S. Dak.; (3) *Arthur C. Shepherd*, d. s., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; (1) *Robert S. Vessey*, Governor, Pierre, S. Dak.

Reserves.—(1) *Fielder S. Brown*, ban., Doland, S. Dak.; (3) *John S. Hoagland*, p., Mitchell, S. Dak.; (2) *John P. Jenkins*, agt. Dak. Wes. U., Mitchell, S. Dak.; (2) *James M. Johnson*, ban., Bradley, S. Dak.; (1) *Samuel F. Kerfoot*, pres. Dak. Wes. U., Mitchell, S. Dak.; (3) *Philip Lawrence*, r. e., Huron, S. Dak.

Delaware Conference. VI. 6.

Delegates.—(3) *Charles H. Colburn*, contr., 430 Townsend St.; Wilmington, Del.; (2) *Storer S. Jolly*, p., 4. Pine St., Cambridge, Md.; (3) *James H. Scott*, p., 1310 Parrish St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (1) *Charles A. Tindley*, p., 1908 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) *George L. Waters*, mer., Bridgeville, Del.; (1) *Herbert S. Wilson*, mer., Fairmont, Md.

Reserves.—(2) *Amelia C. Brinkly*, tea., East New Market, Md.; (3) *Anna B. Clark*, tea., 780 W. 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) *Frederick J. Handy*, 529 S. 57th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (1) *William C. Jason*, educator, Dover, Del.; (1) *Horatio W. Jones*, mer., Princess Anne, Md.

Denmark Conference. II. 2.

Delegates.—*I. AURITZ C. LARSEN*, d. s., 5. Livjager St., Copenhagen, Den.; *Carl C. Thaarup*, mer., Fredrikshavn, Den.

Reserves.—*Anton Bast*, p., 2 Stokhus St., Copenhagen, Den.; *Lars Dam*, r. e., Nekso, Den.

Des Moines Conference. IX. 12.

Delegates.—(6) *Mrs. Martha S. Beall*, h. w., Mt. Ayr, Ia.; (2) *Charles R. Benedict*, r. e., Shelby, Ia.; (4) *Albert H. Collins*, d. s., Clarinda, Ia.; (1) *ORIENT W. FIFER*, p., Des Moines, Ia.; (5) *Amos E. Griffith*, p., Atlantic, Ia.; (2) *Edmund M. Holmes*, p., Indianola, Ia.; (1) *Harry E. Hopper*, mer., Indianola, Ia.; (3) *Charles E. Kellogg*, phy., Shenandoah, Ia.; (5) *John R. Larson*, atty., Nevada, Ia.; (6) *Elmer W. McDade*, d. s., Atlantic, Ia.; (3) *Anthony E. Slothower*, p., Corydon, Ia.; (4) *Daniel M. Woodfill*, ban., Gravity, Ia.

Reserves.—(3) *Orien A. Bartholomew*, atty., Chariton, Ia.; (1) *Charles W. Baxter*, d. s., Council Bluffs, Ia.; (2) *George W. L. Brown*, d. s., Des Moines, Ia.; (2) *Charles J. Burdette*, far., Creston, Ia.; (1) *Edward B. Evans*, atty., Des Moines, Ia.; (3) *Elmer E. Ilgenfritz*, d. s., Boone, Ia.

Detroit Conference. XII. 16.

Delegates.—(5) *Charles B. Allen*, d. s., 110 Hazelwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.; (5) *Junius E. Beal*, cap., Ann Arbor, Mich.; (4) *Mrs. May C. Bliss*, h. w., Saginaw, Mich.; (2) *Reuben S. Campbell*, ins., Port Huron, Mich.; (1) *GEORGE ELLIOTT*, p., Bay City, Mich.; (4) *A. Raymond Johns*, p., Flint, Mich.; (2) *Frederick D. Leete*, p., 21 Adams Ave. E.,

Detroit, Mich.; (8) Alonzo B. Leonard, d. s., Flint, Mich.; (7) *Eugene N. Moore*, atty., Pontiac, Mich.; (7) Eugene Moore, p., 445 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.; (6) James Pascoe, d. s., Hancock, Mich.; (1) *Richard Quayle*, mer., Gwinn, Mich.; (6) *Eugene O. Spaulding*, mer., Caro, Mich.; (3) Arthur W. Stalker, p., Ann Arbor, Mich.; (8) *Henry W. Wallace*, mer., Perry, Mich.; (3) *Charles B. Williams*, mer., Alpena, Mich.

Reserves.—(2) William B. Collins, d. s., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; (1) William Dawe, p., Highland Park, Mich.; (2) *James T. Moore*, r. e., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; (1) *Mrs. Margaret D. Moors*, deaconess, 53 Elizabeth St. W., Detroit, Mich.; (3) *Frank A. Vernor*, ins., 33 Congress St., Detroit, Mich.

East German Conference. XIII. 2.

Delegates.—*John J. Faupel*, mer., 406 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.; Henry H. Heck, d. s., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reserves.—Henry Mueller, d. s., Hoboken, N. J.; *Egbert Winkler*, ret., 165 East 95th St., New York, N. Y.

East Maine Conference. I. 4.

Delegates.—(2) Horace B. Haskell, d. s., Ellsworth, Maine; (1) JOHN W. HATCH, d. s., Bangor, Maine; (2) *Lorenzo S. Robinson*, shoemaker, Rockland, Maine.

Reserves.—(1) *Athill E. Irving*, r. e., Presque Isle, Maine; (1) Frederick Palladino, p., Bangor, Maine; (2) Daniel B. Phelan, d. s., Ash Point, Maine; (2) *Benjamin T. Sowle*, atty., Ellsworth, Maine.

East Ohio Conference. V. 12.

Delegates.—(3) *Frank A. Arter*, ret., Cleveland, Ohio; (6) *Rupert R. Beetham*, p. m., Cadiz, Ohio; (6) Edwin O. Buxton, d. s., Akron, Ohio; (4) William H. Dickerson, d. s., Steubenville, Ohio; (4) *John E. Morris*, ed., Alliance, Ohio; (1) *John O. Pew*, mftr., Youngstown, Ohio; (2) *John Quinn*, efficiency engineer, Mingo Junction, Ohio; (5) *George W. Reed*, atty., Uhrichsville, Ohio; (3) John S. Secrest, p., Coshocton, Ohio; (5) Ernest A. Simons, p., 12702 Penobscot Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; (2) N. Wallace Stroup, d. s., 308 Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio; (1) JOHN J. WALLACE, ed., 524 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reserves.—(1) *Orlando H. Bachtel*, lumber, Canton, Ohio; (2) Horace W. Dewey, d. s., Cambridge, Ohio; (3) John L. Hillman, p., Youngstown, Ohio; (3) *Jeremiah R. Smith*, contr., Byesville, Ohio; (2) *Benjamin J. Taylor*, pub., Warren, Ohio; (1) William B. Winters, d. s., Alliance, Ohio.

East Tennessee Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—(1) JUDSON S. HILL, col. pres., Morristown, Tenn.; (1) *Charles J. Small*, contr., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Reserves.—(1) *Ulysses S. J. Froe*, laborer, Pocahontas, Va.; (1) James A. Pickett, d. s., Pulaski, Va.

Eastern South America Conference. XIV. 2.

Delegates.—SAMUEL P. CRAVER, d. s., Buenos Aires, Argentina; *Justo Cubito*, sec. Supreme Court of Uruguay, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Reserves.—*Mrs. Laura G. Craver*, h. w., 718 Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Argentina; John F. Thompson, p., Temperley, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Eastern Swedish Conference. I. 2.

Delegates.—*John E. Jacobson*, toolmaker, 148 Vernon St., Worcester, Mass.; BENEDICT NILSSON, pastor Bethany Ch., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reserves.—Frank E. Broman, d. s., 117 Taft St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.; *Gustaf A. Wahlberg*, contr., 510 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Erie Conference. III. 10.

Delegates.—(5) *Edward Appleyard*, mftr., Jamestown, N. Y.; (3) *Austin Blakeslee*, coal operator, Du Bois, Pa.; (2) William H. Crawford, col. pres., Meadville, Pa.; (4) *Alexander Deemer*, mftr., Brookville, Pa.; (5) Cyrus H. Frampton, p., Oil City, Pa.; (2) *Frank X. Krietler*, lumber, Nebraska, Pa.; (1) JOHN C. McDONALD, d. s., Meadville, Pa.; (3) James B. Neff, d. s., Du Bois, Pa.; (4) Thomas R. Thoburn, p., Erie, Pa.; (1) *William J. Whieldon*, atty., Mercer, Pa.

Reserves.—(2) *Ralph M. Campbell*, county off., New Castle, Pa.; (2) *Horace G. Dodds*, p., Warren, Pa.; (1) *William P. Murray*, d. s., Erie, Pa.; (1) *Charles E. Welch*, mfr., Westfield, N. Y.

Finland Conference. I. 2.

Delegates.—*Bernhard A. Ahlback*, mer., Wasa, Finland; *GEORGE A. SIMONS*, supt. Rus. miss., W. O. 9th Line 34, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Reserves.—*Jonas W. Haggman*, pres. theol. sem., Helsingfors, Finland; *Albert W. Willberg*, architect, Wladimersgaten 4, Helsingfors, Finland.

Florida Conference. VII. 4.

Delegates.—(1) *JAMES F. ELLIOTT*, d. s., Gainesville, Fla.; (2) *Miss Bessie M. Garrison*, field sec. W. H. M. S., 708 N. Grove St., Gainesville, Fla.; (2) *Stephen A. Huger*, d. s., Box 457, Tampa, Fla.; (1) *John W. Smith*, phys., 441 W. Beaver St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Reserves.—(1) *Charles C. Manigault*, mer., Jacksonville, Fla.; (2) *Garfield D. Rodgers*, mer. tailor, Bradentown, Fla.; (1) *James S. Todd*, d. s., 1636 Davis St., Jacksonville, Fla.; (2) *Thomas H. B. Walker*, p., Gainesville, Fla.

Foochow Conference. XIV. 4.

Delegates.—(1) *HARRY R. CALDWELL*, miss., Ngu-cheng, China, P. O., 1912 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; (2) *Miss Bi Cu Li*, phys., Ngu-cheng, China; (1) *James E. Skinner*, phys., Yenping, China; (2) *Di Gi Uong*, tea., Ngu-cheng, China.

Reserves.—(1) *Guang Den Ding*, tea., Kutien, China; (1) *Seuk Sing Hu*, d. s., Foochow, China; (2) *Ung Ding Hu*, tea., Foochow, China; (2) *Wm. H. Lacy*, man., Methodist Pub. House, Shanghai, China.

Genesee Conference. III. 12.

Delegates.—(5) *Daniel L. Calkins*, mfr., Rochester, N. Y.; (3) *Francis T. Coppins*, mer., Buffalo, N. Y., (3) *G. Chapman Jones*, d. s., Hornell, N. Y.; (5) *Mark Kelley*, p., Olean, N. Y.; (2) *Samuel Mitchell*, phy., Hornell, N. Y.; (4) *Julian A. Morris*, mfr., Wayland, N. Y.; (2) *Ward D. Platt*, sec. Bd. H. Miss. and Ch. Ex., 1026 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (6) *Earl D. Shepard*, p., 58 Mason St., Rochester, N. Y.; (1) *JOSEPHUS L. SOOY*, d. s., 260 Lexington Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; (1) *Edwin E. Tait*, atty., Bradford, Pa.; (4) *Melville R. Webster*, p., 149 Earl St., Rochester, N. Y.; (6) *John F. White*, far., Mt. Morris, N. Y.

Reserves.—(1) *Frederick H. Coman*, p., 270 Georgia St., Buffalo, N. Y.; (1) *Edwin McBrier*, mer., 723 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; (2) *Dell L. Tuttle*, ban., 914-920 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; (2) *John E. Williams*, d. s., 347 Lexington Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; (3) *Thomas G. Young*, b. k., 149 Adams St., Rochester, N. Y.

Georgia Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—*CHARLES W. OLSON*, ins., Empire bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; *William A. Parsons*, prin. sch., Orange, Ga.

Reserves.—*Robert H. Robb*, d. s., Mt. Zion, Ga.; *Robert F. Thompson*, r. e., East Point, Ga.

Gulf Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—*William E. Cline*, manfr., Lake Charles, La.; *HENRY McCAIN*, p., Lake Charles, La.

Reserves.—*John W. Henry*, d. s., Hughes Springs, Tex.; *Albert C. Smith*, mer., Atlanta, Tex.

Hingwa Conference. XIV. 2.

Delegates.—*Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster*, miss., W. F. M. S., Hingwa, China (via Foochow); *DIONG-SUI LI*, p., Hankong, China (via Foochow.)

Reserves.—*Hang Wang Na*, p., Hingwa, China; *Teng Bi Ng*, sec. Y. M. C. A., Hingwa, China.

Holston Conference. VI. 6.

Delegates.—(1) *RICHARD J. COOKE*, book ed., 150 Fifth Ave., New York; (2) *George T. Francisco*, S. S. missionary, Knoxville, Tenn.; (3) *Burton M. Martin*, d. s., Harriman, Tenn.; (3) *Charles L. Parham*, mfr., Knoxville, Tenn.; (1) *John A. Patten*, mfr., Chattanooga, Tenn.; (2) *Samuel H. Thompson*, bus, mgr. Meth. Adv. Journal, Chuckey, Tenn.

Reserves.—(2) *John W. Fisher*, tanner, Newport, Tenn.; (1) *Joseph A. Grigsby*, mer., Whitehorn, Tenn.; (3) *James R. Penland*, atty., Knoxville, Tenn.; (1) *Robert B. Stansell*, col. prof., Athens, Tenn.; (2) *Robert L. Stapleton*, p., Maryville, Tenn.

Idaho Conference. XV. 4.

Delegates.—(2) *George W. Barnes*, d. s., Boise, Ida., (1) *Abel E. Eaton*, cap., Union, Ore.; (1) *JAMES D. GILLILAN*, p., La Grande, Ore.; (2) *Ross S. Madden*, r. e., Caldwell, Ida.

Reserves.—(2) *George G. Haley*, d. s., La Grande, Ore. (1) *Henry W. Parker*, d. s., Twin Falls, Ida.; (2) *John Pipher*, phy., Nampa, Ida.; (1) *Cary S. Polk*, atty., Boise, Ida.

Illinois Conference. X. 18.

Delegates.—(1) *Henry R. Crawford*, titles and loans, Hillsboro, Ill.; (7) *William J. Davidson*, prof. G. B. I., Evanston, Ill.; (3) *Christie Galeener*, d. s., Springfield, Ill.; (6) *John M. Glassco*, ban., Charleston, Ill.; (8) *Henry C. Gibbs*, d. s., Danville, Ill.; (3) *Stephen A. D. Harry*, mfr., Hoopeston, Ill.; (9) *Thomas R. Hopkins*, prof., Champaign, Ill.; (2) *Theodore Kemp*, pres. Ill. Wes. Col., Bloomington, Ill.; (8) *James L. Loar*, atty., Bloomington, Ill.; (6) *John W. Miller*, p., Jacksonville, Ill.; (2) *Thomas E. Orr*, r. e., Buffalo, Ill.; (9) *Ernest L. Pletcher*, p., Gibson City, Ill.; (5) *Oliver T. Purl*, far., Carrollton, Ill.; (4) *David S. Shellabarger*, ban., Decatur, Ill.; (4) *Benjamin F. Shipp*, p., Paris, Ill.; (5) *Robert Stephens*, sec. P. A. Soc., Danville, Ill.; (7) *Gamaliel S. Tarbox*, mer., Arcola, Ill.; (1) *JOSEPH W. VAN CLEVE*, d. s., 1704 N. Church St., Decatur, Ill.

Reserves.—(2) *Francis M. Austin*, prof. Bloomington, Ill.; (3) *William A. Joy*, State ins. dept., Springfield, Ill.; (1) *Frank T. Kuhl*, ins., Springfield, Ill.; (1) *Frederic B. Madden*, d. s., Champaign, Ill.; (2) *Parker Shields*, d. s., Charleston, Ill.; (3) *Albert A. White*, d. s., Jacksonville, Ill.

Indiana Conference. XI. 14.

Delegates.—(1) *Benjamin F. Adams*, ban., Bloomington, Ind.; (1) *Charles H. Badger*, mer., Irvington, Ind.; (5) *Layton C. Bentley*, d. s., 2227 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; (3) *William G. Clinton*, p., Shelbyville, Ind.; (4) *Lewis F. Dimmitt*, p., Columbus, Ind.; (7) *John W. Duncan*, d. s., Evansville, Ind.; (3) *John W. Emison*, p. m., Vincennes, Ind.; (2) *J. Frank Hanly*, atty., 707 I. O. O. F. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; (2) *Albert Hurlstone*, p., 40 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.; (1) *FRANCIS J. McCONNELL*, col. pres., Greencastle, Ind.; (5) *George J. Nichols*, ban., Petersburg, Ind., (deceased); (6) *Allen A. Swartz*, ban., Jeffersonville, Ind.; (4) *William C. Van Arsdel*, r. e., Greencastle, Ind.; (6) *Elbert R. Zaring*, ed., 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reserves.—(2) *William W. Cave*, ban., French Lick, Ind.; (3) *Harry A. King*, col. pres., Moores Hill, Ind.; (1) *Mrs. Lura C. Shirk*, h. w., Brookville, Ind.; (2) *Joshua Stansfield*, p., Indianapolis, Ind.; (3) *C. L. Van Orsdol*, den., Dillsboro, Ind.; (1) *William M. Whitsitt*, d. s., New Albany, Ind.

Iowa Conference. IX. 8.

Delegates.—(1) *Jesse M. Beck*, ed., Centerville, Ia.; (3) *Horace M. Havner*, atty., Marengo, Ia.; (2) *Scott A. Power*, mer., Fairfield, Ia.; (4) *Charles V. Smith*, mer., Albia, Ia.; (4) *Herman N. Smith*, asst. col. pres., Hendrick, Ia.; (2) *Ulysses S. Smith*, p., Washington, Ia.; (1) *EDWIN A. SCHELL*, pres. col., Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; (3) *Charles L. Stafford*, d. s., Oskaloosa, Ia.

Reserves.—(1) *Charles P. Frantz*, phy., Burlington, Ia.; (2) *John C. Kendrick*, fin. sec. Per. Fund., Ottumwa, Ia.; (1) *John M. McClelland*, p., Oskaloosa, Ia.; (2) *J. Ken Mathews*, p. m., Mediapolis, Ia.

Italy Conference. II. 2.

Delegates.—*WALLING CLARK*, d. s., Rome, D., 38 via Firenze, Rome, It.; *Miss Italia Garibaldi*, prin. sch., 38 via Garibaldi, Rome, It. *Reserves.*—*Spartaco L. Papini*, military acct. Fuori, Porta Caroli, Pavia, It.; *Giovanni Pons*, d. s., Turin D., 2 via Areivescovado, Turin, It.

Kansas Conference. VIII. 10.

Delegates.—(4) *Isaac L. Armel*, jeweler, Holston, Kan.; (3) *George H. Hammel*, mer., Topeka, Kan.; (1) *WILLIAM C. HANSON*, p., Kansas City, Kan.; (2) *William S. Heusner*, educator, Junction City, Kan.; (4) *Edwin Locke*, p., Topeka, Kan.; (2) *John T. McFarland*, editor *S. S. Pub.*, 150 Fifth Ave., New York; (5) *John R. Madison*, d. s., Topeka, Kan.; (1) *Harry C. Rushmore*, com. traveler, Kansas City, Kan.; (3) *James A. Stavely*, d. s., Atchison, Kan.; (5) *Miss Viola A. Troutman*, field sec., W. F. M. S., Topeka, Kan.

Reserves.—(3) *Mrs. Cora A. Bullard*, h. w., Tonganoxie, Kan. (1) *James M. Miller*, atty., Council Grove, Kan.; (1) *John A. Motter*, supt, Bethany Hospital, 1233 Central Ave., Kansas City, Kan.; (3) *Theodore J. Ream*, d. s., Topeka, Kan.; (2) *Mrs. Emily Scott*, h. w., Marysville, Kan. (2) *Christian B. Zook*, p., Topeka, Kan.

Kentucky Conference. V. 4.

Delegates.—(2) *Frank L. Creech*, d. s., Leitchfield, Ky.; (1) *FREDERICK W. HARROP*, p., Barbourville, Ky.; (2) *Harold Means*, mer., Ashland, Ky.; (1) *Robert T. Miller*, business, Box 414, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reserves.—(2) *Alna S. Bennett*, Galt House, Louisville, Ky.; (1) *George W. Bunton*, p., Covington, Ky.; (2) *John G. Dover*, d. s., Bellevue, Ky.; (1) *John Venn*, clerk, Ludlow, Ky.

Korea Conference.

Delegates.—*WILLIAM A. NOBLE*, d. s., Seoul, Korea; *Sang M. Rhee*, Y. M. C. A. Sec., Seoul, Korea.

Reserves.—*Miss Lulu M. Frey*, prin. High Sch., Seoul, Korea; *G. Heber Jones*, sec. Korean Jubilee, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Lexington Conference. VII. 6.

Delegates.—(2) *Richard A. Crolley*, clerk Book Concern, 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (1) *EDWARD L. GILLIAM*, p., 473 E. Eleventh St., Columbus, Ohio; (3) *Wesley S. Langston*; (3) *J. Wallace Robinson*, p., Chicago; (1) *Robert B. Scott*, phy., 1815 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.; (2) *David E. Skelton*, p., 742 Barr St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Reserves.—(1) *Dennis A. Bethea*, phy., 13th and Main Sts., Terre Haute, Ind.; (2) *Frank P. Fielding*, p., Georgetown, Ky.; (2) *Richard A. Sissle*, mer., 2243 E. 43d St., Cleveland, Ohio, (1) *Elam A. White*, p., 36 W. 10th St., Covington, Ky.

Liberia Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—*Benjamin J. K. Anderson*, surveyor, Monrovia, Liberia; *JOHN H. REED*, col. pres., Monrovia, Liberia.

Reserves.—*Richulin V. Richards*, d. s., Clay Ashland, Liberia. *Philip F. Simpson*, far., Monrovia, Liberia.

Lincoln Conference. VII. 2.

Delegates.—*DAVID G. FRANKLIN*, p., Guthrie, Okla.; *Andrew J. Scales*, sch. prin., Guthrie, Okla.

Reserves.—*Henry South*, p., Bonner Springs, Kan.; *Mrs. George E. Smith*, h. w., Kansas City, Kan.

Little Rock Conference. VII. 4.

Delegates.—(1) *JAMES M. COX*, pres. coll., Little Rock, Ark.; (2) *Nathaniel Darby*, contr., Cotton Plant, Ark.; (2) *William R. R. Duncan*, p. Little Rock, Ark.; (1) *Mrs. Anna C. Freeman*, tea., 1230 W. 6th Ave., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Reserves.—(2) *Henry P. Coulter*, d. s., R. F. D. No. 5, Little Rock, Ark.; (1) *Lewis G. Hodges*, d. s., Forrest City, Ark.; (2) *Thomas N. Thornton*, far., Forrest City, Ark.; (1) *Isaac W. Whitmore*, tea., Little Rock, Ark.

Louisiana Conference. VII. 8.

Delegates.—(2) *Aaron W. Brazier*, phy., Slidell, La.; (4) *William S. Chinn*, p., 2332 Soniat Ave., New Orleans, La.; (2) *Hubbard Daniels*, d. s., New Orleans, La.; (1) *Matthew S. Davage*, business mgr. *S. W. Advocate*, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; (1) *B. MACK HUBBARD*, d. s., 1110 Dublin St., New Orleans, La.; (2) *Joseph A. Reddix*, tea., Darrow, La.; (4) *Frank B. Smith*, atty., 235 S. Dorgenois St., New Orleans, La.; (3) *John W. Turner*, p., Lake Charles, La.

Reserves.—(1) *Mrs. Alice R. Albert*, 1000 Burdette St., New Orleans, La.; (3) *Mrs. Carrie Evans*, Bastrop, La.; (3) *Thomas H. Munson*, d. s., Monroe, La.; (2) *Benjamin J. Reddix*, d. s., Shreveport, La.; (1) *Joseph O. Richards*, d. s., Alexandria, La.; (2) *Mrs. Viney B. Spears*, Baton Rouge, La.

Maine Conference. I. 4.

Delegates.—(1) *Harry H. Cochrane*, director, Monmouth, Maine; (2) *D. Stanley Evans*, Y. M. C. A., Sec., 481 Commercial St., Portland, Maine; (2) *Joshua M. Frost*, d. s., Waterville, Maine; (1) *DAVID B. HOLT*, d. s., Portland, Maine.

Reserves.—(2) *John R. Clifford*, p., Wilton, Maine; (2) *Wendell Leighton*, ret., Portland, Maine; (1) *Frederick A. Leitch*, p., Auburn, Maine; (1) *Waldo Pettengill*, ban., Rumford, Maine.

Malaysia Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—*JOHN R. DENYES*, d. s., Batavia, Java; *John Polglase*, municipal sec., Singapore, S. S.

Reserves.—*William T. Cherry*, p., Singapore, S. S.; *Harry Rickard*, printer, Singapore, S. S.

Mexico Conference. XIV. 2.

Delegates.—*JOHN W. BUTLER*, d. s., Box 1291, Mexico City, Mexico; *Miss Carrie M. Purdy*, tea., Sunbury, Pa.

Reserves.—*Vincento Mendoza*, p., Box 1291, Mexico City, Mexico; *Miss Juana Palacios*, tea., Box 152, Puebla Pue, Mexico.

Michigan Conference. XI. 16.

Delegates.—(8) *Edward A. Armstrong*, d. s., Albion, Mich.; (3) *Wilbur I. Cogshall*, d. s., Big Rapids, Mich.; (1) *Samuel Dickie*, col. pres., Albion, Mich.; (2) *Luren D. Dickinson*, far., Charlotte, Mich.; (5) *John C. Floyd*, asst. sec. Bd. F. M., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (4) *William P. French*, d. s., Lansing, Mich.; (8) *William P. Harvey*, atty., Benton Harbor, Mich.; (6) *William F. Kendrick*, d. s., Traverse City, Mich.; (7) *Hugh Kennedy*, p., Big Rapids, Mich.; (3) *A. B. Knapp*, far., Big Rapids, Mich.; (7) *A. N. Lawrason*, phy., Lansing, Mich.; (5) *W. G. McCune*, r. e., Petoskey, Mich.; (2) *Patrick J. Maveety*, cor. sec. F. A., 220 4th Ave., West, Cincinnati, Ohio; (6) *Edwin J. Phelps*, ban., Kalamazoo, Mich.; (1) *DANIEL C. RIEHL*, p., Oshetemo, Mich.; (4) *George Shackelton*, far., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Reserves.—(3) *Marshall M. Callen*, p., Ionia, Mich.; (2) *Martin L. Fox*, d. s., Niles, Mich.; (2) *John H. Grant*, atty., Manistee, Mich.; (3) *Royal A. Hawley*, atty., Ionia, Mich.; (1) *Wesley Sears*, reg. of deeds, Jackson, Mich.; (1) *Clark S. Wheeler*, p., Hillsdale, Mich.

Minnesota Conference. XII. 8.

Delegates.—(2) *Henry C. Beise*, dentist, Windom, Minn.; (4) *Guybert A. Cahoon*, d. s., Worthington, Minn.; (3) *Frank J. Clemans*, ins., N. Y. Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.; (2) *Frank B. Cowgill*, d. s., Mankato, Minn.; (3) *Frank Doran*, p., Winona, Minn.; (1) *Lewis D. Harkins*, mfr., Faribault, Minn.; (1) *HENRY C. JENNINGS*, pub. agt. M. E. Church, 220 4th Ave., West, Cincinnati, Ohio; (4) *George E. Nettleton*, tea., Mankato, Minn.

Reserves.—(2) *John C. Craig*, d. s., Winona, Minn.; (1) *Charles L. Dempster*, r. e., Lake City, Minn.; (2) *Albert A. Fosness*, miller, Lakefield, Minn.; (3) *Joseph M. Hackney*, r. e., Hamline, Minn.; (1) *Alexander C. Stevens*, supt. Bl. Hills Miss., Rapid City, S. Dak. (3) *J. Frank Stout*, p., Austin, Minn.

Mississippi Conference. VII. 6.

Delegates.—(2) *Malachi C. Collins*, col. prof., Meridian, Miss.; (3) *Edward L. Gorden*, prin. Deaf and Dumb Inst., Jackson, Miss.; (1) *WILLIAM W. LUCAS*, field agt., Bd. Foreign Missions, Meridian, Miss.; (3) *William McMorris*, d. s., Meridian, Miss.; (1) *John R. Ross*, bank cash., Natchez, Miss.; (2) *James M. Shumpert*, d. s., Columbus, Miss.

Reserves.—(2) *Simon H. Cannon*, d. s., Gulfport, Miss.; (1) *Mrs. Bertha G. Cowan*, tea., Vicksburg, Miss.; (3) *Samuel A. Cowan*, p., Vicksburg, Miss.; (3) *James A. Lagrone*, cabinet maker, Meridian, Miss.; (2) *Mrs. Laura P. May*, tea., Pelahatchie, Miss.; (1) *Geo. W. Smith*, p., Jackson, Miss.

Missouri Conference. VIII. 6.

Delegates.—(1) JAMES W. ANDERSON, p., Keokuk, Ia.; (2) John L. Beaghter, ban., Savannah, Mo.; (2) William F. Burris, d. s., Cameron, Mo.; (3) William B. Christy, d. s., Maryville, Mo.; (1) Homer Hall, atty., Trenton, Mo.; (3) Silas H. Prather, far., Tarkio, Mo.

Reserves.—(3) Albanus W. Baker, r. e., Brookfield, Mo.; (1) Charles J. Burris, tea., Ridgeway, Mo.; (2) Harvey R. De Bra, col. pres., Cameron, Mo.; (2) Samuel H. Justus, mer., Saint Joseph, Mo.; (1) James O. Taylor, d. s., Brookfield, Mo.

Montana Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—James A. Metcalf, ed., Glendive, Mont.; EDWARD L. MILLS, d. s., Helena, Mont.

Reserves.—Charles D. Crouch, d. s., Bozeman, Mont.; E. H. Fisher, mer., Bozeman, Mont.

Nebraska Conference. IX. 8.

Delegates.—(2) Clark A. Fulmer, chan. Neb. Wes. U., University Place, Neb.; (3) James R. Gettys, p., David City, Neb.; (4) Norman A. Martin, d. s., University Place, Neb.; (2) Richard N. Orrill, d. s., Fairbury, Neb.; (1) CHARLES M. SHEPHERD, field sec. C. C. End. Fu., 445 N. 27th St., Lincoln, Neb.; (1) George M. Spurlock, atty., York, Neb.; (4) George E. Tobey, pub., Lincoln, Neb.; (3) Robert B. Windham, atty., Plattsmouth, Neb.

Reserves.—(2) George H. Davis, stone dealer, Blue Springs, Neb.; (3) John W. Embree, d. s., University Place, Neb.; (1) George E. Hager, atty., Lincoln, Neb.; (3) Lucien O. Jones, mfrtr., Lincoln, Neb.; (2) Byron W. Marsh, d. s., York, Neb.; (1) Isaac F. Roach, p., Lincoln, Neb.

New England Conference. I. 12.

Delegates.—(5) Lester V. Bailey, ins., Worcester, Mass.; (1) Lauress J. Birney, dean School of Theology, 72 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; (4) Dillon Bronson, d. s., Brookline, Mass.; (2) Chester O. Dorchester, ban., West Roxbury Sta., Boston, Mass.; (2) Franklin Hamilton, chancellor, Washington, D. C.; (3) Edgar J. Helms, city miss., 59 Patton St., Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.; (1) Frank D. Howard, mfrtr., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; (3) Eugene A. Lacount, mer., Somerville, Mass.; (6) Francis D. Luce, mer., 140 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; (6) Leo A. Nies, p., New Dorchester, Mass.; (5) Arthur P. Sharp, d. s., Melrose Highlands, Mass.; (4) Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, state pres., W. C. T. U., 14 Willard St., Newton, Mass.

Reserves.—(2) Mrs. S. Gertrude Durrell, h. w., 17 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass.; (2) Harvey W. Ewing, p., Worcester, Mass.; (1) John L. Harvey, atty., Waltham, Mass.; (1) Joseph T. Kennedy, d. s., Holyoke, Mass.; (3) George H. Spencer, d. s., Auburndale, Mass.; (3) George W. Taylor, printer, Newtonville, Mass.

New England Southern Conference. I. 8.

Delegates.—(3) James I. Bartholomew, p., 40 Chestnut St., New Bedford, Mass.; (4) Herbert L. Chipman, pub., Sandwich, Mass.; (4) Andrew J. Coultas, d. s., 103 Oak St., Fall River, Mass.; (3) John Goss, mfrtr., Fall River, Mass.; (2) John H. Newland, d. s., 56 Williams St., Norwich, Conn.; (1) EDWARD S. NINDE, p., 88 Providence St., Providence, R. I.; (1) Freeman F. Patten, ret., Stafford Springs, Conn.; (2) Benjamin F. Thurston, ed., Newport, R. I.

Reserves.—(1) Jacob F. Cooper, p., 102 High St., Brockton, Mass. (3) William W. Gordon, mfrtr., Hazardville, Conn.; (1) William F. Sears, mer., 10 Verndale St., Providence, R. I.; (2) Iram M. Smith, ret., Fall River, Mass. (2) William I. Ward, d. s., 72 Mawney St., Providence, R. I.

New Hampshire Conference. I. 4.

Delegates.—(1) EDGAR BLAKE, sec. Bd. S. S., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (1) William S. Dillon, supt. Y. M. C. A., Manchester, N. H.; (2) William J. Fluther, mfrtr., Nashua, N. H.; (2) Edward C. Strout, p., Nashua, N. H.

Reserves.—(2) Mrs. Jennie L. Cramer, h. w., Tilton, N. H.; (1) Thomas E. Cramer, d. s., Tilton, N. H.; (2) Raymond H. Huse, d. s., Dover, N. H.; (1) Harry B. Sanborn, B. and M. R. R. clk., Manchester, N. H.

New Jersey Conference. II. 10.

Delegates.—(5) *Harry P. Bennett*, ed., Long Branch, N. J.; (2) *William S. Child*, baker, Red Bank, N. J.; (2) *John Handley*, d. s., Ocean Grove, N. J.; (3) *William H. Heisler*, ban., Pemberton, N. J.; (4) *Edmund J. Kulp*, p., Camden, N. J.; (3) *Sanford M. Nichols*, d. s., Camden, N. J.; (4) *Charles C. Read*, salesman, 449 S. 6th St., Camden, N. J.; (1) *Charles F. Repp*, mer., Glassboro, N. J.; (5) *Melville E. Snyder*, p., 32 S. Ohio Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.; (1) *ALFRED WAGG*, d. s., Trenton, N. J.

Reserves.—(3) *Daniel E. Clair*, p., Penns Grove, N. J.; (2) *Edward N. Cole*, sec., Ocean Grove, N. J.; (2) *Holmes F. Gravatt*, p., Camden, N. J.; (3) *James E. Hewitt*, salesman, Camden, N. J.; (1) *James W. Marshall*, p., New Brunswick, N. J.; (1) *Archibald G. Smith*, mfr., Lambertville, N. J.

New York Conference. II. 12.

Delegates.—(1) *John E. Andrus*, mfr., Yonkers, N. Y.; (3) *Herbert Carl*, ban., Kingston, N. Y.; (4) *James R. Day*, Chancellor, Syracuse, N. Y.; (2) *George P. Eckman*, p., 550 West End Ave., New York City, N. Y.; (6) *Hough Houston*, d. s., 40 Franklin St., Kingston, N. Y.; (4) *J. Edgar Leaycraft*, r. e., 311 West End Ave., New York, N. Y.; (5) *Allan MacRossie*, d. s., 548 W. 142d St., New York City; (2) *Clarence W. Pierce*, mer., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; (5) *Henry J. Sarles*, mer., Liberty, N. Y.; (6) *George F. Secor*, mer., Ossining, N. Y.; (1) *EZRA S. TIPPLE*, prof. Drew Theo. Seminary, Madison, N. J.; (3) *Richard E. Wilson*, d. s., 118 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Reserves.—(3) *Henry S. Corney*, mer., Matteawan, N. Y.; (2) *Wallace Finch*, d. s., Newburgh, N. Y.; (3) *Charles L. Goodell*, p., 136 W. 130th St., New York City, N. Y.; (1) *Wallace MacMullen*, p., 46 E. 60th St., New York City; (2) *Fred Tasker*, atty., New York City; (1) *Henry D. Taylor*, mer., Cornwall, N. Y.

New York East Conference. II. 14.

Delegates.—(2) *Frank L. Brown*, ret., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (2) *James M. Buckley*, ed. Christian Advocate, 150 Fifth Ave., New York; (5) *John M. Bulwinkle*, mer., 413 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (1) *DAVID G. DOWNEY*, cor. sec., Bd. S. S., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (3) *Theodore S. Henderson*, p., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (7) *Abram S. Kavanagh*, supt., M. E. Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; (6) *William V. Kelley*, ed. Meth. Review, 150 Fifth Ave., New York; (4) *George P. Mains*, Pub. Agt., Meth. Book Concern, 150 Fifth Ave., New York; (4) *Henry L. Quick*, mfr., 1902 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (5) *Ernest G. Richardson*, p., 101 Sumner St., Bristol, Conn.; (1) *Henry Wade Rogers*, dean, Yale Law Sch., New Haven, Conn.; (6) *Samuel R. Smith*, ban., Freeport, N. Y.; (3) *Eugene M. Travis*, State Sen., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (7) *Ezra B. Tuttle*, ban., 494 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Reserves.—(2) *Frederick W. Hannan*, p., 121 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (3) *William A. Layton*, d. s., 47 Brevoort Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (2) *Willis McDonald*, printer, 139A So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; (1) *Frank Mason North*, sec. N. Y. City Miss. Society, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City; (1) *Robert A. Reynolds*, hardware, Brooklyn, N. Y.; (3) *Cethas B. Rogers*, ret., Maryland, Conn.

Newark Conference. II. 10.

Delegates.—(2) *Henry A. Buttz*, pres. Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J.; (5) *Henry K. Carroll*, sec., Plainfield, N. J.; (4) *Jacob A. Cole*, p., 292 Gregory Ave., Passaic, N. J.; (1) *Benjamin F. Edsall*, atty., Roseville, Newark, N. J.; (4) *James R. Joy*, ed., Plainfield, N. J.; (3) *John Krantz*, sales agt., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City; (1) *WILLIAM H. MORGAN*, p., 6 East Park St., Newark, N. J.; (2) *Frank E. Morse*, mer., Boonton, N. J.; (3) *James W. Pearsall*, r. e., Ridgewood, N. J.; (5) *Ralph B. Urmy*, p., Morristown, N. J.

Reserves.—(2) *James V. Forster*, ins., 228 Union St., Jersey City, N. J.; (2) *Louis C. Muller*, d. s., "The Hamilton," Paterson, N. J.; (1) *George W. Smith*, d. s., 72 Paulison Ave., Passaic, N. J.; (1) *Clarence A. Titus*, mer., Roselle Park, N. J.; (3) *Mrs. May L. Woodruff*, pres. Woman's H. M. Soc., Flemington, N. J.

North Carolina Conference. VI. 4.

Delegates.—(1) ROBERT E. JONES, ed., 631 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; (1) James A. MacRae, tea., Ashboro, N. C.; (2) Robert B. McRary, r. e., Lexington, N. C.; (2) John P. Morris, p., 250 College St., Asheville, N. C.

Reserves.—(2) Hugh L. Ashe, d. s., Asheville, N. C.; (2) John R. McCormick, ck., Winston-Salem, N. C.; (1) Silas A. Peeler, col. pres., Greensboro, N. C.; (1) William B. Windsor, tea., Greensboro, N. C.

North China Conference. XIV. 2.

Delegates.—T. H. Ch'en, student, Columbia University, New York City; WILLIAM T. HOBART, d. s., Peking, China, P. O. Evanston, Ill.

Reserves.—Frank D. Gamewell, Supt. Education M. E. Ch., Peking, China; W. P. Wei, student, 525 Hartley Hall, Columbia U., New York.

North Dakota Conference. XII. 6.

Delegates.—(3) Alvin S. Burrows, r. e., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; (3) Samuel A. Danford, d. s., Bismarck, N. Dak.; (2) John P. Jackson, r. e., Bismarck, N. Dak.; (1) JABEZ G. MOORE, d. s., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; (1) Charles A. Pollock, judge, Fargo, N. Dak.; (2) Charles E. Vermilya, d. s., Minot, N. Dak.

Reserves.—(1) Samuel F. Halfyard, tea., Grand Forks, N. Dak.; (3) Newel G. Larimore, far., Larimore, N. Dak.; (1) Richard A. Lathrop, mer., Hope, N. Dak.; (3) Charles A. Macnamara, d. s., Fargo, N. Dak.; (2) William R. Morris, ban., Lidgerwood, N. Dak.; (2) Edward P. Robertson, pres. col., Grand Forks, N. Dak.

North Germany Conference. XIII. 4.

Delegates.—(1) Ernest Furrer, mer., 53 Barwald St., Berlin, S. W., Ger.; (1) Gustav Junker, dir. Miss., Institute, 88 Rodenburg St., Frankfurt a M., Ger.; (2) BERNARD KEIP, p., 13 Petrihof St., Stettin, Ger.; (2) Ferdinand Rieker, mer., 116 Lessing St., Plauen, Ger.

Reserves.—(2) Otto Hahn, engineer, 189 Frankfort Alles III, Berlin O, Ger. (deceased); (2) Adolph Schlide, p., 1 Ofener St., Chemnitz, Saxony, Ger.; (1) Wilhelm Schuetz, p., 14 Tilsit St., Berlin O, Ger. (to be seated in place of Gustav Junker); (1) Paul Walther, mer., 10 Holzmarkt, Chemnitz, Ger.

North India Conference. XV. 4.

Delegates.—(2) Joshwant R. Chitambar, p., Lucknow, V. P., India; (2) Nathaniel Jordan, tea., Moradabad, India; (1) Nolini K. Mukerjee, tea., Barrow Road, Lucknow, India; (1) JOHN W. ROBINSON, d. s., Lucknow, V. P., India.

Reserves.—(1) Mrs. Jennie M. Dease, miss., Naini Tal, V. P., India 23 S. 15th St., Kansas City, Kan.; (2) Stephen S. Dease, d. s., Naini Tal, V. P., India; (2) Miss Fannie M. English, miss., Shahjahanpur, V. P., India; (1) John N. West, d. s., Shahjahanpur, V. P., India.

North Indiana Conference. XI. 12.

Delegates.—(6) Mrs. Florence C. Binford, h. w., Greenfield, Ind.; (5) William H. Charles, atty., Marion, Ind.; (4) Cassius C. Cissell, d. s., Kokomo, Ind.; (3) Albert B. Cline, lumber, Bluffton, Ind.; (1) SOMERVILLE LIGHT, d. s., Elkhart, Ind.; (6) Charles E. Line, d. s., Muncie, Ind.; (5) Mitchell S. Marble, p., Montpelier, Ind.; (3) Wallace W. Martin, p., Muncie, Ind.; (4) John M. Moulder, phy., Kokomo, Ind.; (2) Chesteen W. Smith, p., Anderson, Ind.; (2) Marion B. Stults, furniture, Huntington, Ind.; (1) Everett Warner, atty., Muncie, Ind.

Reserves.—(2) James A. Beatty, d. s., 2522 Webster St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; (3) William Ensten, phy., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; (1) Brenton S. Hollopeter, d. s., Wabash, Ind.; (1) George C. Morgan, ed., LaGrange, Ind.; (2) Christian B. Stemen, phy., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; (3) Cyrus U. Wade, fin. sec. De Pauw U., Greencastle, Ind.

North Montana Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—Charles I. O'Neill, mer., Kalispell, Mont.; WILLIAM W. VAN ORSDEL, d. s., Great Falls, Mont.

Reserves.—Charles R. Ellis, agt., Great Falls, Mont.; Oscar A. White, d. s., Kalispell, Mont.

North Nebraska Conference. IX. 6.

Delegates.—(2) *John Dale*, ins., Omaha, Neb.; (1) *CHARLES N. DAWSON*, sy., 2425 Spencer St., Omaha, Neb.; (2) *William Esplin*, p., Arlington, Neb.; (3) *Edward T. George*, d. s., Neligh, Neb.; (3) *George H. Gray*, ban., Central City, Neb.; (1) *Oscar O. Snyder*, mer., O'Neill, Neb.

Reserves.—(1) *Jesse W. Jennings*, mgr. Book Con., Kansas City, Mo.; (1) *Oscar A. Johnson*, mer., Laurel, Neb.; (3) *George T. Lindley*, abstractor, 1322 W. 41st St., Omaha, Neb.; (2) *George H. Main*, d. s., Central City, Neb.; (2) *Bayard H. Paine*, atty., Grand Island, Neb.

North Ohio Conference. V. 8.

Delegates.—(3) *John H. Focht*, sch. supt., Canal Dover, Ohio; (2) *Frederick Hohlfelder*, bank auditor, Cleveland, Ohio; (2) *Frend I. Johnson*, d. s., Mt. Vernon, Ohio; (1) *James A. Leonard*, supt. reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio; (4) *Henry S. Powell*, d. s., Norwalk, Ohio; (3) *Glezen A. Reeder*, pres. "U.," Berea, Ohio; (1) *RICHARD T. STEVENSON*, col. prof., Delaware, Ohio; (4) *Edward L. Young*, journalist, Norwalk, Ohio.

Reserves.—(3) *Samuel R. Gill*, far., Lakeside, Ohio; (1) *Thomas W. Grose*, p., Mansfield, Ohio; (2) *Henry C. Heffner*, ban., Clyde, Ohio; (1) *Silas Parr*, mer., Mt. Vernon, Ohio; (2) *Austin Philpott*, d. s., Delaware, Ohio.

Northern German Conference. XIII. 2.

Delegates.—*CHARLES F. BLUME*, d. s., 2843 Williams Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.; *Frederick Peik*, far., Brownston, Minn.

Reserves.—*George F. Reineke*, phy., New Ulm, Minn.; *Wilt A. Weiss*, p., 517 E. 5th Ave., Duluth, Minn.

Northern Minnesota Conference. XII. 8.

Delegates.—(3) *Anthony Anderson*, mer., Litchfield, Minn.; (4) *Milton P. Burns*, d. s., 2018 Sheridan Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.; (1) *ROBERT FORBES*, cor. sec. Bd. H. Miss. and Ch. Ex., 1026 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) *Andrew Gillies*, p., 1735 Morgan Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.; (3) *Joseph B. Hingeley*, cor. sec. Bd. C. C., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (4) *Benjamin F. Nelson*, lumberman, Minneapolis, Minn.; (1) *Joseph S. Ulland*, ban., Fergus Falls, Minn.; (2) *Bert N. Wheeler*, r. e., 808 Alworth Building, Duluth, Minn.

Reserves.—(2) *Edgar K. Copper*, d. s., 52 W. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.; (2) *John Dower*, lumber, Wadena, Minn.; (3) *Noah Lathrop*, superannuate, Hope, N. Dak.; (1) *Avery H. McKee*, d. s., Fergus Falls, Minn.; (1) *William McVeigh*, salesman, 3319 University Place, Minneapolis, Minn.; (3) *Wilfred L. Smithies*, life ins., 916 Torrey Building.

Northern New York Conference. III. 8.

Delegates.—(4) *William G. Atwell*, p., Antwerp, N. Y.; (1) *George W. Fenton*, Am. Book Co., Utica, N. Y.; (1) *Samuel J. Greenfield*, sec. Permanent Fund, Utica, N. Y.; (2) *John J. Hollis*, postmaster, Sandy Creek, N. Y.; (3) *Edgar H. Marshall*, whol. groc., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; (4) *Herbert D. Reed*, trav. salesman, Watertown, N. Y.; (2) *Edward B. Topping*, p., Rome, N. Y.; (3) *Charles C. Townsend*, pres. Folts Inst., Potsdam, N. Y.

Reserves.—(2) *Ernst G. Cook*, far., Theresa, N. Y.; (1) *George B. Johnson*, mfr., Gouverneur, N. Y.; (1) *William H. MacClenthen*, p., Watertown, N. Y.; (2) *Charles E. Miller*, d. s., Rome, N. Y.; (3) *Alonzo Murray*, school officer, Little Falls, N. Y.

Northern Swedish Conference. X. 2.

Delegates.—*JOHN A. ANDERSON*, d. s., Marinette, Wis.; *Carl J. Stone*, mer., 2312 Bloomington Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Reserves.—*Carl F. Edwards*, d. s., 3300 47th Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.; *John Wicklund*, far., R. F. D., No. 3, Atwater, Minn.

Northwest German Conference. XIII. 2.

Delegates.—*LOUIS J. BRENNER*, d. s., Charles City, Ia.; *George Witter*, mer., Storm Lake, Ia.

Reserves.—*John H. Klaus*, p., La Crosse, Wis.; *Fred O. Vetsch*, salesman, Sioux City, Ia.

Northwest India Conference. XV. 4.

Delegates.—(2) Harvey R. Calkins, d. s., Cawnpore, India, (P. O., 1823 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.); (1) THOMAS S. DONOHUGH, d. s., Meerut, India, (P. O., 311 W. End Ave., New York); (2) Lazarus B. Lyall, coll. prof., Cawnpore, India; (1) Albert M. Shaw, supt. Woolen Mills, 57 Civil Lines, Cawnpore, India.

Reserves.—(2) Dennis Clancy, miss., Albion, Mich.; (2) Henry B. Gray, head master, Allahabad, India; (1) Miss Annie E. Lawson, supt. Girls' High School, Cawnpore, India; (1) James Lyon, miss., 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

Northwest Indiana Conference. XI. 8.

Delegates.—(2) Albertus T. Briggs, d. s., Valparaiso, Ind.; (4) James C. Campbell, d. s., Greencastle, Ind.; (3) Marvin Campbell, mfr., South Bend, Ind.; (1) William E. Carpenter, ban., Brazil, Ind.; (2) Frank C. Evans, agt., Crawfordsville, Ind.; (3) Hillary A. Gobin, vice-pres. De Pauw, Greencastle, Ind.; (1) WILLIAM F. HOVIS, p., South Bend, Ind.; (4) George B. King, ins., La Fayette, Ind.

Reserves.—(2) Joseph P. Allen, Greencastle, Ind.; (3) Finley C. Carson, Michigan City, Ind.; (1) Strange W. Cragun, ed., Lebanon, Ind.; (2) Paul C. Curnick, p., Terre Haute, Ind.; (1) Demetrius Tillotson, d. s., South Bend, Ind.

Northwest Iowa Conference. IX. 10.

Delegates.—(1) Charles Beacham, ban., Farnhamville, Ia.; (4) J. Lewis Gillies, d. s., Sheldon, Ia.; (5) Eben S. Johnson, p., 514 7th St., Sioux City, Ia.; (1) DAVIS A. McBURNEY, p., Storm Lake, Ia.; (2) Oscar P. Miller, ban., Rock Rapids, Ia.; (4) Herbert D. Peck, mer., Wall Lake, Ia.; (3) Edward H. Rich, r. e., Clear Lake, Ia.; (5) John G. Shumaker, r. e., Sioux City, Ia.; (3) Robert Smylie, d. s., Algona, Ia.; (2) John B. Trimble, field sec. Bd. F. M., Storm Lake, Ia.

Reserves.—(1) James S. Bell, far., Storm Lake, Ia.; (3) Joseph C. Lockin, far., Aurelia, Ia.; (2) William T. McDonald, d. s., Ft. Dodge, Ia.; (2) Erastus B. Soper, atty., Emmetsburg; (1) Walter Torbet, d. s., Sioux City, Ia.

Northwest Kansas Conference. VIII. 6.

Delegates.—(2) Christoph Eberhardt, lumberman, Salina, Kan.; (3) Harry Gray, far., Luray, Kan.; (1) MERRITT F. LOOMIS, d. s., Colby, Kan.; (1) William A. Matson, ban., Jewell City, Kan.; (2) Robert P. Smith, col. pres., Salina, Kan.; (3) John W. Snapp, d. s., Salina, Kan.

Reserves.—(2) M. A. Alexander, R. R., Goodland, Kan.; (2) John W. Bates, fin. sec. Kan. Wes. U., Salina, Kan.; (1) Ulysses S. Brown, d. s., Salina, Kan.; (3) J. C. Ellis, salesman, Norton, Kan.; (1) Charles G. Morrison, mer., Colby, Kan.

Northwest Nebraska Conference. IX. 2.

Delegates.—ALLEN R. JULIAN, d. s., Gordon, Neb.; Stephen K. Warrick, ban., Crawford, Neb.

Reserves.—Charles H. Burleigh, p., Crawford, Neb.; S. M. Wyatt, tea., Butte, Neb.

Norway Conference. II. 2.

Delegates.—Harold Christensen, atty., Larvik, Norway; JOHAN THORKILDSEN, p., Skien, Norway.

Reserves.—Julius Holstad, d. s., Trondhjem, Norway; Henrick Johannesen, mfr., 25 Dalen St., Kristiana, Norway.

Norwegian and Danish Conference. XII. 2.

Delegates.—John J. Moe, mer., 2207 W. 3d St., Duluth, Minn.; NELS E. SIMONSEN, pres. theol. sch., 2243 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Reserves.—Conrad Hansen, Sec. N-D Aid Soc., 1004 Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Hans K. Madsen, d. s., 2108 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ohio Conference. V. 12.

Delegates.—(6) William B. Anderson, mer., Portsmouth, Ohio; (5) John C. Arbuckle, d. s., Columbus, Ohio; (2) Purley A. Baker, sec. Anti-Saloon League, Westerville, Ohio; (1) Samuel W. Dunlap, far., Circleville, Ohio; (4) Levi Gilbert, ed., 220 Fourth Ave., W., Cincinnati, Ohio; (3) Loren L. Magee, d. s., Portsmouth, Ohio; (4) Wesley Mont-

gomery, r. e. and lumber, Newark, Ohio; (3) William A. Morrison, mfr., Delaware, Ohio; (1) HERBERT SCOTT, d. s., 791 Oak St., Columbus, Ohio; (5) *Hiram L. Sibley*, atty., Marietta, Ohio; (6) Levi C. Sparks, p., Newark, Ohio; (2) *Mrs. Mary B. Townsend*, h. w., Zanesville, Ohio. *Reserves*.—(1) *E. Dow Bancroft*, Y. M. C. A. sec., Columbus, Ohio; (2) William B. Cherington, p., Chillicothe, Ohio; (3) Allen H. Norcross, p., Zanesville, Ohio; (3) *James T. Pickering*, atty., Lancaster, Ohio; (2) *William H. Radebaugh*, mer., Lancaster, Ohio; (1) Francis M. Swinhart, p., Athens, Ohio.

Oklahoma Conference. VIII. 8.

Delegates.—(1) GEORGE H. BRADFORD, col. pres., Guthrie, Okla.; (4) *Webster E. Brewster*, r. e., Medford, Okla.; (3) *William A. Cook*, r. e., Lawton, Okla.; (3) *Hiram A. Doty*, d. s., Lawton, Okla.; (1) *George W. Ferguson*, judge, Watonga, Okla.; (2) *Fred W. Green*, atty., Guthrie, Okla.; (2) Marion Porter, d. s., Enid, Okla.; (4) Charles R. Robinson, d. s., Tulsa, Okla.

Reserves.—(1) George W. Irwin, p., Ponca City, Okla.; (2) *McCager C. Lackey*, far., Carmen, Okla.; (1) *Leander J. Stark*, ban., Navina, Okla.; (2) Eugene S. Stockwell, p., Muskogee, Okla.; (3) *A. B. Wood*, ed., Mulhall, Okla.

Oregon Conference. XV. 6.

Delegates.—(2) *Robert A. Booth*, lumberman, Eugene, Ore.; (3) Fletcher Homan, pres. "U," Salem, Ore.; (3) *Andrew A. Lee*, abstractor, Salem, Ore.; (2) James Moore, d. s., Salem, Ore.; (1) *Amedee M. Smith*, mfr., 1401 Yeon Building, Portland, Ore.; (1) BENJAMIN YOUNG, p., 221 11th St., Portland, Ore.

Reserves.—(2) James T. Abbett, d. s., Eugene, Ore.; (3) *Frank E. Allen*, salesman, Marshfield, Ore.; (1) *George F. Billings*, r. e., Ashland, Ore.; (2) *Austin F. Flegel*, atty., Portland, Ore.; (1) John W. McDougall, d. s., Portland, Ore.; (3) Clarence T. Wilson, sec. Ch. Temp. Soc., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Pacific German Conference. XIII. 2.

Delegates.—HERMAN F. LANGE, p., 120 S. 7th St., Walla Walla, Wash.; *Louis Schumacher*, furrier, 309 Madison St., Portland, Ore.

Reserves.—Edmund E. Hertzler, d. s., 1282 Atlantic St., Portland, Ore.; *Otto Hubenthal*, nurseryman, S. 2009 Grand Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Philadelphia Conference. IV. 14.

Delegates.—(2) George H. Bickley, d. s., 5319 N. Front St., Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.; (1) CHARLES M. BOSWELL, asst. cor. sec. Bd. H. M. and Ch. Ex., 409 S. 51st St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (4) *Albert M. Breneman*, mer., Lancaster, Pa.; (3) Eli E. Burriss, d. s., 805 Highland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; (1) *Thomas R. Fort*, mfr., 60 W. Upsal St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; (6) *W. H. G. Gould*, atty., 4139 Westminster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; (6) Edwin C. Griffiths, d. s., 5102 Larchwood Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; (3) *J. Lincoln Hall*, pub., 2427 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (7) George W. Henson, p., 3230 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) *Leander W. Munhall*, evangelist, 236 Harvey St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; (7) *Samuel Shaw*, treas. Bd. H. M. and Ch. Ex., 868 N. 22d St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (4) Samuel M. Vernon, p., 476 Green Lane, Foxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.; (5) *John Walton*, mfr., 1344 Orthodox St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; (5) John G. Wilson, p., 2017 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Reserves.—(2) *John H. Crankshaw*, ins., Norristown, Pa.; (1) *James G. Francis*, r. e., Berwyn, Pa.; (1) Alpha G. Kynett, rec. sec. Bd. H. M. and Ch. Ex., 4820 Beaumont Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) Frank P. Parkin, d. s., 4310 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; (3) William Powick, d. s., 424 E. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; (3) *James Simmington*, salesman, 2509 N. 30th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Philippine Islands Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—*Mariano Cunanan*, sec. to the Governor of Pampanga, Mexico, Pan, P. I.; Harry Farmer, pres. Biblical Sem., Manila, P. I.

Reserves.—Marvin A. Rader, d. s., Manila, P. I.; *Cipriano Santos*, planter, Malolos, Bulacan, P. I.

Pittsburgh Conference. IV. 12.

Delegates.—(5) Nathan L. Brown, p., 7810 Kelley St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; (4) Jesse W. Cary, p., Indiana, Pa.; (1) WILLIAM F. CONNER, d. s., 233 North Craig St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; (2) John J. Hill, d. s., 3601 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; (6) Norman H. Humphreys, clk., 115 Greene St., Johnstown, Pa.; (2) James A. Huston, mfr., Sewickley, Pa.; (1) Elmer L. Kidney, atty., Berger bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; (3) James McCune, mer., 913 Jenny Lind St., McKeesport, Pa.; (3) Joseph B. Risk, p., Uniontown, Pa.; (6) Robert S. Ross, d. s., McKeesport, Pa.; (4) Harry G. Samson, fun. dir., 433 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; (5) Claude E. Townner, mer., Monongahela, Pa.

Reserves.—(1) Samuel W. Bierer, atty., Greensburg, Pa.; (3) John W. Hoffman, p., Crafton, Pa.; (2) James Law, p., Pittsburgh, Pa.; (2) William B. McFall, book pub., Pittsburgh, Pa.; (3) Winfield F. Richardson, r. e., Bentleyville, Pa.; (1) James M. Thoburn, Jr., d. s., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Puget Sound Conference. XV. 8.

Delegates.—(3) Edward L. Blaine, abstractor, 4165 Highland Drive, Seattle, Wash.; (3) Thomas E. Elliott, d. s., Tacoma, Wash.; (1) Frederick C. Harper, U. S. customs collector, Port Townsend, Wash.; (4) Clarence E. Hill, lumberman, Tacoma, Wash.; (4) George A. Landen, d. s., Bellingham, Wash.; (1) JOSEPH P. MARLATT, d. s., 1914 Second Ave. W., Seattle, Wash.; (2) George L. Marsh, lumberman, Ostrander, Wash.; (2) William H. W. Rees, p., Everett, Wash.

Reserves.—(1) Mrs. Eva B. McFall, Co. Supt., Everett, Wash.; (3) Noah D. Pollom, mer., Tacoma, Wash.; (2) Frank Quinby, atty., Anacortes, Wash.; (1) Edwin M. Randall, sec. Ep. L., 14 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (2) Spencer S. Sulliger, d. s., Vancouver, Wash.; (3) Charles E. Todd, d. s., Olympia, Wash.

Rock River Conference. X. 16.

Delegates.—(4) David R. Anderson, printer, 504 Sherman St., Chicago, Ill.; (3) George W. Dixon, v. p. Dixon Transfer Co., 2706 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; (1) A. C. Fassett, clk. court, Belvidere, Ill.; (5) Edwin H. Forkel, mgr. Western B. C., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (2) Timothy P. Frost, p., 1632 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.; (8) Ray C. Harker, p., Phoenix, Ariz.; (6) Harlow V. Holt, d. s., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (7) Perley Lowe, lumberman, 1822 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; (6) John B. Mechem, atty., Joliet, Ill.; (8) Mrs. Lucy R. Meyer, prin. Chicago Training Sch., 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.; (3) Claude S. Moore, d. s., Dixon, Ill.; (2) Edward C. Page, Normal School prof., De Kalb, Ill.; (7) Robert H. Pooley, d. s., 1434 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; (4) James Rowe, supt. City Miss., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (1) WILLIAM O. SHEPARD, d. s., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; (5) Charles M. Stuart, ed., 14 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Reserves.—(3) A. H. Anderson, ban., Leland, Ill.; (1) John P. Brushingham, p., Sycamore, Ill.; (3) Charles K. Carpenter, p., Elgin, Ill.; (1) Abram W. Harris, pres. N. W. U.; Evanston, Ill.; (2) Stephen B. Jones, coal dealer, Oak Park, Ill.; (2) Charles B. Mitchell, p., 4611 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

St. Johns River Conference. VI. 2.

Delegates.—ROBERT A. CARNINE, d. s., DeLand, Fla.; Charles W. Kinne, r. e., Jacksonville, Fla.

Reserves.—Charles D. Hammond, ret., St. Petersburg, Fla.; John H. Martin, p., St. Augustine, Fla.

St. Louis Conference. VIII. 8.

Delegates.—(1) James D. Bufton, pub., 435 Gladstone St., Kansas City, Mo.; (3) Stephen B. Campbell, p., 425 Pearl St., Springfield, Mo.; (4) William F. Jones, d. s., Carthage, Mo.; (4) John N. Lucas, atty., Osceola, Mo.; (1) NAPHTALI LUCCOCK, p., 3700 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; (3) Alfred Matthews, mfr., St. Louis, Mo.; (2) Charles T. Orr, mine operator, Webb City, Mo.; (2) William T. Wright, d. s., 6151 Columbia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Reserves.—(2) *George W. Brown*, mftr., St. Louis, Mo.; *Henry B. Foster, Jr.*, Joplin, Mo.; (3) *Mrs. Carrie E. Krimminger*, h. w., Independence, Mo.; (1) *James D. Lingsweller*, lumber, Lebanon, Mo.; (1) *Wilbur F. Sheridan*, p., Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis German Conference. XIII. 4.

Delegates.—(2) *Charles Hertel*, supt. schools, Freebury, Ill.; (1) *Charles J. Knipmeyer*, judge, Warrenton, Mo.; (2) *Frederic L. Mahle*, d. s., Peoria, Ill.; (1) *FREDERICK MUNZ*, ed., Covington, Ky.

Reserves.—(2) *Fred W. Jacobs*, ban., San Jose, Ill.; (1) *Henry E. Knapheide*, mftr., Quincy, Ill.; (2) *Franz Poehler*, d. s., 4384 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.; (1) *Eugene Weiffenbach*, prof., Warrenton, Mo.

Savannah Conference. VII. 2.

Delegates.—*FRANK A. BRIDGES*, d. s., Forsyth, Ga.; *Samuel A. Hull*, mail clk., 1920 Stonewall St., Brunswick, Ga.

Reserves.—*Emmett D. Giddens*, d. s., 621 Cohen St., Savannah, Ga.; *Welvin E. Summers*, mail clk., 840 Gwinett St., Augusta, Ga.

South Carolina Conference. VI. 8.

Delegates.—(3) *Amos J. Andrews*, postal clerk, Sumter, S. C.; (4) *Edward B. Burroughs*, d. s., 65 Nassau St., Charleston, S. C.; (2) *Isaiah H. Fulton*, d. s., Florence, S. C.; (3) *Charles C. Jacobs*, S. S. field agt., 37 Council St., Sumter, S. C.; (1) *Isaac S. Leevy*, tailor, 1221 Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.; (1) *JOHN W. MOULTREE*, d. s., Sumter, S. C.; (4) *James A. Nimmons*, barber, Bamberg, S. C.; (2) *Edward J. Sawyer*, mer., Bennettsville, S. C.

Reserves.—(2) *Clayton R. Brown*, d. s., Florence, S. C.; (3) *Butler General*, far., Marion, S. C.; (1) *Jacob Moorer*, atty., Orangeburg, S. C.; (3) *Matthew M. Mouzon*, p., Charleston, S. C.; (1) *James F. Page*, p., 40 Amelia St., Orangeburg, S. C.; (2) *Jonas W. Thomas*, far., Bennettsville, S. C.

South Germany Conference. XIII. 4.

Delegates.—(1) *E. Gideon Bek*, mftr., Pforzheim, Baden, Germany; (1) *Emil Luering*, prof., 2 Wittlebach allee, Frankfort a M., Ger.; (2) *H. ROBERT MOELLER*, p., 21 c. Sophien St., Stuttgart, Ger.; (2) *Oswald Storch*, paymaster, 20 Weissturmring St., Strassburg, Elsass, Germany.

Reserves.—(1) *Gottlieb Binder*, mer., 45 Taubenheim St., Cannstatt, Ger.; (2) *Jacob Nast*, ret., 307 Heingass St., Bergen f. Frankfurt a M., Ger.; (1) *Heinrich Rieker*, d. s., 85 Frieden St., Heilbronn a Necker, Ger.; (2) *Wilhelm L. Voelkner*, d. s., 24 Oranien St., Wiesbaden, Ger.

South India Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—*ALBERT H. BAKER*, d. s., Vepery, Madras, India (P. O., 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y., c/o Mission Rooms); *Miss Catherine Wood*, miss., W. F. M. S., Chudarghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

Reserves.—*Samuel Maigur*, p., Belgaum, India; *Miss Mildred Simonds*, miss., W. F. M. S., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.

South Kansas Conference. VIII. 8.

Delegates.—(4) *Charles W. Bailey*, d. s., Fort Scott, Kan.; (3) *Henry J. Coker*, field sec. Bd. H. M. and Ch. Ex., Denver, Colo.; (1) *JOHN MACLEAN*, p., Ottawa, Kan.; (3) *O. Grant Markham*, prof. *Baker U.*, Baldwin, Kan.; (4) *Oscar C. Payne*, phy., Humboldt, Kan.; (2) *Bascom Robbins*, d. s., Emporia, Kan.; (2) *Manford Schoonover*, atty., Garnett, Kan.; (1) *J. Luther Taylor*, broker, Pittsburg, Kan.

Reserves.—(1) *E. W. Barker*, ranchman, Burlington, Kan.; (3) *George Francis*, mftr., Coffeyville, Kan.; (2) *Bernard Kelly*, chaplain, U. S. Army, Emporia, Kan.; (2) *Delbert M. Kennedy*, ban., Chanute, Kan.; (1) *Cyrus S. Nusbaum*, p., Parsons, Kan.

Southern California Conference. XIV. 12.

Delegates.—(3) *Miss Lydia E. Alexander*, 230 W. 31st St., Los Angeles, Cal.; (2) *Andrew M. Drew*, atty., Fresno, Cal.; (5) *John B. Green*, sec. conf. funds, 527 Exchange Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; (1) *Daniel W. Huffman*, mer., Santa Paula, Cal.; (1) *MATTHEW S. HUGHES*, p., 267 N. El Molino Ave., Pasadena, Cal.; (3) *Alfred Inwood*, d. s., Riverside, Cal.; (4) *Francis M. Larkin*, d. s., 217 Coulter

Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.; (2) Charles E. Locke, p., 278 Berendo St., Los Angeles, Cal.; (6) *Benjamin C. Lockwood*, atty., San Diego, Cal.; (6) Franklin D. Mather, d. s., 501 Harvard Boul., Pasadena, Cal.; (5) *Stephen Townsend*, r. e., Long Beach, Cal.; (4) Albert J. Wallace, lieutenant-gov., Los Angeles, Cal.

Reserves.—(2) George F. Boyard, pres. S. C. U., Los Angeles, Cal.; (3) *Henry W. Brodbeck*, den., Los Angeles, Cal.; (1) *Ernest P. Clark*, ed., Riverside, Cal.; (3) George M. Coultas, p., 1006 W. 22d St., Los Angeles, Cal.; (2) *Shobal P. Mulford*, atty., Los Angeles, Cal.; (1) Harcourt W. Peck, d. s., 1326 W. 45th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Southern German Conference. XIII. 2.

Delegates.—*John B. Meyers*, mftr., 701 S. Peters St., New Orleans, La.; W. A. MOERS, d. s., Brenham, Tex.

Reserves.—John Pluenneke, p., Brenham, Tex.; *Otto Zirkel*, mftr., San Antonio, Tex.

Southern Illinois Conference. X. 10.

Delegates.—(4) Charles A. Beckett, p., 1411 20th St., Granite City, Ill.; (3) Jerry S. Cummins, p., Olney, Ill.; (4) *Albert L. Goodenough*, miller, Louisville, Ill.; (1) JOHN F. HARMON, pres. col., Lebanon, Ill.; (3) *Samuel E. Harwood*, tea., Carbondale, Ill.; (5) *John M. Mitchell*, ban., Mt. Carmel, Ill.; (2) Stephen A. D. Rogers, d. s., Centralia, Ill.; (1) *John B. Stout*, ed., Lawrenceville, Ill.; (5) John A. Taylor, d. s., Carbondale, Ill.; (2) *Mrs. Frances P. Wilson*, h. w., Lebanon, Ill.

Reserves.—(1) John W. Cummins, p., East St. Louis, Ill.; (2) Zelah J. Farmer, p., St. Elmo, Ill.; (1) *Pressley M. Johnston*, contractor, St. Elmo, Ill.; (2) *John E. Walton*, phy., Medora, Ill.

Southwest Kansas Conference. VIII. 8.

Delegates.—(4) William V. Burns, d. s., Winfield, Kan.; (3) *Bert C. Dubois*, ban., Liberal, Kan.; (1) *Charles T. Franks*, r. e., Winfield, Kan.; (3) Albert B. Hestwood, p., Wichita, Kan.; (1) FRANK E. MOSSMAN, col. pres., Winfield, Kan.; (2) *Thomas B. Oldroyd*, furniture, Arkansas City, Kan.; (4) *Mrs. Alice T. Shamleffer*, h. w., Douglass, Kan.; (2) Daniel M. Yetter, p., McPherson, Kan.

Reserves.—(1) *James Clayton*, atty., Great Bend, Kan.; (2) *Charles L. Davidson*, ex-mayor, Wichita, Kan.; (1) Alpha O. Ebright, d. s., Wichita, Kan.; (3) *Edward W. Hoch*, ed., Marion, Kan.; (2) James F. Irwin, p., Lyons, Kan.; (3) Louis M. Riley, p., Arkansas City, Kan.

Sweden Conference. X. 4.

Delegates.—(2) KARL A. JANSSON, prin., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City; (1) *Hugo A. Palmquist*, retired, 3 Tyksbagaregatan, Stockholm, O, Sweden; (2) *Jans Pehrsson*, engineer, Helsingborg, Sweden; (1) Karl A. Wik, d. s., 56 Vastmannagatan, Stockholm, Va., Sweden.

Reserves.—(2) Frederick Ahgren, p., Linkoping, Sweden; (2) *Jonathan Juhlen*, tea., Upsala, Sweden; (1) Karl E. Norstrom, p., Stockholm, Va., Sweden; (1) *Karl A. Safvenberg*, mer., Upsala, Sweden.

Switzerland Conference. XIII. 2.

Delegates.—R. ERNST GROB, d. s., 23 Zielweg, Berne, Switz.; *Jakob Schmid*, photo., 25 Burgsbach St., Zurich V, Switz.

Reserves.—Wilhelm Esslinger, p., 18 Zeltweg Zurich I, Switz.; *L. Arnold Grob*, mer., 148 Miehbach St., Zurich V, Switz. (to be seated in place of Jakob Schmid).

Tennessee Conference. VII. 4.

Delegates.—(2) *Wm. D. Hawkins*, ban., 1111 First Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.; (2) Thomas W. Johnson, d. s., 13 Trimble St., Nashville, Tenn.; (1) Hilary W. Key, p., Mason, Tenn.; (1) *Julius A. McMillan*, phy., 1211 Cedar St., Nashville, Tenn.

Reserves.—(2) *Summerfield Brown*, contr., Nashville, Tenn.; (1) *William M. Copeland*, contr., Nashville, Tenn.; (1) Alonzo A. Nelson, p., Capleville, Tenn.; (2) Richard T. Weatherby, p., 20 N. Hill St., Nashville, Tenn.

Texas Conference. VII. 6.

Delegates.—(3) *Barney F. Carter*, tea., Huntsville, Tex.; (1) *MATTHEW W. DOGAN*, col. pres., Marshall, Tex.; (3) *J. Mercer Johnson*, p., 1408 Travis St., Houston, Tex.; (2) *Kay W. McMillan*, p., Paris, Tex.; (1) *Henry B. Pemberton*, tea., Marshall, Tex.; (2) *Thomas W. Sparks*, phy., Terrell, Tex.

Reserves.—(1) *John W. Cornish*, ins., Navasota, Tex.; (2) *Miss Rosa Simpson*, deaconess, Ave I and 28th St., Galveston, Tex.; (1) *Benjamin M. Taylor*, d. s., Navasota, Tex.; (2) *Joshua O. Williams*, p., Marshall, Tex.

Troy Conference. I. 12.

Delegates.—(4) *Edgar T. Brackett*, atty., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; (1) *Benjamin R. Carey*, mer., Schenectady, N. Y.; (2) *John H. Coleman*, d. s., Rutland, Vt.; (1) *FRED L. DECKER*, d. s., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; (3) *Homer Eaton*, pub. agt. M. E. Ch., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City; (3) *John W. Emery*, mer., Albany, N. Y.; (5) *William H. Hughes*, agt. Sup. Fund, Mechanicville, N. Y.; (5) *Charles McKernon*, mfr., Pittsfield, Mass.; (2) *John G. McKinney*, phys., Plattsburg, Vt.; (6) *Milton B. Pratt*, p., Amsterdam, N. Y.; (6) *David L. Robertson*, mfr., Glens Falls, N. Y.; (4) *Thomas G. Thompson*, d. s., Plattsburg, N. Y.

Reserves.—(3) *John H. Coon*, r. e., Stillwater, N. Y.; (2) *Charles E. Green*, p., Pownal, Vt.; (3) *John A. Hamilton*, p., Pittsfield, Mass.; (1) *Milford H. Smith*, p., Albany, N. Y.; (1) *Henry W. Tracy*, mer., Shelburne Falls, N. Y.; (2) *Walton E. Werner*, bookkeeper, Gloversville, N. Y.

Upper Iowa Conference. IX. 10.

Delegates.—(1) *Arthur E. Bennett*, prof., Fayette, Ia.; (5) *Joseph J. Clark*, judge, Mason City, Ia.; (2) *Frank Cole*, p., Davenport, Ia.; (3) *Thomas E. Fleming*, d. s., Marshalltown, Ia.; (4) *James E. Harlan*, col. pres., Mt. Vernon, Ia.; (4) *Edmund J. Lockwood*, p., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; (5) *Nelson A. Mershon*, d. s., Fayette, Ia.; (2) *Thomas J. B. Robinson*, atty., Hampton, Ia.; (3) *Thomas H. Simmons*, atty., Masonic Temple, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; (1) *HOMER C. STUNTZ*, miss. sec., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Reserves.—(2) *William W. Carlton*, d. s., Mt. Vernon, Ia.; (2) *Elmer I. Gruwell*, d. s., Mt. Vernon, Ia.; (3) *C. W. Keagy*, ban., Manchester, Ia.; (2) *Wilbur E. Robinson*, ry. mail ser., Dubuque, Ia.; (1) *Charles A. Wise*, ban., Cedar Falls, Ia.

Upper Mississippi Conference. VII. 6.

Delegates.—(3) *Charles W. Butler*, d. s., Holly Springs, Miss.; (1) *NORMAN R. CLAY*, d. s., Holly Springs, Miss.; (3) *Edward D. Coleman*, mer., Aberdeen, Miss.; (2) *William H. Gilliam*, d. s., Winona, Miss.; (1) *Ephraim H. McKissack*, gen. man., Guaranty and Ins. Co., Holly Springs, Miss.; (2) *James T. Strong*, tea., Ittabena, Miss.

Reserves.—(2) *Mrs. Mattie E. Ferguson*, tea., Columbus, Miss.; (3) *Mrs. Annie S. Gray*, tea., Greenwood, Miss.; (2) *Harry B. Hart*, d. s., Winona, Miss.; (1) *Alonzo L. Love*, tea., Memphis, Tenn.; (1) *Shadrack H. Nevils*, p., Greenwood, Miss.; (3) *Buford F. Woolfolk*, p., Holly Springs, Miss.

Vermont Conference. I. 4.

Delegates.—(2) *William B. Lance*, p. m., Cabot, Vt.; (1) *William B. Locklin*, atty., Richford, Vt.; (2) *Ralph F. Lowe*, d. s., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; (1) *William Shaw*, d. s., St. Albans, Vt.

Reserves.—(2) *Willard B. Dukeshire*, d. s., St. Albans, Vt.; (1) *Joseph W. Miller*, local preacher; (1) *Alfred H. Webb*, pastor, Northfield, Vt., Mrs. A. H. Webb, house wife, Northfield, Vt.

Washington Conference. VI. 6.

Delegates.—(3) *MACK J. NAYLOR*, p., 507 W. Lanvale St., Washington, D. C.; (3) *Andrew J. Oliver*, atty., Box 165, Roanoke, Va.; (2) *George A. Owens*, sch. prin., 543 Presstman Ave., Baltimore, Md.; (1) *I. Garland Penn*, asst. gen. sec. Epworth L., 38 Gammon Ave., So. Atlanta Sta., Atlanta, Ga.; (1) *William C. Thompson*, d. s., 1838 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; (2) *Ernest B. Williams*, d. s., 1316 G St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Reserves.—(1) Matthew W. Clair, p., 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; (1) Charles P. Ford, atty., 1904 3rd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; (2) James Hutton, mer., Martinsburg, W. Va.; (2) Isaac L. Thomas, field agt. Bd. H. M. and Ch. Ex., 2111 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.; (3) Joseph C. Walker, clerk, Leesburg, Va.

West German Conference. XIII. 4.

Delegates.—(1) Daniel L. Katterjohn, tea., Enterprise, Kan.; (2) Otto E. Kriege, col. pres., Warrenton, Mo.; (2) Christian H. Pfeiffer, mer., Clatonia, Neb.; (1) DAVID W. SMITH, d. s., 633 Nebraska Ave., Kansas City, Kan.

Reserves.—(1) John Demand, d. s., Wichita, Kan.; (2) Charles L. Koerner, d. s., 1736 L St., Lincoln, Neb.; (2) Carl Skarr, mer., Kansas City, Mo.; (1) John A. Westemeyer, ban., Higginsville, Mo.

West Nebraska Conference. VIII. 4.

Delegates.—(1) William R. Akers, far., Scottsbluff, Neb.; (2) Allen Chamberlain, d. s., North Platte, Neb.; (2) Edward A. Cook, atty., Lexington, Neb.; (1) JAMES W. MORRIS, d. s., Holdrege, Neb.

Reserves.—(1) Mrs. Emma Cox, h. w., Wilcox, Neb.; (1) Benjamin F. Gaither, p., Lexington, Neb.; (2) John A. Slater, r. e., Holdrege, Neb.; (2) Robert H. Thompson, p., Broken Bow, Neb.

West Texas Conference. VII. 4.

Delegates.—(2) Samuel H. Gates, tea., Lockhart, Tex.; (1) Reuben S. Lovinggood, col. pres., Austin, Tex.; (2) Lazarus H. Richardson, p., 409 E. 9th St., Austin, Tex.; (1) HARRY SWANN, p., Victoria, Tex.

Reserves.—(2) Robert A. Atkinson, tea., Lockhart, Tex.; (2) David C. Lacy, p., San Antonio, Tex.; (1) Alexander M. Mason, d. s., 1712 S. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex.; (2) Mrs. Estella M. Wyatt, tea., Lockhart, Tex.

West Virginia Conference. IV. 12.

Delegates.—(3) Luther C. Anderson, atty., Welsh, W. Va.; (6) Carl G. Doney, pres. college, Buckhannon, W. Va.; (4) Clinton W. Flesher, atty., Gassaway, W. Va.; (1) William E. Glasscock, gov., Charleston, W. Va.; (4) O. Dale King, p., Charleston, W. Va.; (6) Sterling J. Miller, d. s., Parkersburg, W. Va.; (6) Frank E. Mower, mgr., railroad, Hendricks, W. Va.; (5) William D. Reed, d. s., Oakland, Md.; (2) Ira E. Robinson, judge supreme court, Charleston, W. Va.; (5) Frank B. Trotter, prof., Morgantown, W. Va.; (1) GEORGE D. SMITH, d. s., Fairmont, W. Va.; (3) Jefferson B. Workman, p., 3334 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Reserves.—(2) Arthur T. Arnold, state S. S. sec., Wheeling, W. Va.; (2) John Beddow, p., Moundsville, W. Va.; (1) Kenith S. Boreman, atty., Middlebourne, W. Va.; (3) L. E. Resseger, d. s., Buckhannon, W. Va.; (3) Samuel V. Woods, atty., Philippi, W. Va.

West Wisconsin Conference. XII. 8.

Delegates.—(1) EDWIN C. DIXON, d. s., Madison, Wis.; (4) Obie E. Gibson, dentist, Platteville, Wis.; (4) Fred W. Harris, p., Chippewa Falls, Wis.; (3) James W. Irish, d. s., Chippewa Falls, Wis.; (2) Franklin C. Jackson, ban., Menominee, Wis.; (1) Adolphus P. Nelson, ban., Grantsburg, Wis.; (2) Fred W. Straw, p., Sparta, Wis.; (3) Sidney E. Wakefield, clk., Reedsburg, Wis.

Reserves.—(1) Fred E. Bauchop, d. s., Platteville, Wis.; (2) Wilbur F. Tomlinson, p., Richland Center, Wis.; (1) Theodore M. Breuer, mer., Richland Center, Wis.; (2) Mrs. Jennie W. Dixon, h. w., Madison, Wis.; (3) Samuel Isley, contractor, Monroe, Wis.

Western Norwegian-Danish Conference. XV. 2.

Delegates.—Robert Nordtome, far., Kalispell, Mont.; OLE O. TWEDE, ed., 5002 20th Ave., N. W., Seattle, Wash.

Reserves.—Jens C. Nielsen, contractor, 839 Athens Ave., Oakland, Cal.; Joseph Olsen, d. s., 7354 17th Ave., N. W., Seattle, Wash.

Western Swedish Conference. VIII. 2.

Delegates.—Edward S. Johnson, mer., 2025 F St., Lincoln, Neb.; LEONARD STROMBERG, p., Keene, Neb.

Reserves.—Adolph Aspegren, far., Saronville, Neb.; John P. Seaberg, p., Oakland, Neb.

Wilmington Conference. IV. 8.

Delegates.—(4) Joseph W. Coley, accountant, Claymont, Del.; (1) CHARLES A. HILL, p., Wilmington, Del.; (4) George P. Jones, d. s., Salisbury, Md.; (1) Charles H. Jefferson, far., Chestertown, Md.; (3) William Saulsbury, ed., Dover, Del.; (2) Robert K. Stephenson, d. s., Smyrna, Del.; (2) John G. Townsend, Jr., ban., Selbyville, Del.; (3) Robert Watt, d. s., Smyrna, Del.

Reserves.—(3) George T. Alderson, p., Newark, Del.; (1) Mrs. Jeannie R. Field, Foreign Mis. Soc., Kentmeer, Wilmington, Del.; (1) Edmund L. Hoffecker, d. s., Wilmington, Del.; (2) Cornelius W. Prettyman, p., Centerville, Md.; (3) William T. Records, miller, Laurel, Del.; (2) Albert W. Sisk, broker, Preston, Md.

Wisconsin Conference. XII. 8.

Delegates.—(4) Anthony J. Benjamin, p., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; (3) Samuel Plantz, col. pres., Appleton, Wis.; (3) Ernest S. Smith, mfr., Oshkosh, Wis.; (2) John V. Stevens, phy., Janesville, Wis.; (1) Charles D. Thompson, mfr., Appleton, Wis.; (2) James N. Tippet, d. s., Appleton, Wis.; (1) GEORGE H. TREVER, prof. theol. sem., S. Atlanta, Ga.; (4) Mrs. Emma P. Wheeler, h. w., 1528 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Reserves.—(1) Lewis M. Alexander, mfr., 1625 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; (2) Samuel H. Anderson, p., 260 Lyon St., Milwaukee, Wis.; (2) Mrs. Edith S. Davis, h. w., Hartford, Wis.; (1) Robert S. Ingraham, d. s., Fond du Lac, Wis.; (3) Henry A. Larson, U. S. Indian Service, Denver, Colo.

Wyoming Conference. III. 10.

Delegates.—(4) John A. Faulkner, prof. Drew T. S., Morristown, N. J.; (2) Charles W. Laycock, cashier, Kingston, Pa.; (1) Hugh C. McDermott, d. s., Kingston, Pa.; (3) Leonard C. Murdock, d. s., Scranton, Pa.; (4) Edward G. Nowlan, blacksmith, Newark Valley, N. Y.; (1) George L. Peck, coal operator, Scranton, Pa.; (3) Harry C. Perkins, atty., Binghamton, N. Y.; (4) John H. Race, pres. Chattanooga U., Chattanooga, Tenn.; (5) Perry Rood, mer., Bainbridge, N. Y.; (2) Oscar L. Severson, d. s., Oneonta, N. Y.

Reserves.—(1) Albert S. Andrews, atty., Owego, N. Y.; (3) Charles F. Baker, mer., Jermyn, Pa.; (2) Moses D. Fuller, p., Norwich, N. Y.; James A. Hensey, p., Binghamton, N. Y.; (2) Albert A. Lord, mer., Binghamton, N. Y.; James W. Nicholson, p., Binghamton, N. Y.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES

	TOTAL	INCREASE
1896	538	
1900	716	178
1904	750	34
1908	788	38
1912	821	33
A quorum (two thirds) was 548.		

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DELEGATES

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

Name	Conference
Abbott, Benjamin F.....	Central Missouri.
<i>Adams, Benjamin F.....</i>	Indiana.
<i>Ahlback, Bernhard A.....</i>	Finland.
<i>Akers, William R.....</i>	West Nebraska.
<i>Alexander, Miss Lydia E.....</i>	Southern California.
Allen, Charles B.....	Detroit.
Allen, Warren O.....	Central Ohio.
Ames, Herbert T.....	Central Pennsylvania.
Anderson, Anthony.....	Northern Minnesota.
Anderson, Benjamin J. K.....	Liberia.
Anderson, David R.....	Rock River.
Anderson, James W.....	Missouri.
Anderson, John A.....	Northern Swedish.
Anderson, Joseph F.....	Central Pennsylvania.
Anderson, Luther C.....	West Virginia.
Anderson, Thomas H.....	Baltimore.
Anderson, William B.....	Ohio.
Anderson, William H.....	Baltimore.
Andrews, Amos J.....	South Carolina.
Andrus, John E.....	New York.
Appleyard, Edward.....	Erie.
Arbuckle, John C.....	Ohio.
Armel, Isaac O.....	Kansas.
Arms, Mrs. Ida T.....	Chile.
Armstrong, Edward A.....	Michigan.
Arter, Frank A.....	East Ohio.
Atwell, William G.....	Northern New York.
<i>Badger, Charles H.....</i>	Indiana.
Bailey, Charles W.....	South Kansas.
Bailey, David H.....	Central Ohio.
Bailey, Lester V.....	Néw England.
Baker, Albert H.....	South India.
Baker Purley A.....	Ohio.
<i>Baldwin, Francis E.....</i>	Central New York.
<i>Baldwin, Summerfeld.....</i>	Baltimore.
<i>Barber, Benjamin R.....</i>	Bengal.
<i>Barber, Thomas P.....</i>	Colorado.
Barnes, George W.....	Idaho.
Bartholomew, James I.....	New England Southern.

<i>Beacham, Charles</i>	Northwest Iowa.
<i>Beaghtler, John L</i>	Missouri.
<i>Beal, Junius E</i>	Detroit.
<i>Beall, Mrs. Martha S</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Beck, Jesse M</i>	Iowa.
<i>Beckett, Charles A</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Beebe, Robert C</i>	Central China.
<i>Beeks, Horace E</i>	California.
<i>Beetham, Rupert R</i>	East Ohio.
<i>Beise, Henry C</i>	Minnesota.
<i>Bek, E. Gideon</i>	South Germany.
<i>Bell, Joe</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Benedict, Charles R</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Benjamin, Anthony J</i>	Wisconsin.
<i>Bennett, Arthur E</i>	Upper Iowa.
<i>Bennett, Charles W</i>	Cincinnati.
<i>Bennett, Harry P</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Bentley, Layton C</i>	Indiana.
<i>Bickley, George H</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Binford, Mrs. Florence C</i>	North Indiana.
<i>Birney, Lauress J</i>	New England.
<i>Blaine, Edward L</i>	Puget Sound.
<i>Blake, Edgar</i>	New Hampshire.
<i>Blakeslee, Austin</i>	Erie.
<i>Bletsch, William E</i>	Chicago German.
<i>Bliss, Mrs. May C</i>	Detroit.
<i>Blume, Charles F</i>	Northern German.
<i>Boeye, John F</i>	Austin.
<i>Booth, Robert A</i>	Oregon.
<i>Boswell, Charles M</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Bovard, Freeman D</i>	California.
<i>Boyd, Lyford S</i>	Central New York.
<i>Boynton, Frank D</i>	Central New York.
<i>Brackett, Edgar T</i>	Troy.
<i>Bradford, George H</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Brainard, Robert L</i>	Columbia River.
<i>Brasher, John L</i>	Alabama.
<i>Brazier, Aaron W</i>	Louisiana.
<i>Brenneman, Albert M</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Brenner, Louis J</i>	Northwest German.
<i>Breslich, Arthur L</i>	Chicago German.
<i>Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F</i>	Hingham.
<i>Brewster, Webster E</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Bridgford, Clayton W</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Bridges, Frank R</i>	Savannah.
<i>Briggs, Albertus T</i>	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Bronson, Dillon</i>	New England.
<i>Brown, Frank L</i>	New York East.

Brown, Nathan L.....	Pittsburgh.
Brown, Valorous F.....	Cincinnati.
Brown, Wallace E.....	Central New York.
Buchtel, Henry A.....	Colorado.
<i>Buckingham, Harry E.....</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
Buckley, James M.....	New York East.
<i>Buften, James D.....</i>	Saint Louis.
<i>Bulwinkle, John M.....</i>	New York East.
Burns, Milton P.....	Northern Minnesota.
Burns, William V.....	Southwest Kansas.
<i>Burriss, Eli E.....</i>	Philadelphia.
Burris, William F.....	Missouri.
Burroughs, Edward B.....	South Carolina.
<i>Burrows, Albin S.....</i>	North Dakota.
Butler, Charles W.....	Upper Mississippi.
Butler, John W.....	Mexico.
Buttz, Henry A.....	Newark.
Buxton, Edwin O.....	East Ohio.
Cahoon, Guybert A.....	Minnesota.
Caldwell, Harry R.....	Foochow.
<i>Calkins, Daniel N.....</i>	Genesee.
Calkins, Harvey R.....	Northwest India.
Campbell, James G.....	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Campbell, Marvin.....</i>	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Campbell, Reuben S.....</i>	Detroit.
Campbell, Stephen B.....	Saint Louis.
Camphor, Alexander P.....	Central Alabama.
<i>Carey, Benjamin R.....</i>	Troy.
<i>Carl, Herbert.....</i>	New York.
Carnine, Robert A.....	Saint Johns River.
<i>Carpenter, William.....</i>	Dakota.
<i>Carpenter, William E.....</i>	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Carroll, Henry K.....</i>	Newark.
<i>Carter, Barney F.....</i>	Texas.
Cary, Jesse W.....	Pittsburgh.
Chamberlain, Allen.....	West Nebraska.
Charles, William H.....	North Indiana.
Chase, Ruluf A.....	Colorado.
<i>Ch'en, Tsai H.....</i>	North China.
<i>Child, William S.....</i>	New Jersey.
Chinn, William S.....	Louisiana.
<i>Chipman, Herbert L.....</i>	New England Southern.
Chitambar, Joshwant R.....	North India.
<i>Christensen, Harold.....</i>	Norway.
Christy, William B.....	Missouri.
Cissell, Cassius C.....	North Indiana.
<i>Clark, Joseph J.....</i>	Upper Iowa.

<i>Clark, Lewis M.</i>	Central Missouri.
<i>Clark, Walling</i>	Italy.
<i>Clay, Norman R.</i>	Upper Mississippi.
<i>Clemans, Frank J.</i>	Minnesota.
<i>Cline, Albert B.</i>	North Indiana.
<i>Cline, William E.</i>	Gulf.
<i>Clinton, William G.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Cochrane, Harry H.</i>	Maine.
<i>Cogshall, Wilbur I.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Coker, Henry J.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Colburn, Charles H.</i>	Delaware.
<i>Cole, Frank</i>	Upper Iowa.
<i>Cole, Jacob A.</i>	Newark.
<i>Coleman, Edward D.</i>	Upper Mississippi.
<i>Coleman, John H.</i>	Troy.
<i>Coley, Joseph W.</i>	Wilmington.
<i>Collins, Albert H.</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Collins, Malachi C.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Conner Benjamin C.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Conner, William F.</i>	Pittsburgh.
<i>Cook, Edward A.</i>	West Nebraska.
<i>Cook, Frank L.</i>	Cincinnati.
<i>Cook, William A.</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Cooke, Richard J.</i>	Holston.
<i>Coppins, Francis T.</i>	Genesee.
<i>Coultas, Andrew J.</i>	New England Southern.
<i>Cowgill, Frank B.</i>	Minnesota.
<i>Cox, David H.</i>	Columbia River.
<i>Cox, James N.</i>	Little Rock.
<i>Craddock, Azzora W.</i>	Central Missouri.
<i>Craver, Samuel P.</i>	Eastern South America.
<i>Crawford, Henry R.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Crawford, William H.</i>	Erie.
<i>Creech, Frank L.</i>	Kentucky.
<i>Crist, Elwood O.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Crolley, Richard A.</i>	Lexington.
<i>Crummey, David C.</i>	California.
<i>Cubilo, Justo</i>	Eastern South America.
<i>Cummins, Jerry S.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Cunanan, Mariano</i>	Philippine Islands.
<i>Dale, John</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Danford, Samuel A.</i>	North Dakota.
<i>Daniels, Hubbard</i>	Louisiana.
<i>Dann, Jesse L.</i>	Central Tennessee.
<i>Darby, Nathaniel</i>	Little Rock.
<i>Davage, Matthew S.</i>	Louisiana.
<i>Davidson, William J.</i>	Illinois.

<i>Davis, William C.</i>	Central Alabama.
<i>Dawson, Charles N.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Day, James R.</i>	New York.
<i>DeBra, Harvey R.</i>	Missouri.
<i>Decker, Fred L.</i>	Troy.
<i>Deemer, Alexander D.</i>	Erie.
<i>Denyes, John R.</i>	Malaysia.
<i>Dickerson, William H.</i>	East Ohio.
<i>Dickie, Samuel.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Dickinson, Luren D.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Dickson, Sterling W.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Dillon, William S.</i>	New Hampshire.
<i>Dimmitt, Lewis F.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Dixon, Edwin C.</i>	West Wisconsin.
<i>Dixon, George W.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Dogan, Matthew W.</i>	Texas.
<i>Doney, Carl G.</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Donohugh, Thomas S.</i>	Northwest India.
<i>Doran, Frank.</i>	Minnesota.
<i>Dorchester, Chester O.</i>	New England.
<i>Doty, Hiram A.</i>	Oklahoma
<i>Downey, David G.</i>	New York East.
<i>Drew, Alexander M.</i>	Southern California.
<i>Dubois, Bert.</i>	Southwest Kansas.
<i>Duncan, John W.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Duncan, William R. R.</i>	Little Rock.
<i>Dunlap, Samuel W.</i>	Ohio.
<i>Durbin, Emery L.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Dwinell, Orvis T.</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Eaton, Allen E.</i>	Idaho.
<i>Eaton, Homer.</i>	Troy.
<i>Eberhardt, Christoph C.</i>	Northwest Kansas.
<i>Eckman, George P.</i>	New York.
<i>Edsall, Benjamin F.</i>	Newark.
<i>Elliott, George.</i>	Detroit.
<i>Elliott, James F.</i>	Florida.
<i>Elliott, Thomas E.</i>	Puget Sound.
<i>Elmstrom, Karl H.</i>	Central Swedish.
<i>Emery, John W.</i>	Troy.
<i>Emison, John W.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Esplin, William.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Evans, D. Stanley.</i>	Maine.
<i>Evans, Frank C.</i>	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Eveland, William P.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Farmer, Harry.</i>	Philippine Islands.
<i>Fassett, Adelbert C.</i>	Rock River.

Faulkner, John A.....	Wyoming.
Faupel, John J.....	East German.
Fenton, George W.....	Northern New York.
Ferguson, Everett W.....	Central New York.
Ferguson, George W.....	Oklahoma.
Fifer, Orien W.....	Des Moines.
Flather, William J.....	New Hampshire.
Fleming, Thomas E.....	Upper Iowa.
Flesher, Clinton W.....	West Virginia.
Floyd, John C.....	Michigan.
Focht, John H.....	North Ohio.
Forbes, Robert.....	Northern Minnesota.
Forkel, Edwin H.....	Rock River.
Fort, Thomas R.....	Philadelphia.
Frampton, Cyrus H.....	Erie.
Francisco, George T.....	Holston.
Franklin, David G.....	Lincoln.
Franks, Charles T.....	Southwest Kansas.
Freeman, Mrs. Annie C.....	Little Rock.
French, William P.....	Michigan.
Fritsche, Louis C.....	Central German.
Frizzelle, J. Wellington.....	Central Illinois.
Frost, Joshua M.....	Maine.
Frost, Timothy P.....	Rock River.
Fulmer, Clark A.....	Nebraska.
Fulton, Isaiah H.....	South Carolina.
Furrer, Ernest J.....	North Germany.
Galeener, Christie.....	Illinois.
Garibaldi, Miss Italia.....	Italy.
Garrison, Miss Bessie M.....	Florida.
Gates, Samuel H.....	West Texas.
George, Edward T.....	North Nebraska.
Gettys, James R.....	Nebraska.
Gibbs, Henry C.....	Illinois.
Gibson, Charles E.....	Columbia River.
Gibson, Obie E.....	West Wisconsin.
Gilbert Levi.....	Ohio.
Gilliam, Edward L.....	Lexington.
Gilliam, William H.....	Upper Mississippi.
Gillies, Andrew.....	Northern Minnesota.
Gillies, J. Lewis.....	Northwest Iowa.
Gillilan, James D.....	Idaho.
Gillum, Richard E.....	Central Missouri.
Glassco, John M.....	Illinois.
Glasscock, William E.....	West Virginia.
Gobin, Hillary A.....	Northwest Indiana.
Goodenough, Albert L.....	Southern Illinois.

<i>Gorden, Edward L.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Goss, John</i>	New England Southern.
<i>Goucher, John F.</i>	Baltimore.
<i>Gould, William H. G.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Gray, George H.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Gray, Harry</i>	Northwest Kansas.
<i>Green, Fred W.</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Green, John B.</i>	Southern California.
<i>Greenfield, Samuel J.</i>	Northern New York.
<i>Griffith, Amos E.</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Griffiths, Edwin C.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Grob, R. Ernst</i>	Switzerland.
<i>Guth, William W.</i>	California.
<i>Hall, Homer</i>	Missouri.
<i>Hall, J. Lincoln</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Hamilton, Franklin</i>	New England.
<i>Hammel, George M.</i>	Kansas.
<i>Handley, John</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Hanly, J. Frank</i>	Indiana.
<i>Hanson, William C.</i>	Kansas.
<i>Harker, Ray C.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Harkins, Lewis D.</i>	Minnesota.
<i>Harlan, James E.</i>	Upper Iowa.
<i>Harmon, John F.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Harper, Frederick C.</i>	Puget Sound.
<i>Harris, Fred W.</i>	West Wisconsin.
<i>Harrop, Frederick W.</i>	Kentucky.
<i>Harry, Stephen A. D.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Harshbarger, Jonas F.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Hart, Barnett H.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Hartman, William L.</i>	Colorado.
<i>Harvey, William P.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Harwood, Samuel E.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Haskell, Horace B.</i>	East Maine.
<i>Hatch, John W.</i>	East Maine.
<i>Havighurst, Christian R.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Havner, Horace M.</i>	Iowa.
<i>Hawkins, William D.</i>	Tennessee.
<i>Heck, Henry H.</i>	East German.
<i>Heisler, William H.</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Helms, Edgar S.</i>	New England.
<i>Henderson, George S.</i>	Bengal.
<i>Henderson, Theodore S.</i>	New York East.
<i>Henson, George W.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Hertel, Charles</i>	Saint Louis German.
<i>Hestwood, Albert B.</i>	Southwest Kansas.
<i>Hetherington, George</i>	Colorado.

<i>Heusner, William S.</i>	Kansas.
Hill, Charles A.....	Wilmington.
<i>Hill, Clarence E.</i>	Puget Sound.
Hill, John J.....	Pittsburgh.
Hill, Judson S.....	East Tennessee.
Hingeley, Joseph B.....	Northern Minnesota.
Hobart, William T.....	North China.
<i>Hohlfelder, Frederick, Jr.</i>	North Ohio.
<i>Holland, John P.</i>	California.
Hollenback, Frank R.....	Colorado.
<i>Hollis, John J.</i>	Northern New York.
Holmes, Edmund M.....	Des Moines.
Holt, David B.....	Maine.
Holt, Harlow V.....	Rock River.
Homan, Fletcher.....	Oregon.
<i>Hopkins, Thomas R.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Hopper, Harry E.</i>	Des Moines.
Houston, Hough.....	New York.
Hovis, William F.....	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Howard, Frank D.</i>	New England.
Hubbard, B. Mack.....	Louisiana.
<i>Huffman, Daniel W.</i>	Southern California.
Huger, Stephen A.....	Florida.
Hughes, Matthew S.....	Southern California.
Hughes, William H.....	Troy.
<i>Hull, Samuel A.</i>	Savannah.
<i>Humphreys, Norman H.</i>	Pittsburgh.
Hurlstone, Albert.....	Indiana.
<i>Huston, James A.</i>	Pittsburgh.
Hutchings, George E.....	Central New York.
<i>Hutchison, Harry A.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
Hutsinpillar, Simeon D.....	California.
<i>Hypes, Oran F.</i>	Cincinnati.
Inwood, Alfred.....	Southern California.
Irish, James W.....	West Wisconsin.
Irons, Charles E.....	California.
<i>Jackson, Franklin C.</i>	West Wisconsin.
<i>Jackson, John P.</i>	North Dakota.
Jacobs, Charles C.....	South Carolina.
Jacobs, Horace L.....	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Jacobson, John E.</i>	Eastern Swedish.
Jameson, Henry C.....	Cincinnati.
Jansson, Karl A.....	Sweden.
<i>Jefferson, Charles H.</i>	Wilmington.
Jennings, Henry C.....	Minnesota.
<i>Jensen, Frank.</i>?	Austin.

Johns, A. Raymond.....	Detroit.
Johnson, Charles L.....	Atlanta.
Johnson, Eben S.....	Northwest Iowa.
<i>Johnson, Edward S.....</i>	Western Swedish.
Johnson, Frend I.....	North Ohio.
Johnson, J. Mercer.....	Texas.
Johnson, Thomas W.....	Tennessee.
Jolly, Storer S.....	Delaware.
Jones, Edward M.....	Central Alabama.
Jones, G. Chapman.....	Genesee.
Jones, George P.....	Wilmington.
<i>Jones, Isaac D.....</i>	Cincinnati.
Jones, Robert E.....	North Carolina.
Jones, William F.....	Saint Louis.
<i>Jordan, Nathaniel.....</i>	North India.
<i>Joy, James R.....</i>	Newark.
Julian, Allen R.....	Northwest Nebraska.
Junker, P. Gustav.....	North Germany.
<i>Katterjohn, Daniel L.....</i>	West German.
Kavanagh, Abram S.....	New York East.
Keeney, Frederick T.....	Central New York.
Keip, Bernard.....	North Germany.
Kelley, Mark.....	Genesee.
Kelley, William V.....	New York East.
<i>Kellogg, Charles E.....</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Kellogg, George D.....</i>	California.
Kemp, Theodore.....	Illinois.
Kendrick, William F.....	Michigan.
Kennedy, Hugh.....	Michigan.
<i>Kennedy, Robert C.....</i>	Blue Ridge.
Key, Hilary W.....	Tennessee.
<i>Kidney, Elmer L.....</i>	Pittsburgh.
<i>Killits, John M.....</i>	Central Ohio.
Kimball, Clarence O.....	Columbia River.
<i>King, George B.....</i>	Northwest Indiana.
King, O. Dale.....	West Virginia.
<i>Kinne, Charles W.....</i>	Saint Johns River.
<i>Knapp, Abel B.....</i>	Michigan.
<i>Knipmeyer, Charles J.....</i>	Saint Louis German.
Krantz, John.....	Newark.
<i>Kreitler, Frank X.....</i>	Erie.
Kriege, Otto E.....	West German.
Kulp, Edmund J.....	New Jersey.
<i>Lance, William B.....</i>	Vermont.
Landen, George A.....	Puget Sound.
Lange, Herman F.....	Pacific German.
<i>Langston, Wesley S.....</i>	Lexington.

Larkin, Francis M.....	Southern California.
Larson, John R.....	Des Moines.
Larsen, Lauritz C.....	Denmark.
Lawrason, A. Nathaniel.....	Michigan.
Laycock, Charles W.....	Wyoming.
Lacount, Eugene A.....	New England.
Leaycraft, J. Edgar.....	New York.
Lee, Andrew A.....	Oregon.
Leete, Frederick D.....	Detroit.
Leevy, Isaac S.....	South Carolina.
Leonard, Adna B.....	Cincinnati.
Leonard, Alonzo B.....	Detroit.
Leonard, James A.....	North Ohio.
Li, Miss Bi C.....	Foochow.
Li, Diong-cui.....	Hinghwa.
Liedblad, Warner F.....	Central Swedish.
Light, Somerville.....	North Indiana.
Line, Charles E.....	North Indiana.
Linzell, Lewis E.....	Bombay.
Loar, James L.....	Illinois.
Locke, Charles E.....	Southern California.
Locke, Edwin.....	Kansas.
Locklin, William B.....	Vermont.
Lockwood, Benjamin C.....	Southern California.
Lockwood, Edmund J.....	Upper Iowa.
Loeppert, Henry C.....	Chicago German.
Loomis, Merritt F.....	Northwest Kansas.
Lovinggood, Reuben S.....	West Texas.
Lowe, Perley.....	Rock River.
Lowe, Ralph F.....	Vermont.
Lucas, John N.....	Saint Louis.
Lucas, William W.....	Mississippi.
Luccock, Naphtali.....	Saint Louis.
Luce, Francis D.....	New England.
Ludwig, Ernest H.....	Chicago German.
Luering, Emil.....	South Germany.
Lyall, Lazarus B.....	Northwest India.
McBurney, David A.....	Northwest Iowa.
McCain, Henry H.....	Gulf.
McConnell, Francis J.....	Indiana.
McCrory, Seymour L.....	Central Illinois.
McCune, James.....	Pittsburgh.
McCune, William G.....	Michigan.
McDade, Elmer W.....	Des Moines.
McDermott, Hugh C.....	Wyoming.
McDonald, John C.....	Erie.
McDowell, Whitford L.....	Baltimore.

<i>McFall, Francis M.</i>	Central New York.
<i>McFarland, John T.</i>	Kansas.
<i>McKernon, Charles.</i>	Troy.
<i>McKinney, John S.</i>	Troy.
<i>McKissack, Ephraim H.</i>	Upper Mississippi.
<i>Maclean, John.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>McMillan, Julius A.</i>	Tennessee.
<i>McMillan, Kay W.</i>	Texas.
<i>McMorris, William.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>McRae, James A.</i>	North Carolina.
<i>McRary, Robert B.</i>	North Carolina.
<i>MacRossie, Allan.</i>	New York.
<i>Madden, Ross S.</i>	Idaho.
<i>Madison, John R.</i>	Kansas.
<i>Magee, Loren L.</i>	Ohio.
<i>Mahle, Frederick L.</i>	Saint Louis German.
<i>Mains, George P.</i>	New York East.
<i>Marble, Mitchell S.</i>	North Indiana.
<i>Markham, O. Grant.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Marlatt, Joseph P.</i>	Puget Sound.
<i>Marsh, George L.</i>	Puget Sound.
<i>Marshall, Edgar H.</i>	Northern New York.
<i>Martin, Burton M.</i>	Holston.
<i>Martin, Norman A.</i>	Nebraska.
<i>Martin, Wallace W.</i>	North Indiana.
<i>Mason, Madison C. B.</i>	Atlanta.
<i>Mason, Thomas.</i>	Arkansas.
<i>Mather, Franklin D.</i>	Southern California.
<i>Mathie, William.</i>	Bombay.
<i>Matney, James F.</i>	Blue Ridge.
<i>Matson, William A.</i>	Northwest Kansas.
<i>Matthews, Alfred.</i>	Saint Louis.
<i>Maveety, Patrick J.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Means, Harold.</i>	Kentucky.
<i>Mecham, John B.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Mershon, Nelson A.</i>	Upper Iowa.
<i>Metcalf, James A.</i>	Montana.
<i>Meyer, Mrs. Lucy R.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Meyers, John B.</i>	Southern German.
<i>Miller, John W.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Miller, Oscar P.</i>	Northwest Iowa.
<i>Miller, Robert T.</i>	Kentucky.
<i>Miller, Sterling J.</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Mills, Edmund M.</i>	Central New York.
<i>Mills, Edward L.</i>	Montana.
<i>Mitchell, John M.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Mitchell, Samuel.</i>	Genesee.
<i>Moe, John J.</i>	Norwegian and Danish.

Moeller, H. Robert.....	South Germany.
Moers, William A.....	Southern German.
Montgomery, Wesley.....	Ohio.
Moore, Andrew L.....	Detroit.
Moore, Claude S.....	Rock River.
Moore, Eugene M.....	Detroit.
Moore, Jabez G.....	North Dakota.
Moore, James.....	Oregon.
Morgan, William H.	Newark.
Morris, James W.....	West Nebraska.
Morris, John E.....	East Ohio.
Morris, John P.	North Carolina.
Morris, Julian A.....	Genesee.
Morris, Silas E.....	Dakota.
Morrison, William A.....	Ohio.
Morse, Frank E.....	Newark.
Moses, Stephen E.....	Central Alabama.
Mossman, Frank E.....	Southwest Kansas.
Moulder, John M.....	North Indiana.
Moultrie, John W.....	South Carolina.
Mower, Frank E.....	West Virginia.
Mukerjee, Nolini K.....	North India.
Munhall, Leander W.....	Philadelphia.
Munz, Frederick.....	Saint Louis German.
Murdock, Leonard C.....	Wyoming.
Murray, Thomas H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
Nast, Albert J.....	Central German.
Naylor, Mack J.....	Washington.
Neal, Joseph St. C.....	Baltimore.
Neff, James B.....	Erie.
Nelson, Adolphus P.....	West Wisconsin.
Nelson, Benjamin F.....	Northern Minnesota.
Nettleton, George E.....	Minnesota.
Newland, John H.....	New England Southern.
Nichols, George J.....	Indiana.
Nichols, Sanford M.....	New Jersey.
Nicholson, James C.....	Baltimore.
Nicholson, Thomas.....	Dakota.
Nies, Leopold A.....	New England.
Nilsson, Benedict.....	Eastern Swedish.
Nimmons, James A.....	South Carolina.
Ninde, Edward S.....	New England Southern
Noble, William A.....	Korea.
Nordtome, Robert.....	Western Nor-Danish.
Notson, Gary T.....	Dakota.
Notson, Samuel E.....	Columbia River.
Nowlan, Edward G.....	Wyoming.

<i>Olafroyd, Thomas B.</i>	Southwest Kansas.
<i>Oliver, Andrew J.</i>	Washington.
<i>Olson, Charles W.</i>	Georgia.
<i>O'Neill, Charles L.</i>	North Montana.
<i>Orr, Charles T.</i>	Saint Louis.
<i>Orr, Thomas E.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Orrill, Richard N.</i>	Nebraska.
<i>Owens, George A.</i>	Washington.
<i>Pafford, Virgil.</i>	Central Tennessee.
<i>Page, Edward C.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Palmquist, Hugo A.</i>	Sweden.
<i>Parham, Charles L.</i>	Holston.
<i>Parsons, William A.</i>	Georgia.
<i>Pascoe, James.</i>	Detroit.
<i>Patten, Freeman F.</i>	New England Southern.
<i>Patten, John A.</i>	Holston.
<i>Payne, Oscar C.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Pearsall, James W.</i>	Newark.
<i>Peck, Arthur D.</i>	Alabama.
<i>Peck, George L.</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Peck, Herbert D.</i>	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Pehrsson, Jens.</i>	Sweden.
<i>Peik, Frederick.</i>	Northern German.
<i>Peirce, Clarence W.</i>	New York.
<i>Pemberton, Henry B.</i>	Texas.
<i>Penn, I. Garland.</i>	Washington.
<i>Perkins, Harry C.</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Pew, John O.</i>	East Ohio.
<i>Pfeiffer, Christian H.</i>	West German.
<i>Pheips, Edwin J.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Plantz, Samuel.</i>	Wisconsin.
<i>Platt, Ward D.</i>	Genesee.
<i>Pletcher, Ernest L.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Polglase, John.</i>	Malaysia.
<i>Pollock, Charles A.</i>	North Dakota.
<i>Pooley, Robert H.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Porter, Marion.</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Powell, Henry S.</i>	North Ohio.
<i>Power, Scott A.</i>	Iowa.
<i>Prather, Silas H.</i>	Missouri.
<i>Pratt, Milton B.</i>	Troy.
<i>Price, Luther J.</i>	Atlanta.
<i>Purdy, Miss Carrie M.</i>	Mexico.
<i>Puri, Oliver T.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Quayle, Richard.</i>	Detroit.
<i>Quick, Henry L.</i>	New York East.
<i>Quinn, John.</i>	East Ohio.

<i>Race, John H.</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Rankin, William A.</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Read, Charles C.</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Reddix, Joseph A.</i>	Louisiana.
<i>Reece, John S.</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Reed, George W.</i>	East Ohio.
<i>Reed, Herbert D.</i>	Northern New York.
<i>Reed, John H.</i>	Liberia.
<i>Reed, William D.</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Reeder, Glezen A.</i>	North Ohio.
<i>Rees, William H. W.</i>	Puget Sound.
<i>Reiche, Ferdinand M.</i>	California German.
<i>Repp, Charles F.</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Rhee, Sang M.</i>	Korea.
<i>Rice, William F.</i>	Chile.
<i>Rich, Edward H.</i>	Northwest Iowa.
<i>Richardson, Ernest G.</i>	New York East.
<i>Richardson, Charles H.</i>	Baltimore.
<i>Richardson, Lazarus H.</i>	West Texas.
<i>Rieher, Ferdinand.</i>	North Germany.
<i>Riehl, Daniel C.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Risk, Joseph B.</i>	Pittsburgh.
<i>Robbins, Bascom.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Robertson, David L.</i>	Troy.
<i>Robinson, Charles R.</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Robinson, Ira E.</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Robinson, John Wallace.</i>	Lexington.
<i>Robinson, John Wesley.</i>	North India.
<i>Robinson, Lorenzo S.</i>	East Maine.
<i>Robinson, Thomas J. B.</i>	Upper Iowa.
<i>Rogers, Henry Wade.</i>	New York East.
<i>Rogers, Stephen A. D.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Rood, Perry.</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Roser, Elias.</i>	Central German.
<i>Ross, John R.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Ross, Robert S.</i>	Pittsburgh.
<i>Rowe, James.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Rushmore, Harry C.</i>	Kansas.
<i>Samson, Harry G.</i>	Pittsburgh.
<i>Sarles, Hobart J.</i>	New York.
<i>Saulsbury, William.</i>	Wilmington.
<i>Sawyer, Edward J.</i>	South Carolina.
<i>Scales, Andrew J.</i>	Lincoln.
<i>Schell, Edwin A.</i>	Iowa.
<i>Schmid, Jacob.</i>	Switzerland.
<i>Schneider, John S.</i>	Central German.
<i>Schoonover, Manford.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Schumacher, Louis.</i>	Pacific German.

Scott, Herbert.....	Ohio.
Scott, James H.....	Delaware.
Scott, Robert B.....	Lexington.
Secor, George F.....	New York.
Secrest, John S.....	East Ohio.
Severson, Oscar L.....	Wyoming.
Shackelton, George.....	Michigan.
Shamleffer, Mrs. Alice T.....	Southwest Kansas.
Sharp, Arthur P.....	New England.
Shaw, Albert M.....	Northwest India.
Shaw, Samuel.....	Philadelphia.
Shaw, William.....	Vermont.
Shellabarger, David S.....	Illinois.
Shepard, Earl D.....	Genesee.
Shepard, William O.....	Rock River.
Shepherd, Arthur C.....	Dakota.
Shepherd, Charles M.....	Nebraska.
Shipp, Benjamin F.....	Illinois.
Shook, John H.....	Arkansas.
Shumaker, John C.....	Northwest Iowa.
Shumpert, James M.....	Mississippi.
Sibley, Hiram L.....	Ohio.
Simmons, Thomas H.....	Upper Iowa.
Simons, Ernest A.....	East Ohio.
Simons, George A.....	Finland.
Simonsen, Nels E.....	Norwegian and Danish.
Skelton, David E.....	Lexington.
Skinner, James E.....	Foochow.
Skipworth, Walton.....	Columbia River.
Slothower, Anthony E.....	Des Moines.
Small, Charles J.....	East Tennessee.
Smith, Albert E.....	Central Ohio.
Smith, Alexander.....	Central Illinois.
Smith, Amadee M.....	Oregon.
Smith, Charles V.....	Iowa.
Smith, Chesteen W.....	North Indiana.
Smith, David W.....	West German.
Smith, Ernest S.....	Wisconsin.
Smith, Frank B.....	Louisiana.
Smith, George D.....	West Virginia.
Smith, Herbert O.....	Colorado.
Smith, Herman N.....	Iowa.
Smith, John W.....	Florida.
Smith, Mrs. Luella M.....	Columbia River.
Smith, Robert P.....	Northwest Kansas.
Smith, Samuel R.....	New York East.
Smith, Ulysses S.....	Iowa.
Smylie, Robert.....	Northwest Iowa.

Snapp, John W.....	Northwest Kansas.
Snyder, Melville E.....	New Jersey.
<i>Snyder, Oscar O.....</i>	North Nebraska.
Sooy, Josephus L.....	Genesee.
Sparks, Levi C.....	Ohio.
<i>Sparks, Thomas W.....</i>	Texas.
<i>Spaulding, Eugene O.....</i>	Detroit.
<i>Spurlock, George M.....</i>	Nebraska.
Stafford, Charles L.....	Iowa.
Stalker, Arthur W.....	Detroit.
Stavely, James A.....	Kansas.
Stephens, Robert.....	Illinois.
Stephenson, Robert K.....	Wilmington.
Stevens, Emery M.....	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Stevens, John V.....</i>	Wisconsin.
<i>Stevenson, Mrs. Katherine L.....</i>	New England.
Stevenson, Richard T.....	North Ohio.
<i>Stone, Carl J.....</i>	Northern Swedish.
<i>Stone, John T.....</i>	Baltimore.
<i>Storch, Oswald.....</i>	South Germany.
<i>Stout, John B.....</i>	Southern Illinois.
Straw, Fred W.....	West Wisconsin.
Stromberg, Leonard.....	Western Swedish.
<i>Strong, James T.....</i>	Upper Mississippi.
Stroup, N. Wallace.....	East Ohio.
Strout, Edward C.....	New Hampshire.
<i>Strout, Lester.....</i>	East Maine.
Stuart, Charles M.....	Rock River.
<i>Stults, Marion B.....</i>	North Indiana.
Stuntz, Homer C.....	Upper Iowa.
<i>Swain, Charles L.....</i>	Cincinnati.
Swann, Harry.....	West Texas.
<i>Swartz, Allen A.....</i>	Indiana.
<i>Tait, Edwin E.....</i>	Genesee.
<i>Tarbox, Gamaliel S.....</i>	Illinois.
Taylor, John A.....	Southern Illinois.
<i>Taylor, J. Luther.....</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Thaarup, Carl C.....</i>	Denmark.
Thirkield, Wilbur P.....	Cincinnati.
Thoburn, Thomas R.....	Erie.
<i>Thompson, Charles D.....</i>	Wisconsin.
<i>Thompson, Samuel H.....</i>	Holston.
Thompson, Thomas G.....	Troy.
Thompson, William C.....	Washington.
Thorkildsen, Johan.....	Norway.
<i>Thorpe, George E.....</i>	Central New York.
<i>Thurston, Benjamin F.....</i>	New England Southern.

Tindley, Charles A.....	Delaware.
Tippet, James H.....	Wisconsin.
Tipple, Ezra S.....	New York.
Tobey, George E.....	Nebraska.
Topping, Edward B.....	Northern New York.
Towner, Claude E.....	Pittsburgh.
Townsend, Charles C.....	Northern New York.
Townsend, John G., Jr.....	Wilmington.
Townsend, Mrs. Mary B.....	Ohio.
Townsend, Stephen.....	Southern California.
Travis, Eugene M.....	New York East.
Treuschel, Charles.....	Central German.
Trever, George H.....	Wisconsin.
Trimble, John B.....	Northwest Iowa.
Trotter, Frank B.....	West Virginia.
Troutman, Miss Viola A.....	Kansas.
Truman, Charles H. J.....	California.
Turner, John W.....	Louisiana.
Tuttle, Ezra B.....	New York East.
Twede, Ole O.....	Western Nor.-Danish.
Ulland, Joseph S.....	Northern Minnesota.
Uong, De Gi.....	Foochow.
Urmey, Ralph B.....	Newark.
Van Arsdel, William C.....	Indiana.
Van Cleve, Joseph W.....	Illinois.
Van Orsdel, William W.....	North Montana.
Van Pelt, Cyrus M.....	Cincinnati.
Vermilya, Charles E.....	North Dakota.
Vernon, Samuel M.....	Philadelphia.
Vessey, Robert S.....	Dakota.
Wagg, Alfred.....	New Jersey.
Wakefield, Sidney E.....	West Wisconsin.
Wallace, Albert J.....	Southern California.
Wallace, Henry W.....	Detroit.
Wallace, John J.....	East Ohio.
Walton, John.....	Philadelphia.
Warner, Everett.....	North Indiana.
Warner, Robert.....	Columbia River.
Warrick, Stephen K.....	Northwest Nebraska.
Waters, George L.....	Delaware.
Watt, Robert.....	Wilmington.
Watt, Rolla V.....	California.
Webster, Melville R.....	Genesee.
Westenberg, Mrs. Jessie DeW.....	California.
Wheeler, Bert N.....	Northern Minnesota.

<i>Wheeler, Mrs. Emma P.</i>	Wisconsin.
<i>Whielden, William J.</i>	Erie.
<i>White, George W.</i>	California.
<i>White, John F.</i>	Genesee.
<i>Whitney, George E.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Wik, Karl A.</i>	Sweden.
<i>Wilcox, Charles B.</i>	Colorado.
<i>Wilke, Otto.</i>	California German.
<i>Wilkins, Alonzo M.</i>	Atlanta.
<i>Williams, Charles B.</i>	Detroit.
<i>Williams, Mrs. Delia L.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Williams, Ernest B.</i>	Washington.
<i>Williams, Reuben B.</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Wilson, Mrs. Frances P.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Wilson, Herbert S.</i>	Delaware.
<i>Wilson, John G.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Wilson, Richard E.</i>	New York.
<i>Windham, Robert B.</i>	Nebraska.
<i>Witter, George.</i>	Northwest German.
<i>Wood, Miss Catherine.</i>	South India.
<i>Woodfill, Daniel M.</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Workman, Jefferson B.</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Wright, William T.</i>	Saint Louis.
<i>Wyatt, Walter A.</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Yetter, Daniel M.</i>	Southwest Kansas.
<i>Young, Benjamin.</i>	Oregon.
<i>Young, Edward L.</i>	North Ohio.
<i>Young, John W.</i>	Baltimore.
<i>Zaring, E. Robb.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Zentmyer, Robert A.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESERVE DELEGATES

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

Name	Conference
Abbett, James T.....	Oregon.
Ahgren, Frederic.....	Sweden.
Albert, Mrs. <i>Alice R.</i>	Louisiana.
Alderson, George T.....	Wilmington.
<i>Alexander, Lewis M.</i>	Wisconsin.
<i>Alexander, Martin A.</i>	Northwest Kansas.
<i>Allen, Frank E.</i>	Oregon.
<i>Allen, Joseph P.</i>	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Anderson, Andrew N.</i>	Rock River
Anderson, Samuel H.....	Wisconsin.
<i>Andrews, Albert S. (Seated)</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Appel, Louis (Seated)</i>	Chicago German.
Ashe, Hugh L.....	North Carolina.
Arbuthnot, S. K.....	West Virginia.
<i>Arnold, Arthur T. (Seated)</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Aspegren, Adolph</i>	Western Swedish.
<i>Atkinson, Robert A.</i>	West Texas.
<i>Austin, Francis M. (Seated)</i>	Illinois.
<i>Bachtel, Orlando H.</i>	East Ohio.
Bacon, George C.....	Baltimore.
Bailey, John S.....	Lexington.
<i>Baker, Albanus W.</i>	Missouri.
<i>Baker, Charles F.</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Bancroft, E. Dow</i>	Ohio.
<i>Barker, Edward W.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Bartholomew, Orien A.</i>	Des Moines.
Bast, Anton.....	Denmark.
Bates, John W.....	Northwest Kansas.
Bauchop, Fred E.....	West Wisconsin.
Baxter, Charles W.....	Des Moines.
<i>Beach, Eugene A.</i>	Central New York.
Beatty, James A.....	North Indiana.
Beddow, John.....	West Virginia.
<i>Bell, James S.</i>	Northwest Iowa.
<i>Bennett, Alvin S.</i>	Kentucky.
<i>Bethea, Dennis A.</i>	Lexington.
<i>Bierer, Samuel W.</i>	Pittsburgh.

<i>Billings, George F.</i>	Oregon.
<i>Billups, Henry L.</i>	Central Missouri.
<i>Binder, Gottlob</i>	South Germany.
<i>Binford, Henry C.</i>	Central Alabama.
<i>Boreman, Kenner S.</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Bovard, George F.</i>	Southern California.
<i>Brackney, William McK.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Bray, Henry B.</i>	Northwest India.
<i>Brewer, Theodore M.</i>	West Wisconsin.
<i>Brinkley, Miss Amelia C.</i>	Delaware.
<i>Brodbeck, Henry W.</i>	Southern California.
<i>Broman, Frank E.</i>	Eastern Swedish.
<i>Brown, Clayton R.</i>	South Carolina.
<i>Brown, Fielder S. (Seated)</i>	Dakota.
<i>Brown, George W. (Seated)</i>	Saint Louis
<i>Brown, George W. L.</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Brown, Henry</i>	Columbia River.
<i>Brown, James C.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Brown, Summerfield</i>	Tennessee.
<i>Brown, Ulysses S.</i>	Northwest Kansas.
<i>Brushingham, John P. (Seated)</i>	Rock River.
<i>Bullard, Mrs. Cora A.</i>	Kansas.
<i>Bunton, George W.</i>	Kentucky.
<i>Burdette, Charles J. (Seated)</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Burleigh, Charles H.</i>	Northwest Nebraska.
<i>Burris, Charles J.</i>	Missouri.
<i>Callen, Marshall M.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Campbell, Ralph M.</i>	Erie.
<i>Cannon, Simon H.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Carlton, William W. W. (Seated)</i>	Upper Iowa.
<i>Carpenter, Charles K.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Carson, Finley C.</i>	Northwest Indiana.
<i>Carter, Joseph M. (Seated)</i>	Arkansas.
<i>Cave, William W.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Cherington, William D.</i>	Ohio.
<i>Cherry, William F.</i>	Malaysia.
<i>Clair, Daniel E. (Seated)</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Clair, Matthew W.</i>	Washington.
<i>Clark, Miss Anna B.</i>	Delaware.
<i>Clark, Ernest P. (Seated)</i>	Southern California.
<i>Clayton, James (Seated)</i>	Southwest Kansas.
<i>Clifford, John R.</i>	Maine.
<i>Cole, Edward N.</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Collin, Samuel A.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Collins, William B.</i>	Detroit.
<i>Coman, Frederick H. (Seated)</i>	Genesee.
<i>Conklin, William H. (Seated)</i>	Colorado.

Cook, Ernest G.....	Northern New York.
Coon, John H.....	Troy.
Cooper, Elijah J.....	Central Missouri.
Cooper, Jacob F.....	New England Southern.
Copeland, William M.....	Tennessee.
Copper, Edgar K.....	Northern Minnesota.
Corner, John F.....	Columbia River.
Corney, Henry S.....	New York.
Cornish, John W.....	Texas.
Coultas, George W.....	Southern California.
Coulter, Henry P.....	Little Rock.
Cowan, Mrs. Bertha G.....	Mississippi.
Cowan, Samuel A.....	Mississippi.
Cox, Mrs. Emma J.....	West Nebraska.
Cragun, Strange N.....	Northwest Indiana.
Craig, John C.....	Minnesota.
Cramer, Mrs. Jennie L.....	New Hampshire.
Cramer, Thomas E.....	New Hampshire.
Crankshaw, John H.....	Philadelphia.
Craver, Mrs. Laura G. (Seated).....	Eastern So. America.
Croman, William M.....	Alabama.
Crouch, Charles D.....	Montana.
Cummings, James.....	Bombay.
Cummins, John W.....	Southern Illinois.
Cunningham, James C.....	Columbia River.
Curnick, Paul C. (Seated).....	Northwest Indiana.
Dam, Lars J. E.....	Denmark.
Davidson, Charles L.....	Southwest Kansas.
Davis, Mrs. Edith S.....	Wisconsin.
Davis, George H.....	Nebraska.
Davis, Richard.....	Central Missouri.
Dawe, William.....	Detroit.
Dease, Mrs. Jennie N. (Seated).....	North India.
Dease, Stephen S. (Seated).....	North India.
DeBra, Harvey R.....	Missouri.
Demand, John.....	West German.
Dempster, Charles R. (Seated).....	Minnesota.
Dewey, Horace W.....	East Ohio.
Dixon, Mrs. Jennie W. (Seated).....	West Wisconsin.
Dodds, Horace G.....	Erie.
Dover, John G.....	Kentucky.
Dowdy, Early H.....	Central Tennessee.
Dower, John.....	Northern Minnesota.
Dubois, George W.....	Cincinnati.
Dukeshire, Willard B.....	Vermont.
Dulaney, Henry S. (Seated).....	Baltimore.
Durrell, Mrs. S. Gertrude.....	New England.

Ebright, Alpha O.....	Southwest Kansas.
Edwards, Carl F. (Seated).....	Northern Swedish.
Ellis, Charles R.....	North Montana.
Ellis, J. C.....	Northwest Kansas.
Elphick, Roberto.....	Chile.
Embree, J. W.....	Nebraska.
Enderis, Frank T.....	Chicago German.
English, Miss Fanny M.....	North India.
Enslin, William.....	North Indiana.
Esslinger, Wilhelm.....	Switzerland.
Evans, Mrs. Carrie.....	Louisiana.
Evans, Edward B.....	Des Moines.
Evans, William C.....	California.
Ewing, Harvey W.....	New England.
Farmer, Zelah J.....	Southern Illinois.
Fasick, Augustus S.....	Central Pennsylvania.
Ferguson, Mrs. Mattie E. (Seated).....	Upper Mississippi.
Field, Jeannie R. (Seated).....	Wilmington.
Fielding, Frank P.....	Lexington.
Figley, Melvin M.....	Central Ohio.
Finch, Wallace.....	New York.
Fisher, Elwood H. (Seated).....	Montana.
Fisher, John W.....	Holston.
Fitzwater, James H.....	Central Ohio.
Flegel, Austin F.....	Oregon.
Ford, Charles P.....	Washington.
Forderer, Joseph F.....	California.
Fosness, Andrew A.....	Minnesota.
Foster, Henry B. (Seated).....	Saint Louis.
Foster, James V.....	Newark.
Forsyth, David D. (Seated).....	Colorado.
Fox, Martin L.....	Michigan.
Francis, George.....	South Kansas.
Francis, James G.....	Philadelphia.
Frantz, Charles P.....	Iowa.
Frey, Miss Lulu M.....	Korea.
Froe, Ulysses S. G.....	East Tennessee.
Fuller, Moses D.....	Wyoming.
Gaither, Benjamin F.....	West Nebraska.
Gamewell, Frank D.....	North China.
General, Butler.....	South Carolina.
Giddens, Emmett D.....	Savannah.
Gill, Samuel R.....	North Ohio.
Goodell, Charles L.....	New York.
Gordon, William W.....	New England Southern.
Grant, John H.....	Michigan.

Gravatt, Holmes F.....	New Jersey.
Gray, Mrs. Anna S.....	Upper Mississippi.
Graybeal, Adolphus.....	Blue Ridge.
Green, Charles E.....	Troy.
Green, Philip L.....	Atlanta.
Grigsby, Joseph A.....	Holston.
Grob, L. Arnold (Seated).....	Switzerland.
Grose, Thomas W.....	North Ohio.
Gruwell, Elmer T. (Seated).....	Upper Iowa.
Guang, Den Ding.....	Foochow.
Hackney, Joseph M.....	Minnesota.
Hager, George E.....	Nebraska.
Haggman, Jonas W.....	Finland.
Hahn, Otto.....	North Germany.
Haley, George G.....	Idaho.
Halfyard, Samuel F.....	North Dakota.
Hamilton, James A.....	Troy.
Hanan, Frederick W.....	New York East.
Handy, Frederick J.....	Delaware.
Hansen, Conrad.....	Norwegian and Danish
Harris, Abram W.....	Rock River.
Harris, Charles R.....	Blue Ridge.
Hart, Harry B.....	Upper Mississippi.
Harvey, John L.....	New England.
Hawk, Ulysses F.....	Columbia River.
Hawley, Royal A.....	Michigan.
Haynes, Roy A.....	Cincinnati.
Heffner, Harry C.....	North Ohio.
Heller, Russel B.....	Central Ohio.
Hensey, James A.....	Wyoming.
Hertzler, Edmund E.....	Pacific German.
Hervey, James W.....	Gulf.
Hewett, James E.....	New Jersey.
Higgs, Austin H.....	Central Missouri.
Hillman, John L.....	East Ohio.
Hoagland, John S.....	Dakota.
Hoch, Edwin W.....	Southwest Kansas.
Hodges, L. G.....	Little Rock.
Hoffecker, Edmund L.....	Wilmington.
Hoffman, John W.....	Pittsburgh.
Hollopeter, Brenton S.....	North Indiana.
Holstad, Julius.....	Norway.
Hu, Seuk Sing.....	Foochow.
Hu, Ung Ding.....	Foochow.
Hubenthal, Otto.....	Pacific German.
Huber, L. Edmund.....	Central German.
Huber, John.....	California German.

<i>Hughes, John L.</i>	Columbia River.
<i>Huse, Raymond H.</i>	New Hampshire.
<i>Hutchison, George G. (Seated)</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Hutton, James.</i>	Washington.
<i>Ilgenfritz, Elmer E.</i>	Des Moines.
<i>Ingold, John W. (Seated)</i>	Central German.
<i>Ingraham, Robert S.</i>	Wisconsin.
<i>Irving, Athill E.</i>	East Maine.
<i>Irwin, George W.</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Irwin, James F.</i>	Southwest Kansas.
<i>Isely, Samuel.</i>	West Wisconsin.
<i>Jacobs, Fred W.</i>	Saint Louis German.
<i>Jason, William C.</i>	Delaware.
<i>Jenkins, John P.</i>	Dakota.
<i>Jennings, Jesse W.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Jewell, Charles E.</i>	Central New York.
<i>Johannesen, Henrik.</i>	Norway.
<i>Johnson, George B. (Seated)</i>	Northern New York.
<i>Johnson, James M. (Seated)</i>	Dakota.
<i>Johnson, Oscar A.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Johnston, Pressley M.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Jones, George H.</i>	Korea.
<i>Jones, Horatio W. (Seated)</i>	Delaware.
<i>Jones, Lucian O.</i>	Nebraska.
<i>Jones, Stephen B. (Seated)</i>	Rock River.
<i>Joy, William A.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Juhlen, Jonathan.</i>	Sweden.
<i>Justus, Louis E.</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Justus, Samuel H.</i>	Missouri.
<i>Kelley, Bernard.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Kendrick, John C.</i>	Iowa.
<i>Kennedy, Delbert M.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Kennedy, Joseph P. (Seated)</i>	New England.
<i>Kerfoot, Samuel F.</i>	Dakota.
<i>King, Harry A.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Klaus, John H.</i>	Northwest German.
<i>Knapheide, Henry E.</i>	Saint Louis German.
<i>Koerner, Charles L.</i>	West German.
<i>Krimminger, Mrs. C. E. (Seated)</i>	Saint Louis.
<i>Kuhl, Frank T.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Kynett, Alpha G.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Lace, John J.</i>	Colorado.
<i>Lacy, David C.</i>	West Texas.
<i>Lacy, William H.</i>	Foochow.
<i>Lagrone, James A.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Lakey, McCager C.</i>	Oklahoma.

<i>Larson, Henry A.</i> (Seated).....	Wisconsin.
<i>Lathrop, Noah</i>	Northern Minnesota.
<i>Lathrop, Richard A.</i>	North Dakota.
<i>Law, James</i>	Pittsburgh.
<i>Lawrence, Philip</i>	Dakota.
<i>Lawson, Miss Annie E.</i>	Northwest India.
<i>Layton, William A.</i>	New York East.
<i>Leighton, Wendell</i>	Maine.
<i>Leitch, Frederick A.</i>	Maine.
<i>LeSourd, Asbury</i>	Central Ohio.
<i>Lewis, George W.</i>	Central Alabama.
<i>Lindley, George T.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Lingsweiler, J. D.</i> (Seated).....	Saint Louis.
<i>Lockin, Joseph C.</i>	Northwest Iowa.
<i>Long, Charles H.</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>Lord, Albert A.</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Love, Alonzo L.</i>	Upper Mississippi.
<i>Luce, Amos A.</i>	Columbia River.
<i>MacClenthen, William H.</i>	Northern New York.
<i>MacMullen, Wallace</i>	New York.
<i>Macnamara, Charles A.</i>	North Dakota.
<i>McBrier, Edwin M.</i>	Genesee.
<i>McClelland, John M.</i>	Iowa.
<i>McCormick, John R.</i>	North Carolina.
<i>McCown, David S.</i>	Central Illinois.
<i>McDonald, William T.</i>	Northwest Iowa.
<i>McDonald, Willis</i>	New York East.
<i>McDougall, John W.</i>	Oregon.
<i>McDowell, James E.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>McFall, Mrs. Eva B.</i> (Seated).....	Puget Sound.
<i>McFall, William B.</i>	Pittsburgh.
<i>McKee, Avery H.</i>	Northern Minnesota.
<i>McVeigh, William</i>	Northern Minnesota.
<i>Madden, Frederic B.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Madison, Abraham</i>	Lexington.
<i>Madsen, Hans K.</i>	Norwegian and Danish.
<i>Maigur, Samuel</i>	South India.
<i>Main, George H.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Manigault, Charles C.</i>	Florida.
<i>Markham, L. Wirt</i>	Colorado.
<i>Marsh, Byron W.</i>	Nebraska.
<i>Marshall, James W.</i>	New Jersey.
<i>Mason, Alexander M.</i>	West Texas.
<i>Mathews, J. Ken</i>	Iowa.
<i>May, Mrs. Laura P.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Mendoza, Vincente</i>	Mexico.
<i>Miller, Charles E.</i>	Northern New York.

<i>Miller, James M.</i> (Seated)	Kansas.
<i>Miller, Joseph W.</i>	Vermont.
<i>Mitchell, Charles B.</i>	Rock River.
<i>Monson, Thomas H.</i>	Louisiana.
<i>Moore, James T.</i> (Seated)	Detroit.
<i>Moorer, Jacob.</i>	South Carolina.
<i>Moors, Mrs. Margaret D.</i> (Seated)	Detroit.
<i>Morgan, George C.</i>	North Indiana.
<i>Morgan, James H.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Morrison, Charles G.</i>	Northwest Kansas.
<i>Morton, Harry.</i>	California.
<i>Morton, James I.</i>	Alabama.
<i>Mosser, Benjamin H.</i>	Central Pennsylvania.
<i>Motter, John A.</i>	Kansas.
<i>Mouzon, Matthew M.</i>	South Carolina.
<i>Movius, William R.</i>	North Dakota.
<i>Mulford, Shobal P.</i> (Seated)	Southern California.
<i>Mueller, Henry.</i>	East German.
<i>Muller, Louis C.</i>	Newark.
<i>Murray, Alonzo</i> (Seated)	Northern New York.
<i>Murray, William P.</i>	Erie.
<i>Na, Hang W.</i>	Hinghwa.
<i>Nast, Jakob.</i>	South Germany.
<i>Nelson, Alonzo T.</i>	Tennessee.
<i>Nelson, Walter H.</i>	Central Alabama.
<i>Nevils, Shadrach H.</i>	Upper Mississippi.
<i>Ng, Teng-bi.</i>	Hinghwa.
<i>Nicholson, John W.</i>	Wyoming.
<i>Nielsen, Jens C.</i>	Western Nor.-Danish.
<i>Norcross, Allen N.</i>	Ohio.
<i>Norstrom, Karl E.</i>	Sweden.
<i>North, Frank Mason</i> (Seated)	New York East.
<i>Nusbaum, Cyrus S.</i>	South Kansas.
<i>Oetjen, John.</i>	Central German.
<i>Olsen, Joseph.</i>	Western Nor.-Danish.
<i>Olson, Julius G.</i>	Central Swedish.
<i>Orr, Thomas E.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Page, James F.</i>	South Carolina.
<i>Paine, Bayard H.</i>	North Nebraska.
<i>Palacios, Miss Juana.</i>	Mexico.
<i>Palladino, Frederick.</i>	East Maine.
<i>Papini, Spartico.</i>	Italy.
<i>Parker, Henry W.</i>	Idaho.
<i>Parkin, Frank P.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Parr, Silas</i> (Seated)	North Ohio.
<i>Paschal, Ulysses G.</i>	Central Tennessee.
<i>Pearson, George L.</i>	California.

Peck, Harcourt W.....	Southern California.
Peeler, Silas E.....	North Carolina.
Penland, James R.....	Holston.
Perkins, Charles B.....	California.
Pettingill, Waldo.....	Maine.
Phelan, Daniel B.....	East Maine.
Philpott, Austin.....	North Ohio.
Pickering, James T.....	Ohio.
Pickett, James A.....	East Tennessee.
Piehler, Franz.....	Saint Louis German.
Pipher, John.....	Idaho.
Polk, Cary S.....	Idaho.
Pollom, Noah D.....	Puget Sound.
Pons, Giovanni.....	Italy.
Powick, William.....	Philadelphia.
Prettyman, Cornelius W.....	Wilmington.
Pritchard, Charles J. A.....	Bengal.
Purl, Oliver T.....	Illinois.
Queal, Miss Mary M.....	Central New York.
Quimby, Frank.....	Puget Sound.
Radebaugh, William H.....	Ohio.
Rader, Maroni A.....	Philippine Islands.
Randall, Edwin M.....	Puget Sound.
Ream, Theodore J.....	Kansas.
Records, William T.....	Wilmington.
Reddix, Benjamin J.....	Louisiana.
Redrick, John H. (Seated).....	Central Alabama.
Reineke, George F.....	Northern German.
Resseger, Lewis E.....	West Virginia.
Reynolds, Albert A.....	Central Illinois.
Reynolds, Robert A.....	New York East.
Rice, Mrs. Emma P.....	Chile.
Richards, Joseph O.....	Louisiana.
Richards, Richulen V.....	Liberia.
Richardson, Winfield F.....	Pittsburgh.
Rickard, Harry.....	Malaysia.
Richer, Heinrich.....	South Germany.
Riley, Louis M.....	Southwest Kansas.
Roach, Isaac F.....	Nebraska.
Robb, Robert H.....	Georgia.
Robbins, William E.....	Bombay.
Robertson, Edward P.....	North Dakota.
Robinson, Wilbur Emory.....	Upper Iowa.
Rodgers, Garfield D.....	Florida.
Rogatsky, Oscar.....	Central German.
Rogers, Cephas B. (Seated).....	New York East.
Rowe, Harry F.....	Central China.

<i>Safenberg, Carl A.</i>	Sweden.
<i>Salzer, Benjamin F.</i> (Seated).....	Colorado.
<i>Sanborn, Harry B.</i>	New Hampshire.
<i>Sanford, Samuel F.</i>	Central New York.
<i>Santos, Capriano.</i>	Philippine Islands.
<i>Schaenzlin, Gottlieb.</i>	Bengal.
<i>Schilde, Adolf.</i>	North Germany.
<i>Schuldt, William.</i>	California German.
<i>Schultz, Wilhelm</i> (Seated).....	North Germany.
<i>Scott, Mrs. Emily.</i>	Kansas.
<i>Seaberg, John P.</i>	Western Swedish.
<i>Sears, Wesley.</i>	Michigan.
<i>Sears, William F.</i>	New England Southern.
<i>Severin, Ernest.</i>	Austin.
<i>Sheridan, Wilbur F.</i> (Seated).....	Saint Louis.
<i>Shields, Parker.</i>	Illinois.
<i>Shirk, Mrs. Lura C.</i> (Seated).....	Indiana.
<i>Shipley, Edward E.</i> (Seated).....	Cincinnati.
<i>Simmington, James.</i>	Philadelphia.
<i>Simmons, Robert J.</i>	Atlanta.
<i>Simonds, Miss Mildred.</i>	South India.
<i>Simpson, Philip F.</i>	Liberia.
<i>Simpson, Mrs. Rosa</i> (Seated).....	Texas.
<i>Sisk, Albert W.</i>	Wilmington.
<i>Sissle, Richard A.</i>	Lexington.
<i>Skarr, Karl.</i>	West German.
<i>Slater, John A.</i>	West Nebraska.
<i>Smith, Addison C.</i> (Seated).....	Gulf.
<i>Smith, Archibald G.</i> (Seated).....	New Jersey.
<i>Smith, Mrs. George E.</i>	Lincoln.
<i>Smith, George W.</i>	Mississippi.
<i>Smith, George W.</i>	Newark.
<i>Smith, Iram M.</i>	New England Southern.
<i>Smith, Jeremiah R.</i>	East Ohio.
<i>Smith, Milford H.</i>	Troy.
<i>Smithies, Wilfred L.</i>	Northern Minnesota.
<i>Soper, Erastus B.</i>	Northwest Iowa.
<i>South, Henry.</i>	Lincoln.
<i>Sowle, Benjamin T.</i>	East Maine.
<i>Spears, Mrs. Viney B.</i>	Louisiana.
<i>Spencer, Claudius B.</i> (Seated).....	Colorado.
<i>Spencer, George H.</i>	New England.
<i>Stancell, Robert B.</i> (Seated).....	Holston.
<i>Stansfield, Joshua.</i>	Indiana.
<i>Stapleton, Robert L.</i>	Holston.
<i>Stark, Leander J.</i> (Seated).....	Oklahoma.
<i>Staudenbauer, Joseph M.</i>	Chicago German.
<i>Stemen, Christian B.</i>	North Indiana.

Stephens, John.....	California.
Stevens, Alexander C.....	Minnesota.
Stockwell, Eugene S.....	Oklahoma.
Story, John A.....	Cincinnati.
Stout, J. Frank.....	Minnesota.
Sulliger, Spencer S.....	Puget Sound.
Summers, Welvin E.....	Savannah.
Summerville, David T.....	Austin.
Sumwalt, John W. R. (Seated).....	Baltimore.
Swartzell, George W. F.....	Baltimore.
Swenson, John W.....	Central Swedish.
Swinhart, Francis M.....	Ohio.
Tarbox, Gamaliel S.....	Illinois.
Tasker, Fred (Seated).....	New York.
Taylor, Benjamin J.....	East Ohio.
Taylor, Benjamin M.....	Texas.
Taylor, George W.....	New England.
Taylor, Henry R.....	New York.
Taylor, James O.....	Missouri.
Thoburn, James M., Jr.....	Pittsburgh.
Thomas, Isaac L.....	Washington.
Thomas, Jonas W.....	South Carolina.
Thompson, Robert F.....	Georgia.
Thompson, Robert H.....	West Nebraska.
Thomson, John F.....	Eastern So. America.
Thornton, Thomas M.....	Little Rock.
Tillotson, Demetrius.....	Northwest Indiana.
Titus, Clarence A.....	Newark.
Todd, Charles E.....	Puget Sound.
Todd, James S.....	Florida.
Tomlinson, Wilbur F.....	West Wisconsin.
Tompkins, Samuel L.....	Central Illinois.
Torbet, Walter.....	Northwest Iowa.
Townsend, Frank S.....	West Virginia.
Tracy, Henry W. (Seated).....	Troy.
Transue, Judson L. (Seated).....	Central New York.
Travis, Patrick H.....	Atlanta.
Tuttle, Dell L. (Seated).....	Genesee.
Van Orsdol, Charles L.....	Indiana.
Van Pelt, Samuel.....	Central Illinois.
Venn, John.....	Kentucky.
Vernor, Frank A. (Seated).....	Detroit.
Vetsch, Fred.....	Northwest German.
Voelkner, Wilhelm L.....	South Germany.
Wade, Cyrus U.....	North Indiana.
Wahlberg, Gustav A.....	Eastern Swedish.

<i>Walker, Joseph C.</i>	Washington.
<i>Walker, Thomas H. B.</i>	Florida.
<i>Walter, Paul R.</i>	North Germany.
<i>Walton, John E.</i>	Southern Illinois.
<i>Ward, William I.</i>	New England Southern.
<i>Watson, Edward L.</i>	Baltimore.
<i>Watts, Sewell S.</i>	Baltimore.
<i>Webb, Alfred H.</i>	Vermont.
<i>Webb, Mrs. Alfred H.</i>	Vermont.
<i>Weber, William J.</i>	Chicago German.
<i>Wei, Wen Ping.</i>	North China.
<i>Weiffenbach, Eugene.</i>	Saint Louis German.
<i>Weiss, Wilt A. (Seated)</i>	Northern German.
<i>Welch, Charles E. (Seated)</i>	Erie.
<i>Welch, Herbert.</i>	Cincinnati.
<i>Werner, Walton E.</i>	Troy.
<i>West, John N.</i>	North India.
<i>Wetherbee, Richard T.</i>	Tennessee.
<i>Wheeler, Clark S.</i>	Michigan.
<i>White, Albert A.</i>	Illinois.
<i>White, Elam A.</i>	Lexington.
<i>White, Oscar O.</i>	North Montana.
<i>Whitmore, Isaac W.</i>	Little Rock.
<i>Whitmore, James.</i>	Little Rock.
<i>Whitsitt, William M. (Seated)</i>	Indiana.
<i>Wicklund, John.</i>	Northern Swedish.
<i>Willberg, Albert W. (Seated)</i>	Finland.
<i>Williams, John E.</i>	Genesee.
<i>Williams, Joshua O.</i>	Texas.
<i>Wilson, Clarence T.</i>	Oregon.
<i>Windsor, William B.</i>	North Carolina.
<i>Winkler, Egbert.</i>	East German.
<i>Winters, William B.</i>	East Ohio.
<i>Wise, Charles A. (Seated)</i>	Upper Iowa.
<i>Woestemeyer, John A.</i>	West German.
<i>Wood, A. B.</i>	Oklahoma.
<i>Woodruff, Mrs. May L.</i>	Newark.
<i>Woods, Samuel V.</i>	West Virginia.
<i>Woolfolk, Buford F.</i>	Upper Mississippi.
<i>Wragg, John P.</i>	Atlanta.
<i>Wyatt, Mrs. Estella M.</i>	West Texas.
<i>Wyatt, Samuel M.</i>	Northwest Nebraska.
<i>Young, Thomas G. (Seated)</i>	Genesee.
<i>Zirkel, Otto.</i>	Southern German.
<i>Zook, Christian B.</i>	Kansas.

DISTRICT MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

50 Delegates

East Maine, 4; Eastern Swedish, 2; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 4;
New England, 12; New England Southern, 8; Troy, 12; Vermont, 4.

J. H. COLEMAN, Troy, *President*

H. L. Chipman, New England Southern, *Secretary*

<i>Bailey, L. V.</i>	<i>Howard, F. D.</i>
<i>Bartholomew, J. I.</i>	<i>Hughes, W. H.</i>
<i>Birney, L. J.</i>	<i>Jacobson, J. E.</i>
<i>Blake, Edgar</i>	<i>Lance, W. B.</i>
<i>Brackett, E. T.</i>	<i>Lacount, E. A.</i>
<i>Bronson, Dillon</i>	<i>Locklin, W. B.</i>
<i>Carey, B. R.</i>	<i>Lowe, R. T.</i>
<i>Chipman, H. L.</i>	<i>Luce, F. T.</i>
<i>Cochrane, H. H.</i>	<i>McKernon, Charles</i>
<i>Coleman, J. H.</i>	<i>McKinney, J. S.</i>
<i>Coultas, A. J.</i>	<i>Newland, J. H.</i>
<i>Decker, F. L.</i>	<i>Nies, L. A.</i>
<i>Dillon, W. S.</i>	<i>Nilsson, Benedict</i>
<i>Dorchester, C. O.</i>	<i>Ninde, E. S.</i>
<i>Eaton, Homer</i>	<i>Patten, F. F.</i>
<i>Emery, J. W.</i>	<i>Pratt, M. B.</i>
<i>Evans, D. S.</i>	<i>Robertson, D. L.</i>
<i>Flather, W. J.</i>	<i>Robinson, L. S.</i>
<i>Frost, J. M.</i>	<i>Sharp, A. P.</i>
<i>Goss, John</i>	<i>Shaw, William</i>
<i>Hamilton, Franklin</i>	<i>Stevenson, Mrs. K. L.</i>
<i>Haskell, H. B.</i>	<i>Strout, E. C.</i>
<i>Hatch, J. W.</i>	<i>Strout, Lester</i>
<i>Helms, E. J.</i>	<i>Thompson, T. G.</i>
<i>Holt, D. B.</i>	<i>Thurston, B. F.</i>

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

58 Delegates

Denmark, 2; Finland, 2; Italy, 2; New Jersey, 10; Newark, 10; New York, 12; New York East, 14; Norway, 2; Sweden, 4.

J. R. DAY, New York, *President*

H. K. Carroll, Newark, *Secretary*

<i>Ahlback, B. A.</i>	MacRossie, Allan
<i>Andrus, J. E.</i>	Mains, G. P.
<i>Bennett, H. P.</i>	Morgan, W. H.
<i>Brown, F. L.</i>	<i>Morse, F. E.</i>
Buckley, J. M.	Nichols, S. M.
<i>Bulwinkle, J. M.</i>	<i>Palmquist, H. A.</i>
Buttz, H. A.	<i>Pearsall, J. W.</i>
<i>Carl, Herbert</i>	<i>Pehrsson, Jens</i>
<i>Carroll, H. K.</i>	<i>Pierce, C. W.</i>
<i>Child, W. S.</i>	<i>Quick, H. L.</i>
<i>Christensen Harold</i>	<i>Reed, C. C.</i>
Clark, Walling	<i>Repp, C. F.</i>
Cole, J. A.	Richardson, E. G.
Day, J. R.	<i>Rogers, H. W.</i>
Downey, D. G.	<i>Sarles, H. J.</i>
Eckman, G. P.	Simons, G. A.
<i>Edsall, B. F.</i>	<i>Secor, G. F.</i>
<i>Garibaldi, Miss Italia</i>	<i>Smith, A. C.</i>
Handley, John	<i>Smith, S. R.</i>
Henderson, T. S.	Snyder, M. E.
Houston, Hough	<i>Thaarup, C. C.</i>
Jansson, K. A.	Thorkildsen, Joan
<i>Joy, J. R.</i>	Tipple, E. S.
Kavanagh, A. S.	<i>Travis, E. M.</i>
Kelley, W. V.	<i>Tuttle, E. B.</i>
Krantz, John	Urmy, R. B.
Kulp, E. J.	Wagg, Alfred
Larsen, L. C.	Wik, K. A.
<i>Leaycraft, J. E.</i>	Wilson, R. E.

THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

50 Delegates

Central New York, 10; Erie, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 10; Wyoming, 10.

F. T. KEENEY, Central New York, *President*

MARK KELLEY, Genesee, *Secretary*

<i>Appleyard, Edward</i>	Mills, E. M.
Atwell, W. G.	<i>Morris, J. A.</i>
<i>Baldwin, F. E.</i>	Murdock, L. C.
<i>Blakeslee, Austin</i>	Neff, J. B.
Boyd, L. S.	<i>Nowlan, E. G.</i>
Brown, W. E.	<i>Peck, G. I.</i>
<i>Calkins, D. L.</i>	<i>Perkins, H. C.</i>
Covman, F. H.	<i>Platt, W. D.</i>
Crawford, W. H.	Race, J. H.
<i>Deemer, Alexander</i>	<i>Reed, H. D.</i>
Faulkner, J. A.	<i>Rood, Perry</i>
<i>Fenton, George</i>	Severson, O. L.
<i>Ferguson, E. W.</i>	Shepherd, E. D.
Frampton, C. H.	Sooy, J. L.
Greenfield, S. J.	<i>Tait, E. E.</i>
<i>Hollis, J. J.</i>	Thoburn, T. R.
<i>Hutchings, G. E.</i>	<i>Thorpe, George</i>
Keeney, F. T.	Topping, E. B.
Kelley, Mark	Townsend, C. C.
<i>Kreitler, F. X.</i>	<i>Transue, J. L.</i>
<i>Laycock, C. W.</i>	<i>Tuttle, D. L.</i>
McDermott, H. C.	Webster, M. R.
McDonald, J. C.	<i>Whieldon, W. J.</i>
<i>McFall, Francis</i>	White, J. F.
<i>Marshall, E. H.</i>	<i>Young, J. G.</i>

FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

68 Delegates

Baltimore, 10; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburgh, 12; West Virginia, 12; Wilmington, 8.

J. F. GOUCHER, Baltimore, *President*

Samuel Shaw, Philadelphia, *Secretary*

<i>Ames, H. T.</i>	<i>Jacobs, H. L.</i>
<i>Anderson, J. F.</i>	<i>Jefferson, C. H.</i>
<i>Anderson, L. C.</i>	<i>Jones, G. P.</i>
<i>Anderson, T. H.</i>	<i>Kidney, E. L.</i>
<i>Anderson, W. H.</i>	<i>King, O. D.</i>
<i>Baldwin, Summerfield</i>	<i>McCune, James</i>
<i>Bickley, C. H.</i>	<i>McDowell, W. H.</i>
<i>Boswell, C. M.</i>	<i>Miller, S. J.</i>
<i>Brenneman, A. M.</i>	<i>Mower, F. E.</i>
<i>Brown, N. L.</i>	<i>Munhall, L. W.</i>
<i>Buckingham, H. E.</i>	<i>Murray, T. H.</i>
<i>Burriss, E. E.</i>	<i>Neal, J. St. C.</i>
<i>Cary, J. W.</i>	<i>Nicholson, J. C.</i>
<i>Coley, J. W.</i>	<i>Reed, W. D.</i>
<i>Conner, B. C.</i>	<i>Richardson, C. H.</i>
<i>Conner, W. F.</i>	<i>Risk, J. B.</i>
<i>Dickson, S. W.</i>	<i>Robinson, I. E.</i>
<i>Doney, C. G.</i>	<i>Ross, R. S.</i>
<i>Dulaney, Harry S.</i>	<i>Saulsbury, William</i>
<i>Eveland, W. P.</i>	<i>Samson, H. G.</i>
<i>Flesher, C. W.</i>	<i>Shaw, Samuel</i>
<i>Fort, T. R., Jr.</i>	<i>Smith, G. D.</i>
<i>Glasscock, W. E.</i>	<i>Stevens, E. M.</i>
<i>Goucher, J. F.</i>	<i>Stephenson, R. K.</i>
<i>Gould, W. H. G.</i>	<i>Towner, C. E.</i>
<i>Griffiths, E. C.</i>	<i>Townsend, J. G., Jr.</i>
<i>Hall, J. L.</i>	<i>Trotter, F. B.</i>
<i>Hart, B. H.</i>	<i>Walton, John</i>
<i>Henson, G. W.</i>	<i>Watt, Robert</i>
<i>Hill, C. A.</i>	<i>Wilson, J. G.</i>
<i>Hill, J. J.</i>	<i>Vernon, S. M.</i>
<i>Humphreys, N. H.</i>	<i>Workman, J. B.</i>
<i>Huston, J. A.</i>	<i>Young, J. W.</i>
<i>Hutchison, H. A.</i>	<i>Zentmyer, R. A.</i>

FIFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

56 Delegates

Central Ohio, 10; Cincinnati, 10; East Ohio, 12; Kentucky, 4; North Ohio, 8; Ohio, 12.

Frank A. Arter, East Ohio, President

E. A. SIMONS, East Ohio, Secretary

<i>Allen, W. O.</i>	<i>Magee, L. L.</i>
<i>Anderson, W. B.</i>	<i>Means, Harold</i>
<i>Arbuckle, J. C.</i>	<i>Miller, R. T.</i>
<i>Arter, F. A.</i>	<i>Montgomery, Wesley</i>
<i>Bailey, D. H.</i>	<i>Morris, J. E.</i>
<i>Baker, P. A.</i>	<i>Morrison, W. A.</i>
<i>Bennett, C. W.</i>	<i>Parr, Silas</i>
<i>Beetham, R. R.</i>	<i>Pew, J. O.</i>
<i>Brown, V. F.</i>	<i>Powell, H. S.</i>
<i>Buxton, E. O.</i>	<i>Quinn, John</i>
<i>Cook, F. L.</i>	<i>Reed, G. W.</i>
<i>Creech, F. L.</i>	<i>Reeder, G. A.</i>
<i>Crist, E. O.</i>	<i>Scott, Herbert</i>
<i>Dickerson, W. H.</i>	<i>Secrest, J. S.</i>
<i>Dunlap, S. W.</i>	<i>Sibley, H. L.</i>
<i>Durbin, E. L.</i>	<i>Simons, E. A.</i>
<i>Focht, J. H.</i>	<i>Smith, A. E.</i>
<i>Gilbert, Levi.</i>	<i>Sparks, L. C.</i>
<i>Harrop, F. W.</i>	<i>Stevenson, R. T.</i>
<i>Harshburger, J. F.</i>	<i>Stroup, N. W.</i>
<i>Havighurst, C. R.</i>	<i>Swain, C. L.</i>
<i>Hypcs, O. F.</i>	<i>Thirkield, W. F.</i>
<i>Jameson, H. C.</i>	<i>Townsend, Mrs. M. B.</i>
<i>Johnson, F. I.</i>	<i>Van Pelt, C. M.</i>
<i>Jones, I. D.</i>	<i>Wallace, J. J.</i>
<i>Killits, J. M.</i>	<i>Whitney, G. E.</i>
<i>Leonard, A. B.</i>	<i>Williams, Mrs. D. L.</i>
<i>Leonard, J. A.</i>	<i>Young, E. L.</i>

SIXTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

48 Delegates

Alabama, 2; Austin, 2; Blue Ridge, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Delaware, 6; East Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Gulf, 2; Holston, 6; Liberia, 2; North Carolina, 4; Saint Johns River, 2; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 6.

R. A. CARNINE, Saint Johns River, *President*

E. S. WILLIAMS, Washington, *Secretary*

Anderson, B. J. K.

Andrews, A. J.

Boeye, J. F.

Brasher, J. L.

Burroughs, E. B.

Carnine, R. A.

Cline, W. E.

Cooke, R. J.

Dann, J. L.

Francisco, G. T.

Fulton, I. H.

Hill, J. S.

Jacobs, C. C.

Jensen, Frank

Jolly, S. S.

Jones, H. W.

Jones, R. E.

Kennedy, R. C.

Kinne, C. W.

Leevy, I. S.

McCain, Henry H.

McRae, J. A.

McRary, R. B.

Martin, B. M.

Matney, J. F.

Morris, J. P.

Moultree, J. W.

Naylor, M. J.

Nimmons, J. A.

Oliver, A. J.

Olson, C. W.

Owens, G. A.

Pafford, Virgil

Parham, C. M.

Parsons, W. A.

Patten, J. A.

Peck, A. D.

Penn, I. G.

Reed, J. H.

Sawyer, E. J.

Scott, J. H.

Small, C. J.

Tindley, C. A.

Thompson, W. C.

Thompson, S. H.

Waters, G. L.

Williams, E. S.

Wilson, H. S.

SEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

62 Delegates

Atlanta, 4; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 4; Florida, 4; Lexington, 4; Lincoln, 2; Little Rock, 4; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Savannah, 2; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Upper Mississippi, 6; West Texas, 4.

E. L. GILLIAM, Lexington, *President*

S. E. Moses, Central Alabama, *Secretary*

Abbott, B. F.	Elliott, J. F.
Brazier, A. W.	Franklin, D. G.
Bridges, F. A.	Freeman, Mrs. A. C.
Butler, C. W.	Garrison, Mrs. B. M.
Camphor, A. P.	Gilliam, E. L.
Carter, B. F.	Gilliam, W. H.
Chinn, W. S.	Gillum, R. E.
Clark, L. M.	Gates, S. H.
Clay, N. R.	Gordon, E. L.
Coleman, E. D.	Hawkins, W. D.
Collins, M. C.	Hubbard, B. M.
Cox, J. M.	Huger, S. A.
Craddock, A. W.	Hull, S. A.
Crolley, R. A.	Johnson, C. L.
Daniels, Hubbard	Johnson, J. M.
Darby, Nathaniel	Johnson, T. W.
Davage, M. S.	Jones, E. M.
Davis, W. C.	Key, H. W.
Dogan, M. W.	Lovinggood, R. S.
Duncan, W. R. R.	Ross, J. R.
Lucas, W. W.	Scales, A. J.
McKissack, E. H.	Scott, R. B.
McMillan, J. A.	Shumpert, J. M.
McMillan, K. W.	Skelton, S. E.
McMorris, William	Smith, F. B.
Mason, M. C. B.	Smith, J. W.
Moses, S. E.	Sparkes, T. W.
Pemberton, H. B.	Strong, J. T.
Price, L. J.	Swann, Harry
Reddix, J. A.	Turner, J. W.
Richardson, L. H.	Wilkins, A. M.

EIGHTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

62 Delegates

Arkansas, 2; Kansas, 10; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 6; Oklahoma, 8; Saint Louis, 8; South Kansas, 8; Southwest Kansas, 8; West Nebraska, 4; Western Swedish, 2.

W. F. BURRIS, Missouri, *President*

H. C. Rushmore, Kansas, *Secretary*

<i>Akers, W. R.</i>	<i>Luccock, Naphtali</i>
<i>Anderson, J. W.</i>	<i>Lucas, J. H.</i>
<i>Armel, I. O.</i>	<i>McFarland, J. T.</i>
<i>Bailey, C. W.</i>	<i>Maclean, John</i>
<i>Beaghtler, J. L.</i>	<i>Madison, J. R.</i>
<i>Bradford, G. H.</i>	<i>Markham, O. G.</i>
<i>Brewster, W. E.</i>	<i>Mason, Thomas</i>
<i>Buften, J. D.</i>	<i>Matson, W. A.</i>
<i>Burns, W. V.</i>	<i>Matthews, Alfred</i>
<i>Burris, W. F.</i>	<i>Loomis, M. F.</i>
<i>Campbell, S. B.</i>	<i>Morris, J. W.</i>
<i>Chamberlain, Allen</i>	<i>Mossman, F. E.</i>
<i>Christy, W. B.</i>	<i>Oldroyd, T. B.</i>
<i>Clayton, James</i>	<i>Orr, C. T.</i>
<i>Coker, H. J.</i>	<i>Payne, O. C.</i>
<i>Cook, E. A.</i>	<i>Porter, Marion</i>
<i>Cook, W. A.</i>	<i>Prather, S. H.</i>
<i>Doty, H. A.</i>	<i>Robbins, Bascom</i>
<i>Eberhardt, Christoph</i>	<i>Robinson, C. R.</i>
<i>Ferguson, G. W.</i>	<i>Rushmore, H. C.</i>
<i>Franks, C. T.</i>	<i>Schoonover, Manford</i>
<i>Gray, Harry</i>	<i>Shamleffer, Mrs. Alice</i>
<i>Green, F. W.</i>	<i>Shook, J. H.</i>
<i>Hall, Homer</i>	<i>Smith, R. P.</i>
<i>Hammel, G. M.</i>	<i>Snapp, J. W.</i>
<i>Hanson, W. C.</i>	<i>Stavely, J. A.</i>
<i>Heusner, W. S.</i>	<i>Stromberg, Leonard</i>
<i>Hestwood, A. B.</i>	<i>Taylor, J. L.</i>
<i>Johnson, E. S.</i>	<i>Troutman, Miss V. A.</i>
<i>Jones, W. F.</i>	<i>Wright, W. T.</i>
<i>Locke, Edwin</i>	<i>Yetter, D. M.</i>

NINTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

156 Delegates

Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 8; Nebraska, 8; North Nebraska, 6; Northwest Iowa, 10; Northwest Nebraska, 2; Upper Iowa, 10.

O. W. FIFER, Des Moines, *President*

A. E. Bennett, Upper Iowa, *Secretary*

Beacham, Charles

Beall, Mrs. M. S.

Beck, J. M.

Benedict, C. R.

Bennett, A. E.

Clark, J. J.

Cole, Frank

Collins, A. H.

Dale, John

Dawson, C. N.

Esplin, William

Fifer, O. W.

Fleming, T. E.

Fulmer, C. A.

George, E. T.

Gettys, J. R.

Gillies, J. L.

Gray, G. H.

Griffith, A. E.

Harlan, J. E.

Havner, H. M.

Holmes, E. M.

Hopper, H. E.

Johnson, E. S.

Julian, A. R.

Kellogg, C. E.

Larson, J. R.

Lockwood, E. J.

Martin, N. A.

McBurney, D. A.

McDade, E. W.

Mershon, N. A.

Miller, O. P.

Orrill, R. N.

Peck, H. D.

Power, S. A.

Rich, E. H.

Robinson, T. J. B.

Schell, E. A.

Shepherd, C. M.

Shumaker, J. G.

Simmons, T. H.

Slothower, R. E.

Smith, C. V.

Smith, H. N.

Smith, U. S.

Smylie, Robert

Snyder, O. O.

Spurlock, G. M.

Stafford, C. L.

Stuntz, H. C.

Tobey, G. E.

Trimble, J. B.

Warrick, S. K.

Windham, R. B.

Woodfill, D. M.

TENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

58 Delegates

Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Illinois, 18; Northern Swedish, 2; Rock River, 16; Southern Illinois, 10.

W. O. SHEPARD, Rock River, *President*

O. T. DWINELL, Central Illinois, *Secretary*

Anderson, D. R.	McCrary, S. L.
Anderson, J. A.	Mecham, J. B.
Beckett, C. A.	Meyer, Mrs. L. R.
Bell, Joe	Miller, J. W.
Bridgford, C. W.	Mitchell, J. M.
Crawford, H. R.	Moore, C. G.
Cummins, J. A.	Orr, T. E.
Davidson, W. J.	Page, E. C.
Dixon, G. W.	Pletcher, E. L.
Dwinell, O. T.	Pooley, R. H.
Elmstrom, K. H.	Purl, O. T.
Fassett, A. C.	Rankin, W. A.
Forkel, E. H.	Reece, J. S.
Frizzelle, J. W.	Rogers, S. A. D.
Frost, T. P.	Rowe, James
Galeener, Christie	Shellabarger, D. S.
Gibbs, H. C.	Shepard, W. O.
Glassco, J. M.	Shipp, B. F.
Goodenough, A. L.	Smith, Alexander
Harker, R. C.	Stephens, Robert
Harmon, J. F.	Stone, C. J.
Harry, S. A. D.	Stout, J. B.
Harwood, S. E.	Stuart, C. M.
Holt, H. V.	Tarbox, G. S.
Hopkins, T. R.	Taylor, J. A.
Kemp, Theodore	Van Cleve, J. W.
Leidblad, Warner	Williams, R. B.
Loar, L. James	Wilson, Mrs. F. P.
Lowe, Perley.	Wyatt, Walter

ELEVENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

50 Delegates

Indiana, 14; Michigan, 16; North Indiana, 12; Northwest Indiana, 8.

*Samuel Dickie, Michigan, President**A. B. Cline, North Indiana, Secretary*

<i>Adams, B. F.</i>	<i>Binford, Mrs. J. H.</i>
<i>Armstrong, E. A.</i>	<i>Briggs, A. T.</i>
<i>Badger, C. H.</i>	<i>Campbell, J. C.</i>
<i>Bentley, L. C.</i>	<i>Campbell, Marvin</i>
<i>Carpenter, W. E.</i>	<i>King, G. B.</i>
<i>Charles, W. H.</i>	<i>Knapp, A. B.</i>
<i>Cissell, C. C.</i>	<i>Lawrason, A. N.</i>
<i>Cline, A. B.</i>	<i>Light, Somerville</i>
<i>Clinton, W. G.</i>	<i>Line, C. E.</i>
<i>Cogshall, W. I.</i>	<i>McConnell, F. J.</i>
<i>Dickie, Samuel</i>	<i>McCune, W. G.</i>
<i>Dickinson, L. D.</i>	<i>Marble, M. S.</i>
<i>Dimmitt, L. F.</i>	<i>Martin, W. W.</i>
<i>Duncan, J. W.</i>	<i>Maveety, P. J.</i>
<i>Emison, J. W.</i>	<i>Moulder, J. M.</i>
<i>Evans, F. C.</i>	<i>Phelps, E. J.</i>
<i>Floyd, J. C.</i>	<i>Riehl, D. C.</i>
<i>French, W. P.</i>	<i>Shackleton, George</i>
<i>Gobin, H. A.</i>	<i>Shirk, Mrs. Lura</i>
<i>Hanly, J. F.</i>	<i>Smith, C. W.</i>
<i>Harvey, W. P.</i>	<i>Stults, M. B.</i>
<i>Hovis, W. F.</i>	<i>Swartz, A. A.</i>
<i>Hurlstone, Albert</i>	<i>Van Arsdell, W. C.</i>
<i>Kendrick, W. F.</i>	<i>Warner, Everett</i>
<i>Kennedy, Hugh</i>	<i>Zaring, E. R.</i>

TWELFTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

62 Delegates.

Dakota, 6; Detroit, 16; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 6; Northern Minnesota, 8; Norwegian and Danish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8.

N. E. SIMONSEN, Norwegian and Danish, *President*

A. R. JOHNS, Detroit, *Secretary*

Allen, C. B.	Moore, Eugene
Anderson, Anthony	Moore, J. G.
Beal, J. E.	Moors, Mrs. M. D.
Beise, H. C.	Morris, S. E.
Benjamin, A. J.	Nelson, A. P.
Burns, M. P.	Nelson, B. F.
Burrows, A. S.	Nettleton, G. E.
Cahoon, G. A.	Nicholson, Thomas
Campbell, R. S.	Notson, G. T.
Carpenter, Wm.	Pascoe, James
Clemans, F. J.	Plantz, Samuel
Cowgill, F. B.	Pollock, C. A.
Danford, S. A.	Quayle, R. S.
Dixon, E. C.	Shepherd, A. C.
Doran, Frank	Simonsen, N. E.
Elliott, George	Smith, E. S.
Forbes, Robert	Spaulding, E. O.
Gibson, O. E.	Stalker, A. W.
Gillies, Andrew	Stevens, J. V.
Harkins, L. D.	Straw, F. W.
Harris, F. W.	Thompson, C. D.
Hingeley, J. B.	Tippet, J. N.
Irish, J. W.	Trever, G. H.
Jackson, F. C.	Ulland, J. S.
Jackson, J. P.	Vermilya, C. E.
Jennings, H. C.	Vessey, R. S.
Johns, A. R.	Wakefield, S. E.
Leete, F. D.	Wallace, H. W.
Leonard, Alonzo B.	Wheeler, B. N.
Moe, J. J.	Wheeler, Mrs. E. P.
Moore, A. L.	Williams, C. B.

THIRTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

40 Delegates

California German, 2; Central German, 6; Chicago German, 4; East German, 2; North Germany, 4; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Pacific German, 2; Saint Louis German, 4; South Germany, 4; Southern German, 2; Switzerland, 2; West German, 4.

O. E. KRIEGE, West German, *President*

Oswald Storch, South Germany, *Secretary*

<i>Bek, E. G.</i>	Luering, Emil
<i>Bletsch, W. E.</i>	Mahle, L. F.
<i>Blume, C. F.</i>	<i>Meyers, J. B.</i>
<i>Brenner, L. F.</i>	Moeller, H. R.
<i>Breslich, A. L.</i>	Moers, W. A.
<i>Faupel, J. J.</i>	Munz, Frederick
<i>Fritsche, L. C.</i>	Nast, Albert
<i>Furrer, Ernest</i>	<i>Peik, Frederick</i>
<i>Grob, L. A.</i>	<i>Pfeiffer, C. H.</i>
<i>Grob, R. E.</i>	<i>Reiche, F. M.</i>
<i>Heck, H. H.</i>	Rieker, Ferdinand
<i>Hertel, Charles</i>	Roser, Elias
<i>Ingold, T. W.</i>	<i>Schneider, John</i>
<i>Katterjohn, D. L.</i>	Schuetz, Wilhelm
<i>Keip, Bernard</i>	<i>Schumacher, Louis</i>
<i>Knipmeyer, C. J.</i>	Smith, D. W.
<i>Kriege, O. E.</i>	<i>Storch, Oswald</i>
<i>Lange, L. F.</i>	Trueschel, Charles
<i>Loeppert, H. C.</i>	Wilke, Otto.
<i>Ludwig, Ernest</i>	<i>Witter, George</i>

FOURTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

49 Delegates

California, 12; Central China, 1; Chile, 2; Colorado, 8; Eastern South America, 2; Foochow, 4; Hinghwa, 2; Korea, 2; Mexico, 2; North China, 2; Southern California, 12

R. V. Watt, California, President

D. W. Huffman, Southern California, Secretary

<i>Alexander, Miss L. E.</i>	<i>Hutsinpiiller, S. D.</i>
<i>Arms, Mrs. I. T.</i>	<i>Inwood, Alfred</i>
<i>Barber, T. P.</i>	<i>Irons, C. E.</i>
<i>Beebe, R. C.</i>	<i>Kellogg, G. D.</i>
<i>Beeks, H. E.</i>	<i>Larkin, F. M.</i>
<i>Bovard, F. D.</i>	<i>Li, Miss B. C.</i>
<i>Brewster, Mrs. E. F.</i>	<i>Li, D. S.</i>
<i>Buchtel, H. A.</i>	<i>Locke, C. F.</i>
<i>Butler, J. W.</i>	<i>Lockwood, B. C.</i>
<i>Caldwell, H. R.</i>	<i>Mather, F. D.</i>
<i>Chase, R. A.</i>	<i>Noble, W. A.</i>
<i>Ch'en, T. H.</i>	<i>Purdy, Miss C. M.</i>
<i>Craver, S. P.</i>	<i>Rhee, S. M.</i>
<i>Crummey, D. C.</i>	<i>Rice, W. F.</i>
<i>Cubilo, Justo</i>	<i>Skinner, J. E.</i>
<i>Drew, A. M.</i>	<i>Smith, H. O.</i>
<i>Green, J. B.</i>	<i>Townsend, Stephen</i>
<i>Guth, W. W.</i>	<i>Truman, C. H. J.</i>
<i>Hartman, W. M.</i>	<i>Uong, D. G.</i>
<i>Hetherington, George</i>	<i>Wallace, A. J.</i>
<i>Hobart, W. T.</i>	<i>Watt, R. V.</i>
<i>Holland, J. P.</i>	<i>Westenberg, Mrs. J. D.</i>
<i>Hollenback, F. R.</i>	<i>White, G. W.</i>
<i>Huffman, D. W.</i>	<i>Wilcox, C. B.</i>
<i>Hughes, M. S.</i>	

FIFTEENTH GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICT

50 Delegates

Bengal, 2; Bombay, 2; Columbia River, 8; Idaho, 4; Malaysia, 2; Montana, 2; North India, 4; North Montana, 2; Northwest India, 4; Oregon, 6; Philippine Islands, 2; Puget Sound, 8; South India, 2; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2.

G. A. LANDEN, Puget Sound, *President*

G. W. BARNES, Idaho, *Secretary*

Baker, A. H.	Linzell, L. E.
Barber, B. R.	Lyall, L. B.
Barnes, G. W.	Madden, R. S.
Blaine, E. L.	Marlatt, J. P.
Booth, R. A.	Marsh, G. L.
Brainard, R. L.	Metcalf, J. A.
Calkins, H. R.	Mathie, William
Chitambar, J. R.	Mills, E. L.
Cunanan, Mariano	Moore, James.
Cox, D. H.	Mukerjee, N. K.
Dease, Mrs. J. M.	Nordtome, Robert
Denyes, J. R.	Notson, S. E.
Donohugh, T. S.	O'Neill, C. I.
Eaton, A. E.	Polglase, John
Farmer, Harry	Rees, W. H. W.
Elliott, T. E.	Robinson, J. W.
Gibson, C. E.	Shaw, A. M.
Gillilan, J. D.	Skipworth, Walton
Harper, F. C.	Smith, A. M.
Henderson, G. S.	Smith, Mrs. L. M.
Hill, C. E.	Twede, O. O.
Homan, Fletcher	Van Orsdel, W. W.
Kimball, C. O.	Warner, Robert
Landen, G. A.	Wood, Miss Catherine
Lee, A. A.	Young, Benjamin

ASSIGNMENTS TO STANDING COMMITTEES, GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1916

(See Rules of Order 36-40.)

There shall be fifteen Standing Committees, as follows:

- I. Episcopacy.
- II. Judiciary.
- III. Itinerancy.
- IV. Boundaries.
- V. Revision.
- VI. Temporal Economy.
- VII. State of the Church.
- VIII. Book Concern.
- IX. Foreign Missions.
- X. Home Missions and Church Extension.
- XI. Education.
- XII. Freedmen.
- XIII. Sunday Schools.
- XIV. Epworth League.
- XV. Deaconess Work.

For the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Revision the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate from their number one member, and the Bishops shall nominate four, making the total number nineteen. These Committees shall meet at such times as they may elect, or as may be ordered by the General Conference.

For the Committee on Deaconess Work the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate from their number one layman and one minister, and the Board of Bishops shall nominate nine, making a total of thirty-nine. The committee shall meet as it may elect.

The Other Standing Committees shall be divided into two groups, designated as GROUP A, meeting at 3 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and GROUP B, meeting at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as follows:

GROUP A.—*Monday, Wednesday, Friday.*

- Episcopacy.
- Itinerancy.
- Boundaries.
- Temporal Economy.
- State of the Church.
- Epworth League.

GROUP B.—*Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.*

Book Concern.
Foreign Missions.
Home Missions.
Education.
Freedmen.
Sunday Schools.

Assignments to Standing Committees. As soon as practicable after the election of delegates the Secretary of each Annual Conference shall call together the ministerial and lay delegates for organization. They shall elect one of their number as chairman, and shall assign one minister and one layman to membership in each standing committee, except the Committees on Judiciary, on Revision, and on Deaconess Work; provided, that no delegate shall be assigned to more than six standing committees, and that each Conference shall have at least one representative on each committee. The chairman of the delegation shall immediately forward to the Secretary of the General Conference the names of the delegates from his Conference, arranged alphabetically, indicating the order to which each belongs, and the standing committees in GROUP A and GROUP B to which each is assigned; and from these returns the Secretary of the General Conference shall construct, as far as possible, the roll of standing committees in advance of the opening of the General Conference.

[For Special Committees see Rules of Order No. 42. The work done by the Committee on Conference Claimants has been assigned to the Standing Committee on Itinerancy and matters pertaining to Temperance and Prohibition are assigned to the Committee on State of the Church.]

STANDING COMMITTEES

I. STANDING COMMITTEE ON EPISCOPACY

THOMAS NICHOLSON, *Chairman*; O. F. Hypes, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook
Atlanta.....	M. C. B. Mason, L. J. Price
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, Frank Jensen
Baltimore.....	Summerfield Baldwin, J. F. Goucher
Bengal.....	E. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, J. P. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, William Mathie
California.....	F. D. Bovard, R. V. Watt
California German.....	F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	E. M. Jones, S. E. Moses
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	Elias Roser, John Schneider
Central Illinois.....	Joe Bell, W. A. Wyatt
Central Missouri.....	B. F. Abbott, A. W. Craddock
Central New York.....	F. D. Boynton, F. T. Keeney
Central Ohio.....	J. M. Killits, A. E. Smith
Central Pennsylvania.....	H. E. Buckingham, H. L. Jacobs
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	W. E. Bletsch, H. C. Loeppert
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	O. F. Hypes, A. B. Leonard
Colorado.....	H. A. Buchtel, W. L. Hartman
Columbia River.....	R. L. Brainard, C. O. Kimball
Dakota.....	Thomas Nicholson, R. S. Vessey
Delaware.....	C. A. Tindley, H. S. Wilson
Denmark.....	L. C. Larson, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	O. W. Fifer, C. R. Benedict
Detroit.....	George Elliott, Richard Quayle
East German.....	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine.....	J. W. Hatch, Lester Strout
East Ohio.....	J. O. Pew, J. J. Wallace
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Eastern South America.....	S. B. Craver, Justo Cubilo
Eastern Swedish.....	John E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	J. C. McDonald, W. J. Whieldon
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	S. A. Huger, J. W. Smith
Foochow.....	H. R. Caldwell, J. E. Skinner
Genesee.....	J. L. Sooy, E. E. Tait
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	R. J. Cooke, J. A. Patten
Idaho.....	G. W. Barnes, R. S. Madden
Illinois.....	L. E. Orr, J. W. Van Cleve
Indiana.....	B. T. Adams, F. J. McConnell
Iowa.....	H. M. Hanner, E. A. Schell
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	W. C. Hanson, H. C. Rushmore
Kentucky.....	F. W. Harrop, R. T. Miller
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Lexington.....	E. L. Gilliam, R. B. Scott
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, Mrs. A. C. Freeman
Louisiana.....	M. S. Davage, B. M. Hubbard
Maine.....	D. B. Holt, Harry Cochran
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	Samuel Dickie, P. J. Maveety
Minnesota.....	F. J. Clemans, H. C. Jennings
Mississippi.....	W. W. Lucas, J. R. Ross
Missouri.....	J. W. Anderson, Homer Hall
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	C. M. Shepherd, G. W. Spurlock
New England.....	L. J. Birney, F. D. Howard
New England Southern.....	E. S. Ninde, B. F. Thurston
New Hampshire.....	Edgar Blake, W. S. Dillon
New Jersey.....	C. F. Repp, Alfred Wagg
New York.....	J. E. Andrus, E. S. Tipple
New York East.....	D. G. Downey, H. W. Rogers
Newark.....	B. F. Edsall, W. H. Morgan
North Carolina.....	R. E. Jones, R. B. McRary
North China.....	T. H. Chen, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	J. G. Moore, C. A. Pollock
North Germany.....	P. J. Junker, L. F. Reiher
North India.....	N. K. Mukerjee, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana.....	Somerville Light, Everett Warner
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	C. N. Dawson, O. O. Snyder
North Ohio.....	J. A. Leonard, R. T. Stevenson
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	Robert Forbes, J. S. Ulland
Northern New York.....	G. W. Fenton, S. J. Greenfield
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	H. R. Calkins, A. M. Shaw
Northwest Indiana.....	W. E. Carpenter, W. F. Hovis
Northwest Iowa.....	J. L. Gillies, H. D. Peck
Northwest Kansas.....	M. F. Loomis, W. A. Matson
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	S. W. Dunlap, Herbert Scott
Oklahoma.....	G. H. Bradford, G. W. Ferguson
Oregon.....	A. M. Smith, Benjamin Young
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	C. M. Boswell, Thomas Fort, Jr.
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	W. F. Conner, E. L. Kidney
Puget Sound.....	E. L. Blaine, J. P. Marlatt
Rock River.....	Perley Lowe, W. O. Shepard
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, A. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	J. D. Bufton, Naphtali Luccock
Saint Louis German.....	Charles Knipmeyer, F. Munz
Savannah.....	F. A. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	J. W. Moultrie, E. J. Sawyer
South Germany.....	E. G. Bek, Emil Luering
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	John Maclean, J. L. Taylor
Southern California.....	D. W. Huffman, M. S. Hughes
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. F. Harman, J. B. Stout
Southwest Kansas.....	C. T. Franks, F. E. Mossman
Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson, H. A. Palmquist
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	W. D. Hawkins, H. W. Key
Texas.....	M. W. Dogan, H. B. Pemberton

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Troy.....	<i>R. B. Carey, F. L. Decker</i>
Upper Iowa.....	<i>T. E. Fleming, T. J. B. Robinson</i>
Upper Mississippi.....	<i>N. R. Clay, E. H. McKissack</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Locklin, William Shaw</i>
Washington.....	<i>I. G. Penn, W. C. Thompson</i>
West German.....	<i>O. E. Kriege, D. L. Katterjohn</i>
West Nebraska.....	<i>E. A. Cook, J. W. Morris</i>
West Texas.....	<i>R. S. Lovinggood, Harry Swann</i>
West Virginia.....	<i>W. E. Glasscock, G. D. Smith</i>
West Wisconsin.....	<i>E. C. Dixon, A. P. Nelson</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede</i>
Western Swedish.....	<i>E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg</i>
Wilmington.....	<i>C. A. Hill, C. H. Jefferson</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>J. V. Stevens, G. H. Trever</i>
Wyoming.....	<i>H. C. McDermott, G. L. Peck</i>

II. STANDING COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

H. W. Rogers, Chairman; H. C. Perkins, Secretary

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

DISTRICT

- I. *J. I. Bartholomew, New England.*
- II. *H. W. Rogers, New York East.*
- III. *H. C. Perkins, Wyoming.*
- IV. *Ira E. Robinson, West Virginia.*
- V. *J. M. Killits, Central Ohio.*
- VI. *E. B. Burroughs, South Carolina.*
- VII. *A. P. Camphor, Central Alabama.*
- VIII. *F. W. Green, Oklahoma.*
- IX. *G. M. Spurlock, Nebraska.*
- X. *Christie Galeener, Illinois.*
- XI. *H. A. Gobin, Northwest Indiana.*
- XII. *C. A. Pollock, North Dakota.*
- XIII. *L. C. Fritsche, Central German.*
- XIV. *A. M. Drew, Southern California.*
- XV. *C. E. Gibson, Columbia River.*

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

<i>T. H. Anderson, Baltimore.</i>	<i>N. Luccock, Saint Louis.</i>
<i>W. W. Guth, California.</i>	<i>R. E. Gillum, Central Missouri.</i>
	<i>J. N. Lucas, Saint Louis.</i>

III. STANDING COMMITTEE ON ITINERANCY

G. P. ECKMAN, Chairman; O. G. MARKHAM, Secretary

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	<i>J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	<i>Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	<i>C. L. Johnson, A. M. Wilkins</i>
Austin.....	<i>J. F. Boeye, Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	<i>J. C. Nicholson, J. W. Young</i>
Bengal.....	<i>B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson</i>
Blue Ridge.....	<i>R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney</i>
Bombay.....	<i>L. E. Linzell, William Mathie</i>
California.....	<i>C. H. J. Truman, G. W. White</i>
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke</i>
Central Alabama.....	<i>A. P. Camphor, J. H. Redrick</i>
Central China.....	<i>R. C. Beebe</i>
Central German.....	<i>J. W. Ingold, Charles Treuschel</i>
Central Illinois.....	<i>S. L. McCrory, R. B. Williams</i>
Central Missouri.....	<i>L. M. Clark, R. E. Gillum</i>
Central New York.....	<i>F. E. Baldwin, E. M. Mills</i>
Central Ohio.....	<i>D. H. Bailey, Mrs. L. L. Williams</i>
Central Pennsylvania.....	<i>H. T. Ames, E. M. Stevens</i>

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, W. P. Liedblad
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	H. C. Loeppert, E. H. Ludwig
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	C. W. Bennett, H. C. Jameson
Colorado.....	W. L. Hartman, C. B. Wilcox
Columbia River.....	S. E. Notson, Walton Skipworth
Dakota.....	William Carpenter, A. C. Shepherd
Delaware.....	S. S. Jolly, G. L. Waters
Denmark.....	L. O. Larson, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	E. M. Holmes, D. W. Woodfill
Detroit.....	A. R. Johns, Mrs. M. D. Moors
East German.....	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine.....	H. B. Haskell, Lester Strout
East Ohio.....	N. W. Stroup, John Quinn
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo
Eastern Swedish.....	John E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	Austin Blakeslee, J. B. Neff
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	J. F. Elliott, Miss B. M. Garrison
Foochow.....	J. E. Skinner, D. G. Uong
Genesee.....	Mark Kelley, J. F. White
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	G. T. Francisco, S. H. Thompson
Idaho.....	J. D. Gillilan, R. S. Madden
Illinois.....	Christie Galeener, G. S. Tarbox
Indiana.....	Albert Hurlstone, A. A. Swartz
Iowa.....	J. M. Beck, U. S. Smith
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	J. R. Madison, Miss Viola Troutman
Kentucky.....	F. L. Creech, R. T. Miller
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington.....	W. J. Langston, J. W. Robinson
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	Nathaniel Darby, W. R. R. Duncan
Louisiana.....	Hubbard Daniels, J. A. Reddia
Maine.....	D. S. Evans, J. M. Frost
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	W. I. Cogshall, E. J. Phelps
Minnesota.....	Frank Doran, G. E. Nettleton
Mississippi.....	E. L. Gordon, William McMorris
Missouri.....	W. B. Christy, S. H. Prather
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	C. A. Fulmer, R. N. Orrill
New England.....	C. O. Dorchester, L. A. Nies
New England Southern.....	John Goss, J. H. Newland
New Hampshire.....	W. J. Flather, E. C. Strout
New Jersey.....	W. C. Childs, John Handley
New York.....	G. P. Eckman, H. J. Sarles
New York East.....	E. G. Richardson, Eugene M. Travis
Newark.....	J. A. Cole, F. E. Morse
North Carolina.....	J. A. McRae, J. P. Morris
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	J. P. Jackson, C. E. Vermilya
North Germany.....	Ernst Furrer, Bernard Keip
North India.....	J. R. Chitambar, N. K. Mukerjee
North Indiana.....	J. M. Moulder, C. W. Smith
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	William Esplin, O. O. Snyder
North Ohio.....	Frederick Hohlfelder, H. S. Powell
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	Andrew Gillies, B. N. Wheeler

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Northern New York.....	<i>H. T. Reed, C. C. Townsend</i>
Northern Swedish.....	<i>J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone</i>
Northwest German.....	<i>L. J. Brenner, George Witter</i>
Northwest India.....	<i>H. R. Calkins, L. B. Lyall</i>
Northwest Indiana.....	<i>A. T. Briggs, G. B. King</i>
Northwest Iowa.....	<i>D. A. McBurney, E. H. Rich</i>
Northwest Kansas.....	<i>W. A. Matson, J. W. Snapp</i>
Northwest Nebraska.....	<i>A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick</i>
Norway.....	<i>Harold Christensen, John Thorkildsen</i>
Norwegian and Danish.....	<i>J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen</i>
Ohio.....	<i>L. L. Magee, W. A. Robinson</i>
Oklahoma.....	<i>F. W. Greene, C. R. Morrison</i>
Oregon.....	<i>A. A. Lee, James Moore</i>
Pacific German.....	<i>H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher</i>
Philadelphia.....	<i>E. E. Burriss, L. M. Hall</i>
Philippine Islands.....	<i>Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer</i>
Pittsburgh.....	<i>J. J. Hill, J. A. Huston</i>
Puget Sound.....	<i>T. E. Elliott, C. E. Hill</i>
Rock River.....	<i>A. C. Fassett, C. S. Moore</i>
Saint Johns River.....	<i>R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne</i>
Saint Louis.....	<i>W. F. Jones, Alfred Matthews</i>
Saint Louis German.....	<i>Charles Hertel, E. L. Mahle</i>
Savannah.....	<i>F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull</i>
South Carolina.....	<i>J. W. Moultrie, J. A. Nimmons</i>
South Germany.....	<i>H. R. Moeller, Oswald Storch</i>
South India.....	<i>A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood</i>
South Kansas.....	<i>O. G. Markham, Bascom Robbins</i>
Southern California.....	<i>Miss L. E. Alexander, C. E. Locke</i>
Southern German.....	<i>J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers</i>
Southern Illinois.....	<i>A. L. Goodenough, J. A. Taylor</i>
Southwest Kansas.....	<i>A. B. Hestwood, Mrs. Alice T. Shamleffer</i>
Sweden.....	<i>Jens Pehrsson, K. A. Wik</i>
Switzerland.....	<i>L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob</i>
Tennessee.....	<i>T. W. Johnson, J. A. McMillan</i>
Texas.....	<i>K. W. McMillan, T. W. Sparks</i>
Troy.....	<i>J. H. Coleman, J. G. McKinney</i>
Upper Iowa.....	<i>J. J. Clark, Frank Cole</i>
Upper Mississippi.....	<i>W. H. Gilliam, J. T. Strong</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Lance, William Shaw</i>
Washington.....	<i>G. A. Owens, E. S. Williams</i>
West German.....	<i>D. W. Smith, C. H. Pfeiffer</i>
West Nebraska.....	<i>W. R. Akers, Allen Chamberlain</i>
West Texas.....	<i>S. H. Gates, Harry Swann</i>
West Virginia.....	<i>C. G. Doney, I. E. Robinson</i>
West Wisconsin.....	<i>O. B. Gibson, F. W. Straw</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede</i>
Western Swedish.....	<i>E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg</i>
Wilmington.....	<i>J. W. Coley, R. K. Stephenson</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>C. D. Thompson, J. H. Tippet</i>
Wyoming.....	<i>George L. Peck, O. L. Severson</i>

IV. STANDING COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES

BISHOP WALDEN, *Chairman*; W. I. COGSHALL, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	<i>J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	<i>Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	<i>C. L. Johnson, A. M. Wilkins</i>
Austin.....	<i>J. F. Boeye, Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	<i>J. C. Nicholson, J. A. Dulaney</i>
Bengal.....	<i>B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson</i>
Blue Ridge.....	<i>R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney</i>
Bombay.....	<i>L. E. Linzell, William Mathie</i>
California.....	<i>J. P. Holland, C. E. Irons</i>
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke</i>

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Central Alabama.....	A. P. Camphor, S. E. Moses
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	J. W. Ingold, Elias Roser
Central Illinois.....	Joe Bell, William A. Rankin
Central Missouri.....	B. F. Abbott, A. W. Craddock
Central New York.....	E. M. Mills, G. E. Thorpe
Central Ohio.....	W. O. Allen, C. R. Havighurst
Central Pennsylvania.....	B. H. Hart, T. H. Murray
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	W. E. Bletsch, A. W. Breslich
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	F. L. Cook, C. M. Van Pelt
Colorado.....	T. P. Barber, H. A. Buchtel
Columbia River.....	C. E. Gibson, Mrs. L. M. Smith
Dakota.....	S. E. Morris, G. T. Notson
Delaware.....	H. W. Jones, J. H. Scott
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, C. O. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	C. R. Benedict, E. M. Holmes
Detroit.....	C. B. Allen, Mrs. Mary C. Bliss
East German.....	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine.....	J. W. Hatch, L. S. Robinson
East Ohio.....	F. A. Arter, J. S. Secrest
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo
Eastern Swedish.....	J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	W. H. Crawford, A. D. Deemer
Finland.....	A. W. Willberg, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	S. A. Huger, J. W. Smith
Foochow.....	H. R. Caldwell, Miss C. B. Li
Genesee.....	T. G. Young, W. D. Platt
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hingham.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	B. M. Martin, S. H. Thompson
Idaho.....	J. D. Gillilan, R. S. Madden
Illinois.....	E. L. Fletcher, D. S. Shellabarger
Indiana.....	C. H. Badger, L. C. Bentley
Iowa.....	S. A. Power, H. N. Smith
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	I. O. Armel, Edwin Locke
Kentucky.....	F. W. Harrop, Harold Means
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington.....	W. J. Langston, J. W. Robinson
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, Mrs. A. C. Freeman
Louisiana.....	A. W. Brazier, J. W. Turner
Maine.....	Harry Cochrane, D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	W. F. Kendrick, A. B. Knapp
Minnesota.....	H. C. Beise, Frank Doran
Mississippi.....	W. W. Lucas, J. R. Ross
Missouri.....	J. W. Anderson, J. L. Beagler
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	C. A. Fulmer, J. R. Gettys
Newark.....	J. R. Joy, John Krantz
New England.....	L. V. Bailey, Dillon Bronson
New England Southern.....	J. I. Bartholomew, John Goss
New Hampshire.....	Edgar Blake, W. J. Flather
New Jersey.....	Harry Bennett, S. M. Nichols
New York.....	C. W. Pierce, R. E. Wilson
New York East.....	G. P. Mains, E. M. Travis
North Carolina.....	R. E. McReary, J. P. Morris
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	S. A. Danford, C. A. Pollock

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
North Germany.....	<i>Ferdinand Rieker, William Schuetz</i>
North India.....	<i>M. K. Mukerjee, J. R. Chitamber</i>
North Indiana.....	<i>C. C. Cissell, M. B. Stults</i>
North Montana.....	<i>C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel</i>
North Nebraska.....	<i>William Esplin, G. H. Gray</i>
North Ohio.....	<i>J. H. Focht, G. A. Reeder</i>
Northern German.....	<i>C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik</i>
Northern Minnesota.....	<i>J. B. Hingeley, B. N. Wheeler</i>
Northern New York.....	<i>W. G. Atwell, J. J. Hollis</i>
Northern Swedish.....	<i>J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone</i>
Northwest German.....	<i>L. J. Brenner, George Witter</i>
Northwest India.....	<i>L. B. Lyall, H. R. Calkins</i>
Northwest Indiana.....	<i>A. T. Briggs, Marvin Campbell</i>
Northwest Iowa.....	<i>O. P. Miller, Robert Smylie</i>
Northwest Kansas.....	<i>C. Eberhardt, R. P. Smith</i>
Northwest Nebraska.....	<i>A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick</i>
Norway.....	<i>Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen</i>
Norwegian and Danish.....	<i>J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen</i>
Ohio.....	<i>J. C. Arbuckle, Wesley Montgomery</i>
Oklahoma.....	<i>W. A. Cook, Marion Porter</i>
Oregon.....	<i>R. A. Booth, Benjamin Young</i>
Pacific German.....	<i>H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher</i>
Philadelphia.....	<i>W. H. G. Gould, G. W. Henson</i>
Philippine Islands.....	<i>Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer</i>
Pittsburgh.....	<i>J. A. Huston, J. B. Risk</i>
Puget Sound.....	<i>G. A. Landon, G. L. Marsh</i>
Rock River.....	<i>Mrs. L. R. Meyer, C. M. Stuart</i>
Saint Johns River.....	<i>R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne</i>
Saint Louis.....	<i>W. F. Jones, Alfred Matthews</i>
Saint Louis German.....	<i>F. L. Mahle, Charles Knipmeyer</i>
Savannah.....	<i>F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull</i>
South Carolina.....	<i>A. J. Andrews, I. H. Fulton</i>
South Germany.....	<i>H. R. Moeller, C. Storch</i>
South India.....	<i>A. H. Baker, Miss Catharine Wood</i>
South Kansas.....	<i>H. J. Coker, Manford Schoonover</i>
Southern California.....	<i>F. D. Mather, A. J. Wallace</i>
Southern German.....	<i>J. B. Meyers, W. E. Moers</i>
Southern Illinois.....	<i>C. A. Beckett, J. M. Mitchell</i>
Southwest Kansas.....	<i>James Clayton, W. V. Burns</i>
Sweden.....	<i>K. A. Jansson, H. R. Palmquist</i>
Switzerland.....	<i>L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob</i>
Tennessee.....	<i>W. D. Hawkins, H. W. Key</i>
Texas.....	<i>B. F. Carter, K. W. McMillan</i>
Troy.....	<i>F. L. Decker, D. L. Robertson</i>
Upper Iowa.....	<i>J. J. Clark, H. C. Stuntz</i>
Upper Mississippi.....	<i>C. W. Butler, E. D. Coleman</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Lance, William Shaw</i>
Washington.....	<i>A. J. Oliver, E. S. Williams</i>
West German.....	<i>D. L. Katterjohn, O. E. Kriege</i>
West Nebraska.....	<i>E. A. Cook, J. W. Morris</i>
West Texas.....	<i>S. H. Gates, L. H. Richardson</i>
West Virginia.....	<i>L. C. Anderson, J. B. Workman</i>
West Wisconsin.....	<i>O. B. Gibson, F. W. Harris</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede</i>
Western Swedish.....	<i>Edward S. Johnson, L. Stromberg</i>
Wilmington.....	<i>G. P. Jones, J. G. Townsend, Jr.</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>Samuel Plantz, J. V. Stevens</i>
Wyoming.....	<i>Perry Rood, O. L. Severson</i>

V. STANDING COMMITTEE ON REVISION

R. A. BOOTH, *Chairman*; E. H. FORKEL, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	<i>J. L. Brasher, Albert D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	<i>Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook</i>

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Atlanta.....	C. L. Johnson, <i>L. J. Price</i>
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	<i>T. H. Anderson</i> , J. C. Nicholson
Bengal.....	<i>B. R. Barber</i> , G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	<i>R. C. Kennedy</i> , J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	<i>L. E. Linzell</i> , <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	<i>D. C. Crummey</i> , W. W. Guth
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche</i> , Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	E. M. Jones, <i>J. H. Redrick</i>
Central China.....	.....<i>R. C. Beebe</i>
Central German.....	<i>J. W. Ingold</i> , Charles Treuschel
Central Illinois.....	O. T. Dwinell, <i>J. S. Reece</i>
Central Missouri.....	<i>L. M. Clark</i> , R. E. Gillum
Central New York.....	<i>F. D. Boynton</i> , G. E. Hutchings
Central Ohio.....	<i>W. O. Allen</i> , E. O. Crist
Central Pennsylvania.....	J. F. Anderson, <i>S. W. Dickson</i>
Central Swedish.....	<i>K. H. Elmstrom</i> , <i>W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	<i>J. L. Dann</i> , Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	<i>H. C. Loeppert</i> , <i>E. H. Ludwig</i>
Chile.....	<i>Mrs. I. T. Arms</i> , W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	.....<i>V. F. Brown</i> , <i>F. L. Cook</i>
Colorado.....	<i>George Hetherington</i> , F. R. Hollenback
Columbia River.....	<i>C. E. Gibson</i> , <i>Mrs. L. M. Smith</i>
Dakota.....	<i>S. E. Morris</i> , A. C. Shepherd
Delaware.....	C. A. Tindley, <i>H. S. Wilson</i>
Denmark.....	<i>L. C. Larsen</i> , <i>C. C. Thaarup</i>
Des Moines.....	<i>J. H. Larson</i> , A. E. Slothower
Detroit.....	A. B. Leonard, <i>A. L. Moore</i>
East German.....	<i>H. H. Heck</i> , <i>J. J. Faupel</i>
East Maine.....	<i>H. B. Haskell</i> , <i>L. S. Robinson</i>
East Ohio.....	<i>F. A. Arter</i> , E. A. Simons
East Tennessee.....	.....<i>J. S. Hill</i> , <i>C. J. Small</i>
Eastern South America.....	<i>S. P. Craver</i> , <i>Justo Cubilo</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	<i>J. E. Jacobson</i> , <i>Benedict Nilsson</i>
Erie.....	<i>F. X. Kreittler</i> , J. B. Neff
Finland.....	<i>B. A. Ahlback</i> , G. A. Simons
Florida.....	<i>S. A. Huger</i> , <i>J. W. Smith</i>
Foochow.....	<i>Miss B. C. Li</i> , D. G. Uong
Genesee.....	<i>D. N. Calkins</i> , Mark Kelley
Georgia.....	<i>C. W. Olsen</i> , W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	<i>W. E. Cline</i> , H. H. McCain
Hingham.....	<i>Mrs. E. F. Brewster</i> , D. S. Li
Holston.....	<i>R. J. Cooke</i> , <i>J. A. Patten</i>
Idaho.....	<i>G. W. Barnes</i> , <i>A. E. Eaton</i>
Illinois.....	<i>H. R. Crawford</i> , H. C. Gibbs
Indiana.....	<i>W. G. Clinton</i> , <i>G. T. Nichols</i>
Iowa.....	<i>C. V. Smith</i> , C. L. Stafford
Italy.....	<i>Walling Clark</i> , <i>Miss Italia Garibaldi</i>
Kansas.....	<i>W. C. Hanson</i> , <i>H. C. Rushmore</i>
Kentucky.....	<i>F. L. Creech</i> , <i>Harold Means</i>
Korea.....	<i>W. A. Noble</i> , <i>S. M. Rhee</i>
Lexington.....	<i>E. L. Gilliam</i> , <i>R. B. Scott</i>
Liberia.....	<i>B. J. K. Anderson</i> , J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	<i>D. G. Franklin</i> , <i>A. J. Scales</i>
Little Rock.....	<i>Nathaniel Darby</i> , W. R. R. Duncan
Louisiana.....	<i>F. B. Smith</i> , J. W. Turner
Maine.....	<i>D. S. Evans</i> , D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	<i>J. R. Denyes</i> , <i>John Polglase</i>
Mexico.....	<i>J. W. Butler</i> , <i>Miss C. M. Purdy</i>
Michigan.....	<i>J. C. Floyd</i> , <i>W. P. Harvey</i>
Minnesota.....	<i>F. B. Cowgill</i> , <i>G. E. Nettleton</i>
Mississippi.....	<i>M. C. Collins</i> , J. M. Shumpert
Missouri.....	<i>W. B. Christy</i> , <i>S. H. Prather</i>
Montana.....	<i>J. A. Metcalf</i> , E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	<i>N. A. Martin</i> , <i>G. E. Tobey</i>
New England.....	<i>L. V. Bailey</i> , Dillon Bronson
New England Southern.....	<i>A. J. Coultas</i> , <i>B. J. Thurston</i>

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

New Hampshire.....	W. S. Dillon, E. C. Strout
New Jersey.....	W. C. Childs, E. J. Kulp
New York.....	Hough Houston, G. F. Secor
New York East.....	W. C. Kelley, Ezra B. Tuttle
Newark.....	J. W. Pearsall, R. B. Urmy
North Carolina.....	R. E. Jones, R. B. McRary
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	S. A. Danford, J. P. Jackson
North Germany.....	Ernst Furrer, Bernard Keip
North India.....	Mrs. J. M. Dease, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana.....	M. S. Marble, M. B. Stults
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	G. H. Gray, C. N. Dawson
North Ohio.....	F. I. Johnson, J. A. Leonard
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	M. P. Burns, B. F. Nelson
Northern New York.....	G. W. Fenton, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	T. S. Donohugh, A. M. Shaw
Northwest Indiana.....	W. F. Hovis, G. B. King
Northwest Iowa.....	H. D. Peck, Robert Smylie
Northwest Kansas.....	Harry Gray, J. W. Snapp
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	P. A. Baker, H. L. Sibley
Oklahoma.....	H. A. Doty, F. W. Green
Oregon.....	R. A. Booth, James Moore
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	A. M. Brenneman, E. C. Griffiths
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	J. M. McCune, R. S. Ross
Puget Sound.....	E. L. Blaine, T. E. Elliott
Rock River.....	E. H. Forkel, T. P. Frost
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	J. H. Lucas, S. B. Campbell
Saint Louis German.....	Charles Hertel, F. L. Mahle
Savannah.....	F. A. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	C. C. Jacobs, E. J. Sawyer
South Germany.....	Emil Luering, Oswald Storch
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	Bascom Robbins, Manford Schoonover
Southern California.....	J. B. Green, Stephen Townsend
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. S. Cummins, J. B. Stout
Southwest Kansas.....	F. E. Mossman, Thomas B. Oldroyd
Sweden.....	Jens Pehrsson, K. A. Wik
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	D. W. Johnson, J. A. McMillan
Texas.....	J. M. Johnson, T. W. Sparks
Troy.....	D. L. Robertson, T. G. Thompson
Upper Iowa.....	E. J. Lockwood, T. H. Simmons
Upper Mississippi.....	H. R. Clay, E. H. McKissack
Vermont.....	W. B. Locklin, R. F. Lowe
Washington.....	M. J. Naylor, A. J. Oliver
West German.....	C. H. Pfeiffer, D. W. Smith
West Nebraska.....	W. R. Akers, Allen Chamberlain
West Texas.....	S. H. Gates, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia.....	C. W. Flesher, O. D. King
West Wisconsin.....	O. B. Gibson, J. W. Irish
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	G. P. Jones, John G. Townsend, Jr.
Wisconsin.....	J. H. Tippet, Mrs. E. P. Wheeler
Wyoming.....	E. G. Nowlan, Oscar L. Severson

VI. STANDING COMMITTEE ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY

J. Edgar Leaycraft, Chairman; JOHN KRANTZ, Secretary

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, <i>A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, <i>J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	M. C. B. Mason, <i>L. J. Price</i>
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	W. L. McDowell, <i>J. T. Stone</i>
Bengal.....	B. R. Barber, <i>G. S. Henderson</i>
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, <i>J. F. Matney</i>
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	H. E. Beeks, <i>G. D. Kellogg</i>
California German.....	F. M. Reiche, <i>Otto Wilke</i>
Central Alabama.....	A. P. Camphor, <i>S. E. Moses</i>
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	L. C. Fritsche, <i>A. J. Nast</i>
Central Illinois.....	C. W. Bridgford, <i>O. T. Dwinell</i>
Central Missouri.....	B. F. Abbott, <i>A. W. Craddock</i>
Central New York.....	F. E. Baldwin, <i>W. E. Brown</i>
Central Ohio.....	E. O. Crist, <i>J. M. Killits</i>
Central Pennsylvania.....	B. C. Conner, <i>H. A. Hutchison</i>
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, <i>W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, <i>Virgil Pafford</i>
Chicago German.....	W. E. Bletsch, <i>H. C. Loepfert</i>
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, <i>W. F. Rice</i>
Cincinnati.....	F. L. Cook, <i>I. D. Jones</i>
Colorado.....	H. O. Smith, <i>C. B. Wilcox</i>
Columbia River.....	S. E. Notson, <i>Walton Skipworth</i>
Dakota.....	Thomas Nicholson, <i>R. S. Vessey</i>
Delaware.....	S. S. Jolly, <i>G. L. Waters</i>
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, <i>C. C. Thaarup</i>
Des Moines.....	A. E. Griffith, <i>G. E. Kellogg</i>
Detroit.....	Eugene Moore, <i>G. B. Williams</i>
East German.....	H. H. Heck, <i>J. J. Faupel</i>
East Maine.....	J. W. Hatch, <i>L. S. Robinson</i>
East Ohio.....	R. R. Beetham, <i>W. H. Dickerson</i>
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, <i>C. J. Small</i>
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, <i>Justo Cubilo</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	J. E. Jacobson, <i>Benedict Nilsson</i>
Erie.....	Austin Blakeslee, <i>W. H. Crawford</i>
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, <i>G. A. Simons</i>
Florida.....	J. F. Elliott, <i>J. W. Smith</i>
Foochow.....	H. R. Caldwell, <i>J. E. Skinner</i>
Genesee.....	J. A. Morris, <i>M. R. Webster</i>
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, <i>W. A. Parsons</i>
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, <i>H. H. McCain</i>
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, <i>D. S. Li</i>
Holston.....	B. M. Martin, <i>C. L. Parham</i>
Idaho.....	G. W. Barnes, <i>R. S. Madden</i>
Illinois.....	J. M. Glassco, <i>J. W. Miller</i>
Indiana.....	L. F. Dimmitt, <i>W. C. Van Arsdell</i>
Iowa.....	H. M. Havner, <i>E. A. Schell</i>
Italy.....	Walling Clark, <i>Miss Italia Garibaldi</i>
Kansas.....	W. S. Heusner, <i>Edwin Locke</i>
Kentucky.....	F. L. Creech, <i>Harold Means</i>
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, <i>S. M. Rhee</i>
Lexington.....	R. A. Crolley, <i>J. W. Robinson</i>
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, <i>J. H. Reed</i>
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, <i>A. J. Scales</i>
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, <i>Mrs. A. C. Freeman</i>
Louisiana.....	Hubbard Daniels, <i>J. A. Reddix</i>
Maine.....	Harry Cochrane, <i>J. M. Frost</i>
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, <i>John Polglase</i>
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, <i>Miss C. M. Purdy</i>
Michigan.....	Hugh Kennedy, <i>A. N. Lawrason</i>

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Minnesota.....	G. A. Cahoon, L. D. Harkins
Mississippi.....	M. C. Collins, William McMorris
Missouri.....	J. L. Beaghtler, W. F. Burris
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	C. A. Fulmer, R. N. Orrill
New England.....	F. P. Luce, A. P. Sharp
New England Southern.....	J. H. Newland, F. P. Patten
New Hampshire.....	W. J. Flather, E. C. Strout
New Jersey.....	C. F. Repp, M. E. Snyder
New York.....	J. E. Leaycraft, Allan MacRossie
New York East.....	J. M. Bulwinkle, A. S. Kavanagh
Newark.....	B. F. Edsall, J. Krantz
North Carolina.....	J. A. McRae, J. P. Morris
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	A. S. Burrows, S. A. Danford
North Germany.....	Bernard Keip, Ferdinand Rieker
North India.....	J. B. Chitambar, Mrs. J. M. Dease
North Indiana.....	W. H. Charles, W. W. Martin
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	John Dale, E. T. George
North Ohio.....	Frederick Hohlfelder, F. I. Johnson
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	Anthony Anderson, J. B. Hingeley
Northern New York.....	E. H. Marshall, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	T. S. Donohugh, L. B. Lyall
Northwest Indiana.....	F. C. Evans, H. A. Gobin
Northwest Iowa.....	J. G. Shumaker, J. B. Trimble
Northwest Kansas.....	C. Eberhardt, M. F. Loomis
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	P. A. Baker, Wesley Montgomery
Oklahoma.....	W. E. Brewster, Marion Porter
Oregon.....	A. A. Lee, James Moore
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	John Walton, J. G. Wilson
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	J. J. Hill, H. G. Samson
Puget Sound.....	G. A. Landen, G. L. Marsh
Rock River.....	G. W. Dixon, James Rowe
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	Alfred Matthews, W. T. Wright
Saint Louis German.....	Charles Hertel, Frederick Munz
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	J. W. Moultrie, J. A. Nimmons
South Germany.....	E. G. Bek, H. R. Moeller
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	C. W. Bailey, O. G. Markham
Southern California.....	C. E. Locke, A. J. Wallace
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. S. Cummins, S. E. Harwood
Southwest Kansas.....	Bert Du Bois, D. M. Yetter
Sweden.....	K. A. Wik, Jens Pehrsson
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	W. D. Harkins, H. W. Key
Texas.....	J. M. Johnson, H. B. Pemberton
Troy.....	E. T. Brackett, T. G. Thompson
Upper Iowa.....	Frank Cole, J. E. Harlan
Upper Mississippi.....	W. H. Gilliam, J. T. Strong
Vermont.....	W. B. Locklin, R. F. Lowe
Washington.....	M. J. Naylor, A. J. Oliver
West German.....	D. L. Katterjohn, O. E. Kriege
West Nebraska.....	E. A. Cook, J. W. Morris
West Texas.....	S. H. Gates, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia.....	F. E. Mower, W. D. Reed

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
West Wisconsin.....	J. W. Irish, A. P. Nelson
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	Joseph W. Coley, R. K. Stephenson
Wisconsin.....	A. J. Benjamin, C. D. Thompson
Wyoming.....	E. G. Nowlan, J. H. Race

VII. STANDING COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE CHURCH

A. J. WALLACE, *Chairman*; J. D. GILLILAN, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook
Atlanta.....	M. C. B. Mason, A. M. Wilkins
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, Frank Jensen
Baltimore.....	W. H. Anderson, J. S. Neal
Bengal.....	B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, William Mathie
California.....	S. D. Hutsinpuller, Mrs. C. A. Westenberg
California German.....	F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	J. H. Redrick, E. M. Jones
Central German.....	L. C. Fritsche, A. J. Nast
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central Illinois.....	Alexander Smith, W. A. Wyatt
Central Missouri.....	L. M. Clark, R. E. Gillum
Central New York.....	L. S. Boyd, F. M. McFall
Central Ohio.....	E. O. Crist, G. E. Whitney
Central Pennsylvania.....	W. P. Eveland, R. A. Zentmyer
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	E. H. Ludwig, A. D. Breslich
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	I. D. Jones, A. B. Leonard
Colorado.....	R. A. Chase, H. O. Smith
Columbia River.....	D. H. Cox, Robert Warner
Dakota.....	S. E. Morris, A. C. Shepherd
Delaware.....	H. W. Jones, J. H. Scott
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	E. W. McDade, Mrs. M. S. Beall
Detroit.....	J. E. Beal, F. D. Leete
East German.....	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine.....	H. B. Haskell, Lester Strout
East Ohio.....	E. O. Buxton, G. W. Reed
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo
Eastern Swedish.....	J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	Edward Appleyard, T. R. Thoburn
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	J. F. Elliott, Miss B. M. Garrison
Foochow.....	Miss B. C. Li, D. G. Uong
Genesee.....	E. D. Shepard, D. L. Tuttle
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hingham.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	B. M. Martin, C. L. Parham
Idaho.....	A. E. Eaton, J. D. Gillilan
Illinois.....	Theodore Kemp, O. T. Purl
Indiana.....	L. C. Bentley, J. F. Hanly
Iowa.....	C. V. Smith, C. L. Stafford
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	G. M. Hammel, J. A. Stavely
Kentucky.....	F. W. Harrop, R. T. Miller
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Lexington.....	W. J. Langston, D. E. Skelton
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	Nathaniel Darby, W. R. R. Duncan
Louisiana.....	A. W. Brazier, B. M. Hubbard
Maine.....	D. S. Evans, J. M. Frost
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	L. D. Dickinson, W. P. French
Minnesota.....	Frank Doran, G. E. Nettleton
Mississippi.....	E. L. Gordon, William McMorris
Missouri.....	W. F. Burris, Homer Hall
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	J. R. Gettys, R. B. Windham
New England.....	E. J. Helms, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson
New England Southern.....	J. I. Bartholomew, H. L. Chipman
New Hampshire.....	W. S. Dillon, E. C. Strout
New Jersey.....	S. M. Nichols, A. G. Smith
New York.....	J. R. Day, J. E. Leaycraft
New York East.....	A. S. Kavanagh, Henry L. Quick
Newark.....	H. A. Buttz, H. K. Carroll
North Carolina.....	R. E. Jones, R. B. McRary
North China.....	T. H. Chen, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	J. P. Jackson, C. E. Vermilya
North Germany.....	E. Furrer, P. G. Junker
North India.....	N. K. Mukerjee, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana.....	A. B. Cline, C. E. Line
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	William Esplin, O. O. Snyder
North Ohio.....	J. A. Leonard, A. T. Stevenson
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	Andrew Gillies, B. F. Nelson
Northern New York.....	S. J. Greenfield, J. J. Hollis
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	T. S. Donohugh, A. M. Shaw
Northwest Indiana.....	J. G. Campbell, F. C. Evans
Northwest Iowa.....	E. S. Johnson, J. G. Shumaker
Northwest Kansas.....	Harry Gray, M. F. Loomis
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	L. C. Sparks, Mrs. M. B. Townsend
Oklahoma.....	H. A. Doty, G. W. Ferguson
Oregon.....	Fletcher Homan, A. M. Smith
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	G. H. Bickley, L. W. Munhall
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	J. W. Cary, N. H. Humphreys
Puget Sound.....	C. E. Hill, W. H. W. Rees
Rock River.....	E. C. Page, Robert Pooley
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	S. B. Campbell, C. T. Orr
Saint Louis German.....	Charles Hertel, F. L. Mahle
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Kansas.....	H. J. Coker, O. C. Payne
South Carolina.....	A. J. Andrews, C. C. Jacobs
South Germany.....	E. G. Bek, Emil Luering
Southern California.....	Alfred Inwood, A. J. Wallace
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. M. Mitchell, S. A. D. Rodgers
Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson, Jens Pehrsson
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson, J. A. McMillan
Texas.....	B. F. Carter, M. W. Dogan
Troy.....	J. W. Emery, W. H. Hughes
Upper Iowa.....	A. E. Bennett, N. A. Mershon

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Upper Mississippi.....	C. W. Butler, <i>E. D. Coleman</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Lance</i> , R. F. Lowe
Washington.....	M. J. Naylor, <i>A. J. Oliver</i>
West German.....	<i>C. H. Pfeiffer</i> , D. W. Smith
West Nebraska.....	Allen Chamberlain, James W. Morris
West Texas.....	<i>R. S. Lovinggood</i> , Harry Swann
West Virginia.....	S. J. Miller, <i>F. B. Trotter</i>
West Wisconsin.....	F. W. Harris, <i>F. C. Jackson</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome</i> , O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	<i>E. S. Johnson</i> , Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	C. A. Hill, <i>C. H. Jefferson</i>
Wisconsin.....	Samuel Plantz, <i>E. P. Wheeler</i>
Wyoming.....	<i>C. W. Laycock</i> , L. C. Murdock

VIII. STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS

W. E. Carpenter, Chairman; *C. W. Flesher*, Secretary

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, <i>A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, <i>J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	C. L. Johnson, <i>L. J. Price</i>
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	J. F. Goucher, <i>John W. Young</i>
Bengal.....	<i>B. R. Barber</i> , G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	<i>R. C. Kennedy</i> , J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	<i>J. P. Holland</i> , S. D. Hutsinpillar
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche</i> , Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	E. M. Jones, <i>J. H. Redrick</i>
Central China.....	.....<i>R. C. Beebe</i>
Central German.....	Elias Roser, <i>John Schneider</i>
Central Illinois.....	<i>C. W. Bridgford</i> , J. W. Frizzelle
Central Missouri.....	<i>B. F. Abbott</i> , A. W. Craddock
Central New York.....	<i>W. E. Brown</i> , <i>F. M. McFall</i>
Central Ohio.....	<i>E. L. Durbin</i> , J. F. Harshbarger
Central Pennsylvania.....	<i>S. W. Dickson</i> , B. H. Hart
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, <i>W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	<i>J. L. Dann</i> , Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	A. L. Breslich, <i>E. H. Ludwig</i>
Chile.....	<i>Mrs. I. T. Arms</i> , W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	<i>C. L. Swain</i> , W. P. Thirkield
Colorado.....	<i>T. P. Barber</i> , F. R. Hollenback
Columbia River.....	<i>R. L. Brainard</i> , Robert Warner
Dakota.....	<i>William Carpenter</i> , G. T. Notson
Delaware.....	<i>H. W. Jones</i> , C. A. Tindley
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, <i>C. C. Thaarup</i>
Des Moines.....	A. H. Collins, <i>C. E. Kellogg</i>
Detroit.....	<i>R. S. Campbell</i> , James Pascoe
East German.....	<i>H. H. Heck</i> , <i>J. J. Faupel</i>
East Maine.....	<i>J. W. Hatch</i> , <i>Lester Strout</i>
East Ohio.....	<i>J. E. Morris</i> , J. S. Secrest
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, <i>C. J. Small</i>
Eastern South America.....	<i>S. P. Craver</i> , <i>Justo Cubilo</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	<i>J. E. Jacobson</i> , Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	C. H. Frampton, <i>W. J. Whieldon</i>
Finland.....	<i>B. A. Ahlback</i> , G. A. Simons
Florida.....	<i>Miss B. M. Garrison</i> , S. A. Huger
Foochow.....	<i>H. R. Caldwell</i> , <i>Miss C. B. Li</i>
Genesee.....	<i>D. N. Calkins</i> , F. H. Coman
Georgia.....	<i>C. W. Olson</i> , W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	<i>W. E. Cline</i> , H. H. McCain
Hinghwa.....	<i>Mrs. E. F. Brewster</i> , D. S. Li
Holston.....	G. T. Francisco, <i>C. L. Parham</i>
Idaho.....	G. W. Barnes, <i>A. E. Eaton</i>
Illinois.....	<i>S. A. D. Harry</i> , B. F. Shipp

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Indiana.....	<i>J. W. Emison, E. R. Zaring</i>
Iowa.....	<i>J. M. Beck, H. N. Smith</i>
Italy.....	<i>Walling Clark, Italia Garibaldi</i>
Kansas.....	<i>I. O. Arnel, J. T. McFarland</i>
Kentucky.....	<i>F. W. Harrop, R. T. Miller</i>
Korea.....	<i>W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee</i>
Lexington.....	<i>R. A. Crolley, J. W. Robinson</i>
Liberia.....	<i>B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed</i>
Lincoln.....	<i>D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales</i>
Little Rock.....	<i>J. M. Cox, Mrs. A. C. Freeman</i>
Louisiana.....	<i>W. S. Chinn, J. A. Reddix</i>
Maine.....	<i>D. S. Evans, J. M. Frost</i>
Malaysia.....	<i>J. R. Denyes, John Polglase</i>
Mexico.....	<i>J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy</i>
Michigan.....	<i>W. P. French, George Shackelton</i>
Minnesota.....	<i>H. C. Beise, F. B. Cowgill</i>
Mississippi.....	<i>M. C. Collins, W. W. Lucas</i>
Missouri.....	<i>J. W. Anderson, Homer Hall</i>
Montana.....	<i>J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills</i>
Nebraska.....	<i>N. A. Martin, E. E. Tobey</i>
New England.....	<i>F. E. Hamilton, E. A. Lacount</i>
New England Southern.....	<i>E. S. Ninde, F. F. Patten</i>
New Hampshire.....	<i>Edgar Blake, W. S. Dillon</i>
New Jersey.....	<i>C. C. Read, Alfred Wagg</i>
New York.....	<i>G. P. Eckman, C. W. Pierce</i>
New York East.....	<i>F. L. Brown, D. G. Downey</i>
Newark.....	<i>J. A. Cole, J. R. Joy</i>
North Carolina.....	<i>R. E. Jones, J. A. McRae</i>
North China.....	<i>T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart</i>
North Dakota.....	<i>A. S. Burrows, C. E. Vermilya</i>
North Germany.....	<i>Bernard Keip, Ferdinand Rieker</i>
North India.....	<i>J. R. Chitambar, Mrs. J. N. Dease</i>
North Indiana.....	<i>C. C. Cissell, Mrs. F. C. Binford</i>
North Montana.....	<i>C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel</i>
North Nebraska.....	<i>John Dale, E. T. George</i>
North Ohio.....	<i>J. H. Focht, H. S. Powell</i>
Northern German.....	<i>C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik</i>
Northern Minnesota.....	<i>Anthony Anderson, Robert Forbes</i>
Northern New York.....	<i>W. G. Atwell, H. T. Reed</i>
Northern Swedish.....	<i>J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone</i>
Northwest German.....	<i>L. J. Brenner, George Witter</i>
Northwest India.....	<i>H. R. Calkins, A. M. Shaw</i>
Northwest Indiana.....	<i>J. G. Campbell, W. E. Carpenter</i>
Northwest Iowa.....	<i>Charles Beacham, D. A. McBurney</i>
Northwest Kansas.....	<i>Harry Gray, R. P. Smith</i>
Northwest Nebraska.....	<i>A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick</i>
Norway.....	<i>Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen</i>
Norwegian and Danish.....	<i>J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen</i>
Ohio.....	<i>W. B. Anderson, Levi Gilbert</i>
Oklahoma.....	<i>G. H. Bradford, W. E. Brewster</i>
Oregon.....	<i>A. A. Lee, Benjamin Young</i>
Pacific German.....	<i>H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher</i>
Philadelphia.....	<i>Samuel Shaw, S. M. Vernon</i>
Philippine Islands.....	<i>Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer</i>
Pittsburgh.....	<i>N. L. Brown, James McCune</i>
Puget Sound.....	<i>F. C. Harper, W. H. W. Rees</i>
Rock River.....	<i>D. R. Anderson, R. C. Harker</i>
Saint Johns River.....	<i>R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne</i>
Saint Louis.....	<i>S. B. Campbell, C. T. Orr</i>
Saint Louis German.....	<i>C. J. Knipmeyer, Frederick Munz</i>
Savannah.....	<i>F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull</i>
South Carolina.....	<i>C. C. Jacobs, I. S. Leevy</i>
South Germany.....	<i>E. G. Bek, H. R. Moeller</i>
South India.....	<i>A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood</i>
South Kansas.....	<i>John Maclean, J. L. Taylor</i>
Southern California.....	<i>F. M. Larkin, B. C. Lockwood</i>
Southern German.....	<i>J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers</i>

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Southern Illinois.....	C. A. Beckett, <i>J. M. Mitchell</i>
Southwest Kansas.....	W. V. Burns, <i>C. T. Franks</i>
Sweden.....	<i>H. A. Palmquist</i> , K. A. Wik
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	W. D. Hawkins, H. W. Key
Texas.....	K. W. McMillan, <i>T. W. Sparks</i>
Troy.....	<i>Charles McKernon</i> , M. B. Pratt
Upper Iowa.....	<i>J. E. Harlan</i> , H. C. Stuntz
Upper Mississippi.....	<i>E. D. Coleman</i> , W. H. Gilliam
Vermont.....	W. B. Locklin, R. F. Lowe
Washington.....	G. A. Owens, E. S. Williams
West German.....	O. E. Kriege, <i>C. H. Pfeiffer</i>
West Nebraska.....	W. R. Akers, J. W. Morris
West Texas.....	<i>S. H. Gates</i> , Harry Swann
West Virginia.....	<i>C. W. Flesher</i> , J. B. Workman
West Wisconsin.....	F. W. Straw, <i>S. E. Wakefield</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome</i> , O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	<i>E. S. Johnson</i> , Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	G. P. Jones, <i>J. G. Townsend, Jr.</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>E. S. Smith</i> , G. H. Trever
Wyoming.....	J. A. Faulkner, <i>C. W. Laycock</i>

IX. STANDING COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

J. F. Hanly, Chairman; *W. H. Anderson*, Secretary

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, <i>A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, <i>J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	C. L. Johnson, <i>L. J. Price</i>
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	W. H. Anderson, C. H. Richardson
Bengal.....	B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	J. P. Holland, G. W. White
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche</i> , Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	A. J. Camphor, <i>S. E. Moses</i>
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	J. W. Ingold, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois.....	H. S. Reece, R. B. Williams
Central Missouri.....	L. M. Clark, R. E. Gillum
Central New York.....	<i>F. E. Baldwin</i> , G. E. Hutchings
Central Ohio.....	W. O. Allen, J. F. Harshbarger
Central Pennsylvania.....	H. T. Ames, B. H. Hart
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, <i>W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	<i>J. L. Dann</i> , Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	W. E. Bletsch, H. C. Loeppert
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	<i>O. F. Hypes</i> , C. M. Van Pelt
Colorado.....	<i>George Hetherington</i> , F. R. Hollenback
Columbia River.....	<i>S. E. Notson</i> , Walton Skipworth
Dakota.....	<i>William Carpenter</i> , A. C. Shepherd
Delaware.....	S. S. Jolly, G. L. Waters
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	O. W. Fifer, <i>C. E. Kellogg</i>
Detroit.....	A. R. Johns, <i>H. W. Wallace</i>
East German.....	H. H. Heck, <i>J. J. Faupel</i>
East Maine.....	J. W. Hatch, <i>L. S. Robinson</i>
East Ohio.....	W. H. Dickerson, <i>G. W. Reed</i>
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, <i>C. J. Small</i>
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, <i>Justo Cubilo</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	<i>J. E. Jacobson</i> , Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	A. D. Deemer, J. C. McDonald
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	<i>Miss B. M. Garrison</i> , S. A. Huger

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Foochow.....	H. R. Caldwell, <i>J. E. Skinner</i>
Genesee.....	E. D. Shepard, <i>T. G. Young</i>
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, <i>W. A. Parsons</i>
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, <i>H. H. McCain</i>
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, <i>D. S. Li</i>
Holston.....	B. M. Martin, <i>J. A. Patten</i>
Idaho.....	G. W. Barnes, <i>A. E. Eaton</i>
Illinois.....	Christie Galeener, <i>G. S. Tarbox</i>
Indiana.....	J. F. Hanly, <i>Albert Hurlstone</i>
Iowa.....	J. M. Beck, <i>U. S. Smith</i>
Italy.....	Walling Clark, <i>Miss Italia Garibaldi</i>
Kansas.....	G. M. Hammel, <i>J. R. Madison</i>
Kentucky.....	F. L. Creech, <i>Harold Means</i>
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, <i>S. M. Rhee</i>
Lexington.....	R. B. Scott, <i>D. E. Skelton</i>
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, <i>J. H. Reed</i>
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, <i>A. J. Scales</i>
Little Rock.....	Nathaniel Darby, <i>W. R. R. Duncan</i>
Louisiana.....	A. W. Brazier, <i>Hubbard Daniels</i>
Maine.....	J. M. Frost, <i>Harry Cochrane</i>
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, <i>John Polygase</i>
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, <i>Miss C. M. Purdy</i>
Michigan.....	A. B. Knapp, <i>D. C. Riehl</i>
Minnesota.....	G. A. Cahoon, <i>L. D. Harkins</i>
Mississippi.....	E. L. Gordan, <i>William McMorris</i>
Missouri.....	W. B. Christy, <i>S. H. Prather</i>
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, <i>E. L. Mills</i>
Nebraska.....	Charles M. Shepherd, <i>R. B. Windham</i>
New England.....	E. J. Helms, <i>Mrs. K. L. Stevenson</i>
New England Southern.....	J. I. Bartholomew, <i>H. L. Chipman</i>
New Hampshire.....	Edgar Blake, <i>W. S. Dillon</i>
New Jersey.....	C. F. Repp, <i>M. E. Snyder</i>
New York.....	Hough Houston, <i>H. J. Sarles</i>
New York East.....	Frank L. Brown, <i>George P. Mains</i>
Newark.....	F. E. Morse, <i>R. B. Army</i>
North Carolina.....	R. E. Jones, <i>R. B. McKary</i>
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, <i>W. T. Hobart</i>
North Dakota.....	S. A. Danford, <i>C. A. Pollock</i>
North Germany.....	Ernst Furrer, <i>Bernard Keip</i>
North India.....	Mrs. J. M. Dease, <i>J. W. Robinson</i>
North Indiana.....	C. E. Line, <i>M. B. Stults</i>
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, <i>W. W. Van Orsdel</i>
North Nebraska.....	John Dale, <i>E. T. George</i>
North Ohio.....	H. S. Powell, <i>E. L. Young</i>
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, <i>Frederick Peik</i>
Northern Minnesota.....	Andrew Gillies, <i>B. N. Wheeler</i>
Northern New York.....	H. D. Reed, <i>C. C. Townsend</i>
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, <i>C. J. Stone</i>
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, <i>George Witter</i>
Northwest India.....	H. R. Calkins, <i>L. B. Lyall</i>
Northwest Indiana.....	J. G. Campbell, <i>W. E. Carpenter</i>
Northwest Iowa.....	E. H. Rich, <i>Robert Smylie</i>
Northwest Kansas.....	Christoph C. Eberhardt, <i>R. P. Smith</i>
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, <i>S. K. Warrick</i>
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, <i>Johan Thorkildsen</i>
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, <i>N. E. Simonsen</i>
Ohio.....	P. A. Baker, <i>S. W. Dunlap</i>
Oklahoma.....	W. E. Brewster, <i>Marion Porter</i>
Oregon.....	A. M. Smith, <i>Benjamin Young</i>
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, <i>Louis Schumacher</i>
Philadelphia.....	E. E. Burriss, <i>L. M. Hall</i>
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, <i>Harry Farmer</i>
Pittsburgh.....	C. E. Towner, <i>J. B. Risk</i>
Puget Sound.....	F. C. Harper, <i>G. A. Landen</i>
Rock River.....	E. H. Forkel, <i>H. V. Holt</i>
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, <i>C. W. Kinne</i>
Saint Louis.....	Charles T. Orr, <i>W. T. Wright</i>

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Saint Louis German.....	<i>C. J. Knipmeyer</i> , Frederick Munz
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, <i>S. A. Hull</i>
South Carolina.....	E. B. Burroughs, <i>I. S. Leevy</i>
South Germany.....	Emil Luering, <i>Oswald Storch</i>
South India.....	A. H. Baker, <i>Miss Catherine Wood</i>
South Kansas.....	C. W. Bailey, <i>Manford Schoonover</i>
Southern California.....	D. W. Huffman, C. E. Locke
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. S. Cummins, <i>J. B. Stout</i>
Southwest Kansas.....	A. B. Hestwood, <i>Miss A. T. Shamleffer</i>
Sweden.....	<i>Jens Pehrsson</i> , K. A. Wik
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson, <i>J. A. McMillan</i>
Texas.....	K. W. McMillan, <i>T. W. Sparks</i>
Troy.....	J. G. McKinney, T. G. Thompson
Upper Iowa.....	J. J. Clark, Frank Cole
Upper Mississippi.....	E. D. Coleman, W. H. Gilliam
Vermont.....	W. B. Lance, William Shaw
Washington.....	M. J. Naylor, <i>George A. Owens</i>
West German.....	O. E. Kriege, <i>C. H. Pfeiffer</i>
West Nebraska.....	W. R. Akers, Allen Chamberlain
West Texas.....	R. S. Lovinggood, Harry Swann
West Virginia.....	W. J. Glasscock, G. D. Smith
West Wisconsin.....	E. C. Dixon, <i>S. E. Wakefield</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome</i> , O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	<i>William Saulsbury</i> , Robert Watt
Wisconsin.....	A. J. Benjamin, <i>J. V. Stevens</i>
Wyoming.....	John A. Falkner, <i>Perry Rood</i>

X. STANDING COMMITTEE ON BOOK CONCERN

J. H. RACE, *Chairman*; J. H. Focht, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, <i>A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, <i>J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	M. C. B. Mason, <i>A. M. Wilkins</i>
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	T. H. Anderson, C. H. Richardson
Bengal.....	B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	F. D. Bovard, <i>R. V. Watt</i>
California German.....	F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	E. M. Jones, <i>S. E. Moses</i>
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	L. C. Fritsche, Elias Roser
Central Illinois.....	Joe Bell, <i>S. L. McCrory</i>
Central Missouri.....	B. F. Abbott, <i>A. W. Craddock</i>
Central New York.....	F. E. Boynton, F. T. Keeney
Central Ohio.....	D. H. Bailey, <i>E. L. Durbin</i>
Central Pennsylvania.....	J. T. Anderson, <i>H. E. Buckingham</i>
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, <i>W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, <i>Virgil Pafford</i>
Chicago German.....	W. E. Bletsch, A. D. Breslich
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	V. F. Brown, <i>O. F. Hypes</i>
Colorado.....	R. A. Chase, <i>W. L. Hartman</i>
Columbia River.....	D. H. Cox, C. O. Kimball
Dakota.....	G. T. Notson, <i>R. S. Vessey</i>
Delaware.....	C. A. Tindley, <i>G. L. Waters</i>
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, <i>C. C. Thaarup</i>
Des Moines.....	C. R. Benedict, A. H. Collins
Detroit.....	Eugene Moore, <i>C. B. Williams</i>
East German.....	J. J. Faupel, H. H. Hick

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

East Maine.....	H. B. Haskell, <i>L. S. Robinson</i>
East Ohio.....	<i>R. R. Beetham, J. S. Secrest</i>
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, <i>C. J. Small</i>
Erie.....	<i>Austin Blakeslee, J. B. Neff</i>
Eastern South America.....	S. F. Craver, <i>Mrs. Laura G. Craver</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	<i>J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson</i>
Finland.....	<i>B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons</i>
Florida.....	A. A. Huger, <i>J. W. Smith</i>
Foochow.....	<i>Miss B. C. Li, D. G. Uong</i>
Genesee.....	J. L. Sooy, <i>D. L. Tuttle</i>
Georgia.....	<i>C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons</i>
Gulf.....	<i>W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain</i>
Hinghwa.....	<i>Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li</i>
Holston.....	R. J. Cooke, <i>J. A. Patten</i>
Idaho.....	J. D. Gillilan, <i>R. S. Madden</i>
Illinois.....	<i>H. R. Crawford, W. J. Davidson</i>
Indiana.....	L. F. Dimmitt, <i>W. C. Van Arsdal</i>
Iowa.....	<i>S. A. Power, H. N. Smith</i>
Italy.....	Walling Clark, <i>Miss Italia Garibaldi</i>
Kansas.....	J. T. McFarland, <i>H. C. Rushmore</i>
Kentucky.....	F. W. Harrop, <i>R. T. Miller</i>
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, <i>S. M. Rhee</i>
Lexington.....	E. L. Gilliam, <i>R. A. Crolley</i>
Liberia.....	<i>B. J. K. Anderson, J. M. Reed</i>
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, <i>A. J. Scales</i>
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, <i>Mrs. A. C. Freeman</i>
Louisiana.....	<i>M. S. Davage, J. W. Turner</i>
Maine.....	<i>Harry Cochran, D. B. Holt</i>
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, <i>John Polglase</i>
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, <i>Miss C. M. Purdy</i>
Michigan.....	W. F. Kendrick, <i>W. G. McCune</i>
Minnesota.....	<i>L. D. Harkins, H. C. Jennings</i>
Mississippi.....	W. W. Lucas, <i>J. R. Ross</i>
Missouri.....	W. F. Burris, <i>Homer Hall</i>
Montana.....	<i>J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills</i>
Nebraska.....	J. R. Gettys, <i>G. E. Tobey</i>
New England.....	<i>L. V. Bailey, F. E. Hamilton</i>
New England Southern.....	E. S. Ninde, <i>F. F. Patten</i>
New Hampshire.....	Edgar Blake, <i>W. S. Dillon</i>
New Jersey.....	<i>Harry Bennett, John Handley</i>
New York.....	<i>J. E. Andrus, J. R. Day</i>
New York East.....	G. P. Mains, <i>Ezra B. Tuttle</i>
Newark.....	John Krantz, <i>J. W. Pearsall</i>
North Carolina.....	R. E. Jones, <i>R. B. McRary</i>
North China.....	<i>T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart</i>
North Dakota.....	J. P. Jackson, <i>J. G. Moore</i>
North Germany.....	Bernard Keip, <i>Ferdinand Rieker</i>
North India.....	N. K. Mukerjee, <i>J. W. Robinson</i>
North Indiana.....	A. B. Cline, <i>W. W. Martin</i>
North Montana.....	<i>C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel</i>
North Nebraska.....	E. T. George, <i>O. O. Snyder</i>
North Ohio.....	J. H. Focht, <i>R. T. Stevenson</i>
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, <i>Frederick Peik</i>
Northern Minnesota.....	M. P. Burns, <i>J. S. Ulland</i>
Northern New York.....	G. W. Fenton, <i>S. J. Greenfield</i>
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, <i>C. J. Stone</i>
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, <i>George Witter</i>
Northwest India.....	H. R. Calkins, <i>A. M. Shaw</i>
Northwest Indiana.....	<i>Marvin Campbell, W. F. Hovis</i>
Northwest Iowa.....	J. L. Gillies, <i>O. P. Miller</i>
Northwest Kansas.....	W. A. Matson, <i>R. P. Smith</i>
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, <i>S. K. Warrick</i>
Norway.....	<i>Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen</i>
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, <i>N. E. Simonsen</i>
Ohio.....	Levi Gilbert, <i>Wesley Montgomery</i>
Oklahoma.....	G. W. Ferguson, <i>C. R. Robinson</i>
Oregon.....	R. A. Booth, <i>Fletcher Homan</i>

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, <i>Louis Schumacher</i>
Philadelphia.....	<i>L. W. Marshall</i> , J. G. Wilson
Philippine Islands.....	<i>Mariano Cunanan</i> , Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	<i>E. L. Kidney</i> , R. S. Ross
Puget Sound.....	T. E. Elliott, <i>C. E. Hill</i>
Rock River.....	<i>G. W. Dixon</i> , C. M. Stuart
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, <i>C. W. Kinne</i>
Saint Louis.....	<i>James D. Bufton</i> , W. T. Wright
Saint Louis German.....	<i>Charles Hertel</i> , F. L. Mahle
Savannah.....	<i>F. R. Bridges</i> , <i>S. A. Hull</i>
South Carolina.....	<i>A. J. Andrews</i> , C. C. Jacobs
South Germany.....	<i>E. G. Bek</i> , H. R. Moeller
South India.....	A. H. Baker, <i>Miss Catherine Wood</i>
South Kansas.....	<i>O. G. Markham</i> , Bascom Robbins
Southern California.....	<i>F. M. Larkin</i> , <i>A. J. Wallace</i>
Southern German.....	<i>J. B. Meyers</i> , W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	<i>C. A. Beckett</i> , <i>A. L. Goodenough</i>
Southwest Kansas.....	<i>T. B. Oldroyd</i> , Daniel M. Yetter
Sweden.....	<i>Jens Pehrsson</i> , K. A. Wik
Switzerland.....	<i>L. A. Grob</i> , R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	<i>W. D. Hawkins</i> , H. W. Key
Texas.....	J. M. Johnson, <i>H. B. Pemberton</i>
Troy.....	<i>E. T. Brackett</i> , Homer Eaton
Upper Iowa.....	<i>J. E. Harlan</i> , N. A. Mershon
Upper Mississippi.....	N. R. Clay, <i>E. H. McKissick</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Lance</i> , R. F. Lowe
Washington.....	<i>I. G. Penn</i> , E. S. Williams
West German.....	<i>D. L. Katterjohn</i> , D. W. Smith
West Nebraska.....	<i>E. A. Cook</i> , J. W. Morris
West Texas.....	<i>S. H. Gates</i> , L. H. Richardson
West Virginia.....	<i>C. W. Flesher</i> , W. D. Reed
West Wisconsin.....	<i>E. C. Dixon</i> , <i>A. P. Nelson</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome</i> , O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	<i>E. S. Johnson</i> , Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	<i>C. A. Hill</i> , <i>C. H. Jefferson</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>A. J. Benjamin</i> , <i>E. S. Smith</i>
Wyoming.....	<i>C. W. Laycock</i> , J. H. Race

XI. STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS

J. M. BUCKLEY, *Chairman*; J. R. Joy, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, <i>A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, <i>J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	M. C. B. Mason, <i>L. J. Price</i>
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	J. C. Nicholson, <i>John T. Stone</i>
Bengal.....	<i>B. R. Barber</i> , G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	<i>R. C. Kennedy</i> , J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	<i>L. E. Linzell</i> , <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	H. E. Beeks, <i>C. H. J. Truman</i>
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche</i> , Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	<i>A. P. Camphor</i> , <i>J. H. Redrick</i>
Central China.....	<i>R. C. Beebe</i>
Central German.....	<i>John Schneider</i> , Charles Treuschel
Central Illinois.....	<i>W. A. Rankin</i> , Alex Smith
Central Missouri.....	<i>L. M. Clark</i> , R. E. Gillum
Central New York.....	<i>W. E. Brown</i> , <i>F. M. McFall</i>
Central Ohio.....	<i>C. R. Havighurst</i> , <i>J. M. Killits</i>
Central Pennsylvania.....	<i>B. C. Conner</i> , <i>H. A. Hutchison</i>
Central Swedish.....	<i>K. H. Elmstrom</i> , <i>W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	<i>J. L. Dann</i> , Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	<i>H. C. Loeppert</i> , <i>E. H. Ludwig</i>
Chile.....	<i>Mrs. I. T. Arms</i> , William F. Rice

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Cincinnati	F. L. Cook, A. B. Leonard
Colorado	T. P. Barber, C. B. Wilcox
Columbia River	R. L. Brainard, Robert Warner
Dakota	S. E. Morris, A. C. Shepherd
Delaware	J. H. Scott, H. S. Wilson
Denmark	L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines	M. S. Beall, E. M. Holmes
Detroit	J. E. Beal, James Pascoe
East German	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine	J. W. Hatch, L. S. Robinson
East Ohio	F. A. Arter, E. O. Buxton
East Tennessee	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Eastern South America	S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo
Eastern Swedish	J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Erie	T. R. Thoburn, M. J. Whieldon
Finland	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida	J. F. Elliott, Miss B. M. Garrison
Foochow	H. R. Caldwell, J. E. Skinner
Genesee	D. N. Calkins, F. H. Coman
Georgia	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hinghwa	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston	G. T. Francisco, S. H. Thompson
Idaho	G. W. Barnes, R. S. Madden
Illinois	J. M. Glassco, E. L. Pletcher
Indiana	L. C. Bentley, G. J. Nichols
Iowa	H. M. Havner, E. A. Schell
Italy	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas	W. C. Hanson, W. S. Heusner
Kentucky	F. W. Harrop, Harold Means
Korea	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington	W. J. Langston, D. E. Skelton
Liberia	B. J. K. Anderson, J. B. Reed
Lincoln	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock	Nathaniel Darby, W. R. R. Duncan
Louisiana	Hubbard Daniels, F. B. Smith
Maine	D. S. Evans, J. M. Frost
Malaysia	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan	L. F. Dickinson, J. C. Floyd
Minnesota	H. C. Jennings, G. E. Nettleton
Mississippi	W. W. Lucas, J. R. Ross
Missouri	W. B. Christy, S. H. Prather
Montana	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska	R. N. Orrill, G. M. Spurlock
New England	Dillon Bronson, F. P. Luce
New England Southern	John Goss, A. J. Coultas
New Hampshire	W. J. Flather, E. C. Strout
New Jersey	W. C. Childs, Alfred Wagg
New York	G. P. Eckman, J. E. Leaycraft
New York East	James M. Buckley, S. R. Smith
Newark	H. A. Buttz, J. R. Joy
North Carolina	R. E. Jones, R. B. McRary
North China	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota	A. S. Burrow, S. A. Danford
North Germany	Ernst Furrer, P. G. Junker
North India	J. R. Chitambar, Mrs. J. M. Dease
North Indiana	Mrs. J. H. Binford, Somerville Light
North Montana	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska	E. T. George, O. O. Snyder
North Ohio	J. H. Focht, H. S. Powell
Northern German	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota	Anthony Anderson, Andrew Gillies
Northern New York	W. G. Atwell, J. J. Hollis
Northern Swedish	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India	T. S. Donohugh, L. B. Lyall

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Northwest Indiana.....	J. G. Campbell, <i>F. C. Evans</i>
Northwest Iowa.....	J. G. Shumaker, J. B. Trimble
Northwest Kansas.....	W. A. Matson, J. W. Snapp
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	W. B. Anderson, J. C. Arbuckle
Oklahoma.....	G. H. Bradford, <i>F. W. Green</i>
Oregon.....	A. A. Lee, James Moore
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, <i>Louis Schumacher</i>
Philadelphia.....	A. M. Brennehan, G. W. Henson
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	J. W. Cary, C. E. Towner
Puget Sound.....	F. C. Harper, J. P. Marlett
Rock River.....	C. S. Moore, <i>E. C. Page</i>
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, <i>C. W. Kinne</i>
Saint Louis.....	Alfred Mathews, S. B. Campbell
Saint Louis German.....	C. J. Knipmeyer, Frederick Munz
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	I. H. Fulton, <i>E. J. Sawyer</i>
South Germany.....	E. G. Bek, Emil Luering
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	Charles W. Bailey, Oscar C. Payne
Southern California.....	Alfred Inwood, B. C. Lockwood
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. F. Harmon, Mrs. F. P. Wilson
Southwest Kansas.....	T. B. Oldroyd, Daniel M. Yetter
Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson, H. A. Palmquist
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson, J. A. McMillan
Texas.....	B. F. Carter, K. W. McMillan
Troy.....	J. W. Emery, W. H. Hughes
Upper Iowa.....	T. H. Simmons, H. C. Stuntz
Upper Mississippi.....	E. D. Coleman, W. H. Gilliam
Vermont.....	W. B. Locklin, William Shaw
Washington.....	G. A. Owen, W. C. Thompson
West German.....	D. L. Katterjohn, D. W. Smith
West Nebraska.....	W. R. Akers, J. W. Morris
West Texas.....	S. H. Gates, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia.....	I. E. Robinson, J. B. Workman
West Wisconsin.....	F. W. Straw, S. E. Wakefield
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	G. P. Jones, J. G. Townsend, Jr.
Wisconsin.....	J. H. Tippet, Mrs. E. P. Wheeler
Wyoming.....	H. C. McDermott, H. C. Perkins

XII. STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

W. L. McDowell, *Chairman*; T. J. B. Robinson, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook
Atlanta.....	C. L. Johnson, A. M. Wilkins
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, Frank Jensen
Baltimore.....	W. L. McDowell, John W. Young
Bengal.....	B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, William Mathie
California.....	S. D. Hutsinpillar, Mrs. C. A. Westenberg
California German.....	F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	E. M. Jones, J. H. Redrick

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	J. W. Ingold, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois.....	C. W. Bridgford, O. T. Dwinell
Central Missouri.....	B. F. Abbott, A. W. Craddock
Central New York.....	L. S. Boyd, G. E. Thorpe
Central Ohio.....	E. O. Crist, G. E. Whitney
Central Pennsylvania.....	S. W. Dickson, E. M. Stevens
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	W. E. Bletsch, H. C. Loeppert
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, William F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	I. D. Jones, W. P. Thirkield
Colorado.....	F. R. Hollenback, H. O. Smith
Columbia River.....	C. E. Gibson, Mrs. L. M. Smith
Dakota.....	G. T. Notson, R. S. Vessey
Delaware.....	C. A. Tindley, H. S. Wilson
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	J. R. Larsen, A. E. Slothower
Detroit.....	C. B. Allen, E. O. Spaulding
East German.....	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine.....	J. W. Hatch, Lester Strout
East Ohio.....	J. E. Morris, E. A. Simons
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo
Eastern Swedish.....	J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	A. D. Deemer, C. H. Frampton
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	Miss B. M. Garrison, S. A. Huger
Foochow.....	J. E. Skinner, D. G. Uong
Genesee.....	W. D. Platt, E. E. Tait
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hingwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	B. M. Martin, C. L. Parham
Idaho.....	A. E. Eaton, J. D. Gillilan
Illinois.....	H. C. Gibbs, O. T. Purl
Indiana.....	B. F. Adams, J. W. Duncan
Iowa.....	C. V. Smith, C. L. Stafford
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	I. O. Armel, J. A. Stavely
Kentucky.....	F. L. Creech, Harold Means
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington.....	R. A. Crolley, J. W. Robinson
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, Mrs. A. C. Freeman
Louisiana.....	W. S. Chinn, M. S. Davage
Maine.....	Harry Cochran, D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	Hugh Kennedy, A. N. Lawrason
Minnesota.....	G. A. Cahoon, F. J. Clemans
Mississippi.....	E. L. Gordon, J. L. Shumpert
Missouri.....	J. W. Anderson, J. L. Beaglier
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	N. A. Martin, R. B. Windham
New England.....	E. A. Lacount, A. P. Sharp
New England Southern.....	J. I. Bartholomew, B. F. Thurston
New Hampshire.....	Edgar Blake, W. S. Dillon
New Jersey.....	W. H. Heisler, S. M. Nichols
New York.....	Herbert Carl, R. E. Wilson
New York East.....	T. S. Henderson, Henry L. Quick
Newark.....	W. H. Morgan, F. E. Morse
North Carolina.....	J. A. McRae, J. P. Morris
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	J. P. Jackson, J. G. Moore
North Germany.....	Bernard Keip, L. F. Reifer

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
North India.....	Mrs. J. M. Dease, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana.....	W. H. Charles, C. W. Smith
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	C. N. Dawson, O. O. Snyder
North Ohio.....	Frederick Hohlfelder, F. L. Johnson
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	Robert Forbes, B. F. Nelson
Northern New York.....	E. H. Marshall, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	H. R. Calkins, A. M. Shaw
Northwest Indiana.....	A. T. Briggs, W. E. Carpenter
Northwest Iowa.....	Charles Beacham, E. S. Johnson
Northwest Kansas.....	C. Eberhardt, M. F. Loomis
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	W. B. Anderson, L. C. Sparks
Oklahoma.....	W. A. Cook, H. A. Doty
Oregon.....	A. M. Smith, Benjamin Young
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	C. M. Boswell, W. H. G. Gould
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	N. L. Brown, H. G. Samson
Puget Sound.....	G. A. Landen, G. L. Marsh
Rock River.....	D. R. Anderson, James Rowe
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	W. F. Jones, J. N. Lucas
Saint Louis German.....	C. J. Knipmeyer, F. L. Mahle
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	E. B. Burroughs, I. S. Leevy
South Germany.....	H. R. Moeller, Oswald Storch
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	H. J. Coker, J. L. Taylor
Southern California.....	Miss L. E. Alexander, F. D. Mather
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	A. L. Goodenough, S. A. D. Rodgers
Southwest Kansas.....	W. V. Burns, C. T. Franks
Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson, Jens Pehrsson
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	W. D. Hawkins, H. W. Key
Texas.....	M. W. Dogan, H. B. Pemberton
Troy.....	B. R. Carey, F. L. Decker
Upper Iowa.....	E. J. Lockwood, T. J. B. Robinson
Upper Mississippi.....	C. W. Butler, J. T. Strong
Vermont.....	W. B. Locklin, R. F. Lowe
Washington.....	I. G. Penn, E. S. Williams
West German.....	O. E. Kriege, C. H. Pfeiffer
West Nebraska.....	Allen Chamberlain, E. A. Cook
West Texas.....	R. S. Lovinggood, Harry Swann
West Virginia.....	L. C. Anderson, O. D. King
West Wisconsin.....	F. W. Harris, F. C. Jackson
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	William Saulsbury, Robert Watt
Wisconsin.....	C. D. Thompson, G. H. Trever
Wyoming.....	L. C. Murdock, G. L. Peck

XIII. STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

W. H. CRAWFORD, *Chairman*; E. M. MILLS, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Atlanta.....	M. C. B. Mason, L. J. Price
Austin.....	J. F. Boeys, Frank Jensen
Baltimore.....	Summerfield Baldwin, J. F. Goucher
Bengal.....	B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, William Mathie
California.....	D. C. Crummey, W. W. Guth
California German.....	F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	A. P. Camphor, S. E. Moses
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	L. C. Fritsche, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois.....	J. W. Frizzelle, W. A. Rankin
Central Missouri.....	L. M. Clark, R. E. Gillum
Central New York.....	F. D. Boynton, E. M. Mills
Central Ohio.....	A. E. Smith, Mrs. D. L. Williams
Central Pennsylvania.....	W. P. Eveland, R. A. Zentmyer
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	A. D. Breslich, E. H. Ludwig
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	H. C. Jameson, C. L. Swain
Colorado.....	H. A. Buchtel, W. L. Hartman
Columbia River.....	D. H. Coe, C. O. Kimball
Dakota.....	S. E. Morris, Thomas Nicholson
Delaware.....	C. H. Colburn, J. H. Scott
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	A. E. Griffith, Mrs. M. S. Beall
Detroit.....	E. S. Campbell, A. W. Stalker
East German.....	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine.....	H. B. Haskell, Lester Strout
East Ohio.....	J. E. Morris, J. J. Wallace
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Erie.....	W. H. Crawford, F. A. Kreidler
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo
Eastern Swedish.....	J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	J. F. Elliott, Miss B. M. Garrison
Foochow.....	J. W. Skinner, D. G. Uong
Genesee.....	M. R. Webster, J. F. White
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hingham.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	G. T. Francisco, S. H. Thompson
Idaho.....	A. E. Eaton, J. D. Gillilan
Illinois.....	T. R. Hopkins, Theodore Kemp
Indiana.....	F. J. McConnell, A. A. Swartz
Iowa.....	J. M. Beck, C. L. Stafford
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	W. S. Heusner, J. T. McFarland
Kentucky.....	F. L. Creech, Harold Means
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington.....	R. A. Crolley, E. L. Gilliam
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	Nathaniel Darby, W. R. R. Duncan
Louisiana.....	A. W. Brazier, B. M. Hubbard
Maine.....	D. S. Evans, J. M. Frost
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	E. A. Armstrong, W. P. Harvey
Minnesota.....	F. B. Cowgill, L. D. Harkins
Mississippi.....	W. W. Lucas, J. R. Ross
Missouri.....	W. F. Burris, Homer Hall
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	C. A. Fulmer, R. N. Orrill
New England.....	F. E. Hamilton, F. D. Howard
New England Southern.....	J. H. Newland, B. F. Thurston

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

New Hampshire.....	W. J. Flather, E. O. Strout
New Jersey.....	E. J. Kulp, A. R. Smith
New York.....	C. W. Pierce, E. S. Tipple
New York East.....	J. M. Bulwinkle, W. V. Kelley
Newark.....	H. A. Buttz, B. F. Edsall
North Carolina.....	J. A. McRae, J. P. Morris
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	A. S. Burrows, C. E. Vermilya
North Germany.....	Ernst Furrer, P. G. Junker
North India.....	J. R. Chitambar, N. K. Mukerjee
North Indiana.....	W. H. Charles, C. C. Cissell
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	C. N. Dawson, G. H. Gray
North Ohio.....	G. A. Reeder, E. L. Young
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	J. B. Hingley, B. F. Nelson
Northern New York.....	G. W. Fenton, E. B. Topping
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	T. S. Donohugh, L. B. Lyall
Northwest Indiana.....	F. C. Evans, H. A. Gobin
Northwest Iowa.....	Charles Beacham, E. S. Johnson
Northwest Kansas.....	W. A. Matson, R. P. Smith
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julia, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	Levi Gilbert, W. A. Morrison
Oklahoma.....	G. H. Bradford, F. W. Green
Oregon.....	R. A. Booth, Fletcher Homan
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	G. H. Bickley, Thomas Fort, Jr.
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	J. J. Hill, J. A. Huston
Puget Sound.....	E. L. Blaine, T. E. Elliott
Rock River.....	T. P. Frost, J. B. Mechem
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	J. H. Lucas, Naphtali Luccock
Saint Louis German.....	Charles Hertel, F. H. Mahle
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	J. W. Mouitrie, A. J. Andrews
South Germany.....	E. G. Beck, Emil Luering
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	John Maclean, O. G. Markham
Southern California.....	A. M. Drew, M. S. Hughes
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. A. Taylor, Mrs. F. P. Wilson
Southwest Kansas.....	F. E. Mossman, C. T. Franks
Sweden.....	K. A. Jansson, H. A. Palmquist
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson, J. A. McMillan
Texas.....	M. W. Dogan, T. W. Sparks
Troy.....	J. H. Coleman, D. L. Robertson
Upper Iowa.....	A. E. Bennett, N. A. Mershon
Upper Mississippi.....	N. R. Clay, E. D. Coleman
Vermont.....	W. B. Lance, William Shaw
Washington.....	M. J. Naylor, George A. Owens
West German.....	D. L. Katterjohn, O. E. Kriege
West Nebraska.....	W. R. Akers, Allen Chamberlain
West Texas.....	S. H. Gates, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia.....	C. G. Doney, F. B. Trotter
West Wisconsin.....	F. C. Jackson, F. W. Straw
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	William Saulsbury, Robert Watt
Wisconsin.....	Samuel Plantz, J. V. Stevens
Wyoming.....	C. W. Laycock, J. H. Race

XIV. STANDING COMMITTEE ON FREEDMEN

E. A. SCHELL, *Chairman*; R. S. Lovinggood, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Alabama.....	J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck
Arkansas.....	Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook
Atlanta.....	M. C. B. Mason, L. J. Price
Austin.....	J. F. Boeye, <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	T. H. Anderson, C. H. Richardson
Bengal.....	B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson
Blue Ridge.....	R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney
Bombay.....	L. E. Linzell, <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	C. E. Irons, G. D. Kellogg
California German.....	F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke
Central Alabama.....	A. P. Camphor, J. H. Redrick
Central China.....	R. C. Beebe
Central German.....	L. C. Fritsche, A. J. Nast
Central Illinois.....	W. A. Rankin, R. B. Williams
Central Missouri.....	B. F. Abbott, A. W. Craddock
Central New York.....	E. W. Ferguson, E. M. Mills
Central Ohio.....	W. O. Allen, D. H. Bailey
Central Pennsylvania.....	H. L. Jacobs, T. H. Murray
Central Swedish.....	K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad
Central Tennessee.....	J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford
Chicago German.....	A. D. Breslich, E. H. Ludwig
Chile.....	Mrs. I. T. Arms, Wm. F. Rice
Cincinnati.....	C. W. Bennett, W. P. Thirkield
Colorado.....	H. A. Buchtel, <i>George Hetherington</i>
Columbia River.....	S. E. Notson, Walton Skipworth
Dakota.....	<i>William Carpenter</i> , Thomas Nicholson
Delaware.....	S. S. Jolly, G. L. Waters
Denmark.....	L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup
Des Moines.....	E. W. McDade, C. J. Burdette
Detroit.....	George Elliott, A. L. Moore
East German.....	H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel
East Maine.....	H. B. Haskell, L. S. Robinson
East Ohio.....	E. O. Buxton, John Quinn
East Tennessee.....	J. S. Hill, C. J. Small
Eastern South America.....	S. P. Craver, <i>Justo Cubilo</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson
Erie.....	<i>Edward Appleyard</i> , W. H. Crawford
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	J. F. Elliott, J. W. Smith
Foochow.....	H. R. Caldwell, Miss C. B. Li
Genesee.....	F. H. Coman, J. A. Morris
Georgia.....	C. W. Olsen, W. A. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	G. T. Francisco, S. H. Thompson
Idaho.....	G. W. Barnes, R. S. Madden
Illinois.....	S. A. D. Harry, J. W. Miller
Indiana.....	C. H. Badger, Albert Hurlstone
Iowa.....	S. A. Power, E. A. Schell
Italy.....	Walling Clark, <i>Miss Italia Garibaldi</i>
Kansas.....	Edwin Locke, <i>Miss Viola Troutman</i>
Kentucky.....	F. L. Creech, R. T. Miller
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington.....	R. B. Scott, D. E. Skelton
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, Mrs. A. C. Freeman
Louisiana.....	J. A. Reddix, J. W. Turner
Maine.....	Harry Cochrane, D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	P. J. Maveety, E. J. Phelps

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Minnesota.....	<i>H. C. Beise, H. C. Jennings</i>
Mississippi.....	<i>M. C. Collins, J. M. Shumpert</i>
Missouri.....	<i>J. W. Anderson, S. H. Prather</i>
Montana.....	<i>J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills</i>
Nebraska.....	<i>J. R. Gettys, R. B. Windham</i>
New England.....	<i>L. J. Birney, E. A. Lacount</i>
New England Southern.....	<i>H. L. Chipman, E. S. Ninde</i>
New Hampshire.....	<i>Edgar Blake, W. J. Flather</i>
New Jersey.....	<i>H. P. Bennett, John Handley</i>
New York.....	<i>Allan MacRossie, G. F. Secor</i>
New York East.....	<i>J. M. Buckley, H. L. Quick</i>
Newark.....	<i>H. K. Carroll, J. A. Cole</i>
North Carolina.....	<i>R. B. McRary, J. P. Morris</i>
North China.....	<i>T. H. Chen, W. T. Hobart</i>
North Dakota.....	<i>A. S. Burrows, C. E. Vermilya</i>
North Germany.....	<i>Bernard Keip, L. F. Reiker</i>
North India.....	<i>J. R. Chitambar, N. K. Mukerjee</i>
North Indiana.....	<i>M. S. Marble, Everett Warner</i>
North Montana.....	<i>C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel</i>
North Nebraska.....	<i>C. N. Dawson, G. H. Gray</i>
North Ohio.....	<i>J. A. Leonard, R. T. Stevenson</i>
Northern German.....	<i>C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik</i>
Northwest Indiana.....	<i>A. T. Briggs, G. B. King</i>
Northern Minnesota.....	<i>Anthony Anderson, J. B. Hingley</i>
Northern New York.....	<i>W. G. Atwell, J. J. Hollis</i>
Northern Swedish.....	<i>J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone</i>
Northwest German.....	<i>L. J. Brenner, George Witter</i>
Northwest Iowa.....	<i>E. H. Rich, Robert Smylie</i>
Northwest India.....	<i>H. R. Calkins, A. M. Shaw</i>
Northwest Kansas.....	<i>C. Eberhardt, M. F. Loomis</i>
Northwest Nebraska.....	<i>A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick</i>
Norway.....	<i>Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen</i>
Norwegian and Danish.....	<i>J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen</i>
Ohio.....	<i>Herbert Scott, Mrs. M. A. Townsend</i>
Oklahoma.....	<i>W. A. Cook, H. A. Doty</i>
Oregon.....	<i>R. A. Booth, Fletcher Homan</i>
Pacific German.....	<i>H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher</i>
Philadelphia.....	<i>Samuel Shaw, S. M. Vernon</i>
Philippine Islands.....	<i>Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer</i>
Pittsburgh.....	<i>N. H. Humphrey, J. B. Risk</i>
Puget Sound.....	<i>C. E. Hill, W. H. W. Rees</i>
Rock River.....	<i>R. C. Harker, Perley Lowe</i>
Savannah.....	<i>F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull</i>
Saint Johns River.....	<i>R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne</i>
Saint Louis.....	<i>J. D. Bufton, Naphtali Luccock</i>
Saint Louis German.....	<i>Charles Hertel, Frederick Munz</i>
South Carolina.....	<i>I. H. Fulton, J. A. Nimmons</i>
South Germany.....	<i>E. G. Bek, Emil Luering</i>
South India.....	<i>A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood</i>
South Kansas.....	<i>Charles W. Bailey, Manford Schoonover</i>
Southern California.....	<i>D. W. Huffman, Alfred Inwood</i>
Southern German.....	<i>J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers</i>
Southern Illinois.....	<i>C. A. Beckett, S. F. Harwood</i>
Southwest Kansas.....	<i>W. V. Burns, Bert DuBois</i>
Sweden.....	<i>H. A. Palmquist, K. A. Wik</i>
Switzerland.....	<i>L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob</i>
Tennessee.....	<i>W. D. Hawkins, H. W. Key</i>
Texas.....	<i>B. F. Carter, M. W. Dogan</i>
Troy.....	<i>J. G. McKinney, T. G. Thompson</i>
Upper Iowa.....	<i>T. E. Fleming, T. H. Simmons</i>
Upper Mississippi.....	<i>W. H. Gilliam, E. H. McKissack</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Lance, R. F. Lowe</i>
Washington.....	<i>A. J. Oliver, W. C. Thompson</i>
West German.....	<i>D. L. Katterjohn, D. W. Smith</i>
West Nebraska.....	<i>E. A. Cook, J. W. Morris</i>
West Texas.....	<i>R. S. Lovinggood, Harry Swann</i>
West Virginia.....	<i>S. J. Miller, F. E. Mower</i>

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

West Wisconsin	<i>F. C. Jackson, F. W. Straw</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish	<i>Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede</i>
Western Swedish	<i>E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg</i>
Wilmington	<i>C. A. Hill, C. H. Jefferson</i>
Wisconsin	<i>G. H. Trever, E. S. Smith</i>
Wyoming	<i>J. A. Faulkner, Perry Rood</i>

XV. STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEACONESS WORK

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

Samuel Dickie, Chairman; C. E. IRONS, Secretary

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Alabama	<i>J. L. Brasher, A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas	<i>Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta	<i>C. L. Johnson, A. M. Wilkins</i>
Austin	<i>J. F. Boeye, Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore	<i>Summerfield Baldwin, J. Saint Clair Neal</i>
Bengal	<i>B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson</i>
Blue Ridge	<i>R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney</i>
Bombay	<i>L. E. Linzell, William Mathie</i>
California	<i>C. E. Irons, R. V. Watt</i>
California German	<i>F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke</i>
Central Alabama	<i>E. M. Jones, S. E. Moses</i>
Central China	<i>R. C. Beebe</i>
Central German	<i>John Schneider, Charles Trueschel</i>
Central Illinois	<i>Alexander Smith, W. A. Wyatt</i>
Central Missouri	<i>L. M. Clark, R. E. Gillum</i>
Central New York	<i>F. T. Keeney, G. T. Thorpe</i>
Central Ohio	<i>J. F. Harshbarger, Mrs. D. L. Williams</i>
Central Pennsylvania	<i>B. C. Conner, H. A. Hutchison</i>
Central Swedish	<i>K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee	<i>J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford</i>
Chicago German	<i>W. E. Bletsch, H. C. Loeppert</i>
Chile	<i>Mrs. I. T. Arms, W. F. Rice</i>
Cincinnati	<i>I. D. Jones, H. C. Jameson</i>
Colorado	<i>T. P. Barber, R. A. Chase</i>
Columbia River	<i>C. E. Gibson, Mrs. L. M. Smith</i>
Dakota	<i>S. E. Morris, A. C. Shepherd</i>
Delaware	<i>J. H. Scott, H. S. Wilson</i>
Denmark	<i>L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup</i>
Des Moines	<i>D. M. Woodfill, A. E. Griffith</i>
Detroit	<i>F. D. Leete, Mrs. M. D. Moors</i>
East German	<i>H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel</i>
East Maine	<i>J. W. Hatch, Lester Strout</i>
East Ohio	<i>W. H. Dickerson, John Quinn</i>
East Tennessee	<i>J. S. Hill, C. J. Small</i>
Eastern South America	<i>S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo</i>
Eastern Swedish	<i>J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson</i>
Erie	<i>F. X. Kreidler, J. C. McDonald</i>
Finland	<i>B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons</i>
Florida	<i>J. F. Elliot, Miss B. M. Garrison</i>
Foochow	<i>Mrs. B. C. Li, D. G. Uong</i>
Genesee	<i>Mark Kelly, J. F. White</i>
Georgia	<i>C. W. Olsen, A. W. Parsons</i>
Gulf	<i>W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain</i>
Hinghwa	<i>Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li</i>
Holston	<i>B. M. Martin, C. L. Parham</i>
Idaho	<i>G. W. Barnes, R. S. Madden</i>
Illinois	<i>T. E. Orr, J. W. Van Cleve</i>
Indiana	<i>W. G. Clinton, A. A. Swartz</i>
Iowa	<i>C. V. Smith, U. S. Smith</i>
Italy	<i>Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi</i>
Kansas	<i>J. A. Stavelly, Miss Viola Troutman</i>
Kentucky	<i>F. W. Harrop, R. T. Miller</i>
Korea	<i>W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee</i>

CONFERENCE	DELEGATES
Lexington.....	W. J. Langston, J. W. Robinson
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	Nathaniel Darby, W. R. R. Duncan
Louisiana.....	W. S. Chinn, M. S. Davage
Maine.....	D. S. Evans, D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. M. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	W. I. Cogshall, Samuel Dickie
Minnesota.....	F. J. Clemans, Frank Doran
Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert, J. R. Ross
Missouri.....	W. B. Christy, Homer Hall
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	C. M. Shepherd, G. M. Spurlock
New England.....	Lester V. Bailey, L. A. Nies
New England Southern.....	A. J. Coultas, John Goss
New Hampshire.....	W. J. Flather, E. C. Strout
New Jersey.....	E. J. Kulp, C. O. Read
New York.....	Allan MacRossie, H. J. Sarles
New York East.....	A. S. Kavanagh, H. W. Rogers
Newark.....	J. R. Joy, R. B. Urmy
North Carolina.....	J. A. McRae, J. P. Morris
North China.....	T. H. Chen, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	A. S. Burrows, S. A. Danford
North Germany.....	Ernst Furrer, P. G. Junker
North India.....	N. K. Mukerjee, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana.....	C. C. Cissell, J. M. Moulder
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	John Dale, William Esplin
North Ohio.....	Frederick Hohlfelder, G. A. Reeder
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	M. P. Burns, B. N. Wheeler
Northern New York.....	E. H. Marshall, C. C. Townsend
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	T. S. Donohugh, L. B. Lyall
Northwest Indiana.....	Marvin Campbell, H. A. Gobin
Northwest Iowa.....	E. S. Johnson, H. D. Peck
Northwest Kansas.....	Harry Gray, J. W. Snapp
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	L. L. Magee, Mrs. M. B. Townsend
Oklahoma.....	W. E. Brewster, Marion Porter
Oregon.....	Fletcher Homan, A. M. Smith
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	E. C. Griffiths, J. L. Hall
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	James McCune, W. F. Conner
Puget Sound.....	G. L. Marsh, W. H. W. Rees
Rock River.....	Mrs. L. R. Meyer, W. O. Shepard
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	Charles T. Orr, William T. Wright
Saint Louis German.....	C. J. Knipmeyer, Frederick Munz
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	I. H. Fulton, J. A. Nimmons
South Germany.....	H. R. Moeller, Oswald Storch
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	H. J. Coker, O. C. Payne
Southern California.....	J. B. Green, Stephen Townsend
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. F. Harmon, Mrs. F. P. Wilson
Southwest Kansas.....	A. B. Hestwood, Mrs. A. T. Shamleffer
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	T. W. Johnson, J. A. McMillan
Texas.....	J. N. Johnson, T. W. Sparks
Troy.....	J. W. Emery, M. B. Pratt

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Upper Iowa.....	<i>T. H. Simmons</i> , <i>T. E. Fleming</i>
Upper Mississippi.....	<i>C. W. Butler</i> , <i>Miss Rose Ferguson</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Lance</i> , <i>William Shaw</i>
Washington.....	<i>A. J. Oliver</i> , <i>W. C. Thompson</i>
West German.....	<i>C. H. Pfeiffer</i> , <i>D. W. Smith</i>
West Nebraska.....	<i>W. R. Akers</i> , <i>Allen Chamberlain</i>
West Texas.....	<i>S. H. Gates</i> , <i>L. H. Richardson</i>
West Virginia.....	<i>O. D. King</i> , <i>F. B. Trotter</i>
West Wisconsin.....	<i>J. W. Irish</i> , <i>Mrs. E. C. Dixon</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome</i> , <i>O. O. Twede</i>
Western Swedish.....	<i>E. S. Johnson</i> , <i>Leonard Stromberg</i>
Wilmington.....	<i>C. A. Hill</i> , <i>Mrs. J. M. Field</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>A. J. Benjamin</i> , <i>Mrs. E. P. Wheeler</i>
Wyoming.....	<i>L. C. Murdock</i> , <i>H. C. Perkins</i>

XVI. STANDING COMMITTEE ON EPWORTH LEAGUE

J. L. Loar, Chairman; *I. G. Penn*, Secretary

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Alabama.....	<i>J. L. Brasher</i> , <i>A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	<i>Thomas Mason</i> , <i>J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	<i>M. C. B. Mason</i> , <i>A. M. Wilkins</i>
Austin.....	<i>J. F. Boeye</i> , <i>Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	<i>W. H. Anderson</i> , <i>W. L. McDowell</i>
Bengal.....	<i>B. R. Barber</i> , <i>G. S. Henderson</i>
Blue Ridge.....	<i>R. C. Kennedy</i> , <i>J. F. Matney</i>
Bombay.....	<i>L. E. Linzell</i> , <i>William Mathie</i>
California.....	<i>H. E. Beeks</i> , <i>C. H. J. Truman</i>
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche</i> , <i>Otto Wilke</i>
Central Alabama.....	<i>A. P. Camphor</i> , <i>W. C. Moses</i>
Central China.....	<i>R. C. Beebe</i>
Central German.....	<i>J. W. Ingold</i> , <i>Elias Roser</i>
Central Illinois.....	<i>J. W. Frizzelle</i> , <i>J. S. Reese</i>
Central Missouri.....	<i>B. F. Abbott</i> , <i>A. W. Craddock</i>
Central New York.....	<i>L. S. Boyd</i> , <i>E. W. Ferguson</i>
Central Ohio.....	<i>E. L. Durbin</i> , <i>C. R. Havighurst</i>
Central Pennsylvania.....	<i>W. P. Eveland</i> , <i>T. H. Murray</i>
Central Swedish.....	<i>K. H. Elmstrom</i> , <i>W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	<i>J. L. Dann</i> , <i>Virgil Pafford</i>
Chicago German.....	<i>A. D. Breslich</i> , <i>F. H. Ludwig</i>
Chile.....	<i>Mrs. I. T. Arms</i> , <i>William F. Rice</i>
Cincinnati.....	<i>V. F. Brown</i> , <i>C. L. Swain</i>
Colorado.....	<i>R. A. Chase</i> , <i>George Hetherington</i>
Columbia River.....	<i>D. H. Coz</i> , <i>C. O. Kimball</i>
Dakota.....	<i>William Carpenter</i> , <i>A. C. Shepherd</i>
Delaware.....	<i>T. H. Scott</i> , <i>G. L. Waters</i>
Denmark.....	<i>L. C. Larsen</i> , <i>C. C. Thaarup</i>
Des Moines.....	<i>J. R. Larsen</i> , <i>A. E. Slothower</i>
Detroit.....	<i>A. W. Stalker</i> , <i>H. W. Wallace</i>
East German.....	<i>H. H. Heck</i> , <i>J. J. Faupel</i>
East Maine.....	<i>H. B. Haskell</i> , <i>Lester Strout</i>
East Ohio.....	<i>N. W. Stroup</i> , <i>G. W. Reed</i>
East Tennessee.....	<i>J. S. Hill</i> , <i>C. J. Small</i>
Eastern South America.....	<i>S. P. Craver</i> , <i>Justo Cubilo</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	<i>J. E. Jacobson</i> , <i>Benedict Nilsson</i>
Erie.....	<i>Edward Appleyard</i> , <i>C. H. Frampton</i>
Finland.....	<i>B. A. Ahlback</i> , <i>G. A. Simons</i>
Florida.....	<i>Miss B. M. Garrison</i> , <i>S. A. Huger</i>
Foochow.....	<i>H. R. Caldwell</i> , <i>Miss B. C. Li</i>
Genesee.....	<i>Mark Kelley</i> , <i>J. A. Morris</i>
Georgia.....	<i>C. W. Olsen</i> , <i>W. A. Parsons</i>
Gulf.....	<i>W. E. Cline</i> , <i>H. H. McCain</i>
Hingham.....	<i>Mrs. E. F. Brewster</i> , <i>D. S. Li</i>
Holston.....	<i>B. M. Martin</i> , <i>S. H. Thompson</i>

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Idaho.....	J. D. Gillilan, R. S. Madden
Illinois.....	J. F. Loar, Robert Stephens
Indiana.....	C. H. Badger, J. W. Duncan
Iowa.....	S. A. Power, U. S. Smith
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	J. R. Madison, Miss Viola Troutman
Kentucky.....	F. L. Creech, Harold Means
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington.....	E. L. Gilliam, W. J. Langston
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Seales
Little Rock.....	J. M. Cox, Mrs. A. C. Freeman
Louisiana.....	W. S. Chinn, F. B. Smith
Maine.....	D. S. Evans, J. M. Frost
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	E. A. Armstrong, W. P. Harvey
Minnesota.....	H. C. Beise, G. A. Cahoon
Mississippi.....	E. L. Gordon, William McMorris
Missouri.....	J. L. Beaglier, W. F. Burris
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	N. A. Martin, G. E. Tobey
New England.....	L. J. Biney, C. O. Dorchester
New England Southern.....	H. L. Chipman, A. J. Coultas
New Hampshire.....	W. S. Dillon, E. C. Strout
New Jersey.....	John Handley, C. C. Read
New York.....	G. F. Secor, R. E. Wilson
New York East.....	T. S. Henderson, E. M. Travis
Newark.....	H. K. Carroll, R. B. Urmey
North Carolina.....	R. E. Jones, J. A. McKee
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	S. A. Danford, J. P. Jackson
North Germany.....	Bernard Keip, L. F. Reiher
North India.....	J. R. Chitambar, N. K. Mukerjee
North Indiana.....	C. W. Smith, Everett Warner
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	C. N. Dawson, G. H. Gray
North Ohio.....	F. I. Johnson, E. L. Young
North German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern New York.....	E. H. Marshall, C. C. Townsend
Northern Minnesota.....	M. P. Burns, J. S. Ulland
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	T. S. Donohugh, L. B. Lyall
Northwest Indiana.....	W. F. Hovis, G. B. King
Northwest Iowa.....	J. G. Shumaker, Robert Smylie
Northwest Kansas.....	W. A. Matson, J. W. Snapp
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	W. A. Morrison, L. C. Sparks
Oklahoma.....	G. W. Ferguson, C. R. Robinson
Oregon.....	A. M. Smith, Benjamin Young
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	W. H. G. Gould, G. W. Henson
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	J. W. Cary, C. E. Towner
Puget Sound.....	F. C. Harper, J. P. Marlatt
Rock River.....	H. V. Holt, J. B. Mechem
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	James D. Bufton, William F. Jones
Saint Louis German.....	C. J. Knipmeyer, Frederick Munz
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	E. B. Burroughs, I. S. Leevy
South Germany.....	H. R. Moeller, Oswald Storch
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	O. C. Payne, Bascom Robbins

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Southern California.....	<i>A. M. Drew, M. S. Hughes</i>
Southern German.....	<i>J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers</i>
Southern Illinois.....	<i>S. E. Harwood, J. A. Taylor</i>
Southwest Kansas.....	<i>Bert DuBois, D. M. Yetter</i>
Sweden.....	<i>Jens Perhsson, K. A. Wik</i>
Switzerland.....	<i>L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob</i>
Tennessee.....	<i>T. W. Johnson, J. A. McMillan</i>
Texas.....	<i>K. W. McMillan, H. B. Pemberton</i>
Troy.....	<i>B. R. Carey, M. B. Pratt</i>
Upper Iowa.....	<i>A. E. Bennett, T. E. Fleming</i>
Upper Mississippi.....	<i>C. W. Butler, E. H. McKissack</i>
Vermont.....	<i>W. B. Locklin, William Shaw</i>
Washington.....	<i>I. G. Penn, W. C. Thompson</i>
West German.....	<i>O. E. Kriege, C. H. Pfeiffer</i>
West Nebraska.....	<i>E. A. Cook, J. W. Morris</i>
West Texas.....	<i>R. S. Lovinggood, Harry Swann</i>
West Virginia.....	<i>L. C. Anderson, S. J. Miller</i>
West Wisconsin.....	<i>O. B. Gibson, J. W. Irish</i>
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	<i>Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede</i>
Western Swedish.....	<i>E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg</i>
Wilmington.....	<i>J. C. Coley, R. K. Stephenson</i>
Wisconsin.....	<i>C. D. Thompson, J. H. Tippet</i>
Wyoming.....	<i>H. C. McDermot, H. C. Perkins</i>

XVII. STANDING COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

H. L. JACOBS, *Chairman*; G. T. NOTSON, *Secretary*

(NAMES OF LAY DELEGATES INVARIABLY PRINTED IN ITALICS)

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Alabama.....	<i>J. R. Brasher, A. D. Peck</i>
Arkansas.....	<i>Thomas Mason, J. H. Shook</i>
Atlanta.....	<i>C. L. Johnson, A. M. Wilkins</i>
Austin.....	<i>J. F. Boeye, Frank Jensen</i>
Baltimore.....	<i>J. S. Neal, J. W. Young</i>
Bengal.....	<i>B. R. Barber, G. S. Henderson</i>
Blue Ridge.....	<i>R. C. Kennedy, J. F. Matney</i>
Bombay.....	<i>L. E. Linzell, William Mathie</i>
California.....	<i>G. D. Kellogg, G. W. White</i>
California German.....	<i>F. M. Reiche, Otto Wilke</i>
Central Alabama.....	<i>E. M. Jones, S. E. Moses</i>
Central China.....	<i>R. C. Beebe</i>
Central German.....	<i>John Schneider, Charles Treuschel</i>
Central Illinois.....	<i>Joe Bell, S. L. McCrory</i>
Central Missouri.....	<i>L. M. Clark, R. E. Gillum</i>
Central New York.....	<i>E. W. Ferguson, G. E. Hutchings</i>
Central Ohio.....	<i>A. E. Smith, G. E. Whitney</i>
Central Pennsylvania.....	<i>H. E. Buckingham, H. L. Jacobs</i>
Central Swedish.....	<i>K. H. Elmstrom, W. F. Liedblad</i>
Central Tennessee.....	<i>J. L. Dann, Virgil Pafford</i>
Chicago German.....	<i>W. E. Bletsch, H. C. Loeppert</i>
Chile.....	<i>Mrs. I. T. Arms, William F. Rice</i>
Cincinnati.....	<i>C. L. Swain, C. M. Van Pelt</i>
Colorado.....	<i>H. O. Smith, C. B. Wilcox</i>
Columbia River.....	<i>R. L. Brainard, Robert Warner</i>
Dakota.....	<i>G. T. Notson, R. S. Vessey</i>
Delaware.....	<i>S. S. Jolly, H. S. Wilson</i>
Denmark.....	<i>L. C. Larsen, C. C. Thaarup</i>
Des Moines.....	<i>A. H. Collins, C. J. Burdette</i>
Detroit.....	<i>A. B. Leonard, R. S. Quayle</i>
East German.....	<i>H. H. Heck, J. J. Faupel</i>
East Maine.....	<i>H. B. Haskell, L. S. Robinson</i>
East Ohio.....	<i>J. O. Pew, N. W. Stroup</i>
East Tennessee.....	<i>J. S. Hill, C. J. Small</i>
Eastern Swedish.....	<i>J. E. Jacobson, Benedict Nilsson</i>
Eastern South America.....	<i>S. P. Craver, Justo Cubilo</i>

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Erie.....	Austin Blakeslee, T. R. Thoburn
Finland.....	B. A. Ahlback, G. A. Simons
Florida.....	J. F. Elliott, J. W. Smith
Foochow.....	J. E. Skinner, D. G. Uong
Genesee.....	D. N. Calkins, M. R. Webster
Georgia.....	C. W. Olson, A. W. Parsons
Gulf.....	W. E. Cline, H. H. McCain
Hinghwa.....	Mrs. E. F. Brewster, D. S. Li
Holston.....	B. M. Martin, S. H. Parham
Idaho.....	A. E. Eaton, J. D. Gillilan
Illinois.....	D. S. Shellabarger, Robert Stephens
Indiana.....	J. W. Emison, E. R. Zaring
Iowa.....	H. M. Havner, H. M. Smith
Italy.....	Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi
Kansas.....	G. W. Hamme, Edwin Locke
Kentucky.....	F. W. Harrop, R. T. Miller
Korea.....	W. A. Noble, S. M. Rhee
Lexington.....	R. B. Scott, D. E. Skelton
Liberia.....	B. J. K. Anderson, J. H. Reed
Lincoln.....	D. G. Franklin, A. J. Scales
Little Rock.....	Nathaniel Darby, W. R. R. Duncan
Louisiana.....	W. S. Chinn, F. B. Smith
Maine.....	Harry Cochrane, D. B. Holt
Malaysia.....	J. R. Denyes, John Polglase
Mexico.....	J. W. Butler, Miss C. M. Purdy
Michigan.....	A. B. Knapp, D. C. Riehl
Minnesota.....	F. J. Clemans, F. B. Cowgill
Mississippi.....	M. C. Collins, J. M. Shumpert
Missouri.....	J. S. Beaghtler, W. B. Christie
Montana.....	J. A. Metcalf, E. L. Mills
Nebraska.....	C. M. Shepherd, G. M. Spurlock
New England.....	F. D. Howard, A. P. Sharp
New England Southern.....	J. H. Newland, F. F. Patten
New Hampshire.....	Edgar Blake, W. J. Flather
New Jersey.....	A. D. Smith, M. E. Snyder
New York.....	Herbert Carl, E. S. Tipple
New York East.....	E. G. Richardson, S. R. Smith
Newark.....	W. H. Morgan, J. W. Pearsall
North Carolina.....	J. A. McRae, J. P. Morris
North China.....	T. H. Ch'en, W. T. Hobart
North Dakota.....	J. G. Moore, C. A. Pollock
North Germany.....	Ernst Furrer, P. G. Junker
North India.....	Mrs. J. M. Dease, J. W. Robinson
North Indiana.....	M. S. Marble, A. B. Cline
North Montana.....	C. I. O'Neill, W. W. Van Orsdel
North Nebraska.....	John Dale, William Esplin
North Ohio.....	G. A. Reeder, E. L. Young
Northern German.....	C. F. Blume, Frederick Peik
Northern Minnesota.....	J. B. Hingley, J. S. Ulland
Northern New York.....	S. J. Greenfield, H. D. Reed
Northern Swedish.....	J. A. Anderson, C. J. Stone
Northwest German.....	L. J. Brenner, George Witter
Northwest India.....	F. S. Donohugh, A. M. Shaw
Northwest Indiana.....	Marvin Campbell, H. A. Gobin
Northwest Iowa.....	J. L. Gillies, O. P. Miller
Northwest Kansas.....	Harry Gray, M. F. Lewis
Northwest Nebraska.....	A. R. Julian, S. K. Warrick
Norway.....	Harold Christensen, Johan Thorkildsen
Norwegian and Danish.....	J. J. Moe, N. E. Simonsen
Ohio.....	J. C. Arbuckle, S. W. Dunlap
Oklahoma.....	W. A. Cook, C. R. Robinson
Oregon.....	A. A. Lee, James Moore
Pacific German.....	H. F. Lange, Louis Schumacher
Philadelphia.....	E. E. Burriss, John Walton
Philippine Islands.....	Mariano Cunanan, Harry Farmer
Pittsburgh.....	W. F. Conner, N. H. Humphreys
Puget Sound.....	E. L. Blaine, J. P. Marlatt

CONFERENCE

DELEGATES

Rock River.....	A. C. Fassett, R. H. Pooley
Saint Johns River.....	R. A. Carnine, C. W. Kinne
Saint Louis.....	S. B. Campbell, J. H. Lucas
Saint Louis German.....	Charles Hertel, F. L. Mahle
Savannah.....	F. R. Bridges, S. A. Hull
South Carolina.....	E. B. Burroughs, E. J. Sawyer
South Germany.....	E. G. Bek, Emil Luering
South India.....	A. H. Baker, Miss Catherine Wood
South Kansas.....	John Maclean, J. L. Taylor
Southern California.....	J. B. Greene, Stephen Townsend
Southern German.....	J. B. Meyers, W. A. Moers
Southern Illinois.....	J. M. Mitchell, S. A. D. Rogers
Sweden.....	H. A. Palmquist, K. A. Wik
Southwest Kansas.....	F. E. Mossman, Mrs. A. T. Shamleffer
Switzerland.....	L. A. Grob, R. E. Grob
Tennessee.....	W. D. Hawkins, H. W. Key
Texas.....	J. M. Johnson, T. W. Sparks
Troy.....	W. H. Hughes, Charles McKernon
Upper Iowa.....	E. J. Lockwood, T. J. B. Robinson
Upper Mississippi.....	N. R. Clay, J. T. Strong
Vermont.....	W. B. Locklin, William Shaw
Washington.....	I. G. Penn, W. C. Thompson
West German.....	D. L. Katterjohn, D. W. Smith
West Nebraska.....	W. R. Akers, Allan Chamberlain
West Texas.....	R. S. Lovinggood, L. H. Richardson
West Virginia.....	I. E. Robinson, G. D. Smith
West Wisconsin.....	F. W. Harris, A. P. Nelson
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	Robert Nordtome, O. O. Twede
Western Swedish.....	E. S. Johnson, Leonard Stromberg
Wilmington.....	J. W. Coley, R. K. Stephenson
Wisconsin.....	Samuel Plantz, E. S. Smith
Wyoming.....	E. G. Nolan, O. L. Severson

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F. D. LEETE, *Chairman*

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- I. Dillon Bronson, New England; *W. B. Locklin*, Vermont.
- II. E. G. Richardson, New York East; *J. W. Pearsall*, Newark.
- III. J. L. Sooy, Genesee; *C. W. Laycock*, Wyoming.
- IV. G. H. Bickley, Philadelphia; *T. H. Murray*, Central Pennsylvania.
- V. H. C. Jameson, Cincinnati; *W. B. Anderson*, Ohio.
- VI. H. H. McCain, Gulf; *I. G. Penn*, Washington.
- VII. R. E. Gillum, Central Missouri; *R. S. Lovinggood*, West Texas.
- VIII. John MacLean, South Kansas; *J. N. Lucas*, Saint Louis.
- IX. O. W. Fifer, Des Moines; *G. M. Spurlock*, Nebraska.
- X. W. J. Davidson, Illinois; *Perley Lowe*, Rock River.
- XI. Somerville Light, North Indiana; *W. C. Van Arsdell*, Indiana.
- XII. F. D. Leete, Detroit; *R. S. Vessey*, Dakota.
- XIII. W. A. Moers, Southern German; *John Schneider*, Central German.
- XIV. Alfred Inwood, Southern California; *W. L. Hartman*, Colorado.
- XV. Benjamin Young, Oregon; *F. C. Harper*, Puget Sound.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERATION

JOHN F. GOUCHER, *Chairman*; W. F. CONNER, *Secretary*; E. O. Buxton, *Assistant Secretary*.

DISTRICT

- I. D. B. Holt, Maine.
- II. *H. L. Quick*, New York East.
- III. E. M. Mills, Central New York.
- IV. *Summerfield Baldwin*, Baltimore.
- V. *E. O. Buxton*, East Ohio.
- VI. *C. W. Olson*, Georgia.
- VII. B. M. Hubbard, Louisiana.
- VIII. *F. W. Green*, Oklahoma.
- IX. D. A. McBurney, Northwest Iowa.
- X. *W. A. Rankin*, Central Illinois.
- XI. *W. P. French*, Michigan.
- XII. *J. S. Ulland*, Northern Minnesota.
- XIII. H. C. Loeppert, Chicago German.
- XIV. *D. C. Crummey*, Colorado.
- XV. G. A. Landen, Puget Sound.

AT LARGE

J. F. Goucher, Baltimore; G. A. Reeder, North Ohio; C. R. Havighurst, Central Ohio; W. F. Conner, Pittsburgh; J. W. Van Cleve,

Illinois; *J. A. Patten*, Holston; *R. T. Miller*, Kentucky; *Henry Wade Rogers*, New York East; *John Dale*, North Nebraska; *Samuel Dickie*, Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON EVANGELISM

DISTRICT

- I. *C. O. Dorchester*, New England.
- II. *T. S. Henderson*, New York East.
- III. *C. E. Welch*, Erie.
- IV. *B. C. Conner*, Central Pennsylvania.
- V. *N. W. Stroup*, East Ohio.
- VI. *J. F. Boeye*, Austin.
- VII. *N. R. Clay*, Upper Mississippi.
- VIII. *J. L. Taylor*, South Kansas.
- IX. *H. E. Hopper*, Des Moines.
- X. *Robert Stephens*, Illinois.
- XI. *B. F. Adams*, Indiana.
- XII. *Samuel Plantz*, Wisconsin.
- XIII. *D. W. Smith*, West German.
- XIV. *C. B. Wilcox*, Colorado.
- XV. *J. P. Marlatt*, Puget Sound.

COMMITTEE ON METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

DISTRICT

- I. *L. A. Nies*, New England.
- II. *E. M. Travis*, New York East.
- III. *F. T. Keeney*, Central New York.
- IV. *Robert Watt*, Wilmington.
- V. *Herbert Scott*, Ohio.
- VI. *S. H. Thompson*, Holston.
- VII. *W. R. R. Duncan*, Little Rock.
- VIII. *Alfred Matthews*, Saint Louis.
- IX. *E. W. McDade*, Des Moines.
- X. *G. W. Dixon*, Rock River.
- XI. *W. E. Carpenter*, Northwest Indiana.
- XII. *S. E. Morris*, Dakota.
- XIII. *E. G. Bek*, South Germany.
- XIV. *S. D. Hutsinpillar*, California.
- XV. *E. L. Blaine*, Puget Sound.

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

DISTRICT

- I. *E. C. Strout*, New Hampshire.
- II. *J. E. Leaycraft*, New York.
- III. *G. W. Fenton*, Northern New York.
- IV. *F. B. Trotter*, West Virginia.
- V. *J. A. Leonard*, North Ohio.

DISTRICT

- VI. *A. D. Peck*, Alabama.
- VII. *E. M. Jones*, Central Alabama.
- VIII. *J. A. Stavelly*, Kansas.
- IX. *S. K. Warrick*, Northwest Nebraska.
- X. *J. A. Anderson*, Rock River.
- XI. *C. C. Cissell*, North Indiana.
- XII. *B. F. Nelson*, Northern Minnesota.
- XIII. *Bernard Keip*, North Germany.
- XIV. *W. F. Rice*, Chile.
- XV. *W. H. W. Rees*, Puget Sound.

COMMITTEE ON CITY EVANGELIZATION

DISTRICT

- I. *J. W. Hatch*, East Maine.
- II. *Allan MacRossie*, New York.
- III. *G. W. Fenton*, Northern New York.
- IV. *H. G. Samson*, Pittsburgh.
- V. *F. A. Arter*, East Ohio.
- VI. *C. A. Tindley*, Delaware.
- VII. *F. B. Smith*, Louisiana.
- VIII. *F. E. Mossman*, Southwest Kansas.
- IX. *N. A. Martin*, Nebraska.
- X. *James Rowe*, Rock River.
- XI. *C. H. Badger*, Indiana.
- XII. *F. J. Clemans*, Minnesota.
- XIII. *R. E. Grob*, Switzerland.
- XIV. *F. M. Larkin*, Southern California.
- XV. *G. W. Barnes*, Idaho.

COMMITTEE ON RULES OF ORDER

- J. M. Buckley*, New York East.
- C. M. Stuart*, Rock River.
- H. L. Jacobs*, Central Pennsylvania.
- J. Frank Hanly*, Indiana.
- J. A. Patten*, Holston.

COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL DELEGATES AND COURTESIES

- G. P. Eckman*, New York.
- F. J. McConnell*, Indiana.
- E. A. Schell*, Iowa.
- T. H. Anderson*, Baltimore.
- I. G. Penn*, Washington.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS AND COURTESIES

- Henry Wade Rogers*, New York East.
- Walling Clark*, Italy.
- E. S. Ninde*, New England Southern.
- Andrew Gillies*, Northern Minnesota.
- Marvin Campbell*, Northwest Indiana.

TELLERS

FIRST GROUP OF TELLERS

DISTRICT

- I. *R. B. Carey*, Troy.
 - II. *Alfred Wagg*, New Jersey.
 - III. *F. H. Coman*, Genesee.
 - IV. *E. C. Griffiths*, Philadelphia; *G. W. Henson*, Philadelphia.
 - V. *Harold Means*, Kentucky.
 - VI. *A. J. Oliver*, Washington.
 - VII. *D. E. Skelton*, Lexington.
 - VIII. *Thomas Mason*, Arkansas.
 - IX. *J. J. Clarke*, Upper Iowa; *D. A. McBurney*, Northwest Iowa.
 - X. *K. H. Elmstrom*, Central Swedish.
 - XI. *W. P. Harvey*, Michigan.
 - XII. *A. L. Moore*, Detroit.
 - XIII. *H. F. Lange*, Pacific German.
 - XIV. *G. D. Kellogg*, California.
 - XV. *A. A. Lee*, Oregon.
- At large—*John H. Coleman*, Troy.

SECOND GROUP OF TELLERS

DISTRICT

- I. *A. J. Coultas*, New England Southern.
 - II. *Harold Christiansen*, Norway; *A. S. Kavanagh*, New York East.
 - III. *S. J. Greenfield*, Northern New York; *J. M. Bulwinkle*, New York East.
 - IV. *G. P. Jones*, Wilmington; *J. W. Coley*, Wilmington.
 - V. *I. D. Jones*, Cincinnati; *J. R. Gettys*, Nebraska.
 - VI. *H. H. McCain*, Gulf.
 - VII. *K. W. McMillan*, Texas.
 - VIII. *W. A. Matson*, Northwest Kansas.
 - IX. *T. H. Simmons*, Upper Iowa.
 - X. *S. L. McCrory*, Central Illinois; *Walter Wyatt*, Central Illinois.
 - XI. *C. W. Smith*, North Indiana.
 - XII. *F. C. Jackson*, West Wisconsin.
 - XIII. *E. H. Ludwig*, Chicago German; *Elias Roser*, Central German.
 - XIV. *T. P. Barber*, Colorado.
 - XV. *Walton Skipworth*, Columbia River.
- At large—*John J. Hill*, Pittsburgh.

THIRD GROUP OF TELLERS

DISTRICT

- I. *J. E. Jacobsen*, Eastern Swedish.
- II. *John Krantz*, Newark.

DISTRICT

- III. O. L. Severson, Wyoming.
 - IV. C. W. *Flesher*, West Virginia.
 - V. A. E. Smith, Central Ohio; *Wesley Montgomery*, Ohio.
 - VI. J. F. Boeye, Austin.
 - VII. J. M. Cox, Little Rock.
 - VIII. W. F. Burris, Missouri.
 - IX. G. E. *Tobey*, Nebraska.
 - X. *James L. Loar*, Illinois; J. S. Cummins, Southern Illinois.
 - XI. W. H. *Charles*, North Indiana; W. P. French, Michigan.
 - XII. C. B. Allen, Detroit; R. S. *Campbell*, Detroit.
 - XIII. D. L. *Katterjohn*, West German; *George Witter*, Northwest German.
 - XIV. F. M. Larkin, Southern California.
 - XV. J. W. Robinson, North India.
- At large—H. V. Holt and James Rowe, Rock River.

FOURTH GROUP OF TELLERS

DISTRICT

- I. H. B. Haskell, East Maine.
 - II. G. A. Simons, Finland.
 - III. G. L. *Peck*, Wyoming; W. G. Atwell, Northern New York.
 - IV. N. H. *Humphreys*, Pittsburgh; E. M. Stevens, Central Pennsylvania.
 - V. A. E. Smith, Central Ohio; L. C. Sparks, Ohio.
 - VI. C. A. Tindley, Delaware.
 - VII. William McMorris, Mississippi.
 - VIII. J. W. Morris, West Nebraska.
 - IX. *Charles Beacham*, Northwest Iowa; Louis Schumacher, Pacific German.
 - X. C. A. Beckett, Southern Illinois.
 - XI. D. C. Riehl, Michigan; W. G. Clinton, Indiana.
 - XII. F. J. *Clemans*, Minnesota; L. D. *Harkins*, Minnesota.
 - XIII. *Charles Hertel*, Saint Louis German; F. L. Mahle, Saint Louis German.
 - XIV. *George Hetherington*, Colorado; R. A. Chase, Colorado; W. H. *Conklin*, Colorado.
 - XV. R. S. *Madden*, Idaho; T. S. Donohugh, Northwest India.
- At large—W. W. Van Orsdel, North Montana.

FIFTH GROUP OF TELLERS

DISTRICT

- I. L. V. *Bailey*, New England.
- II. W. B. *Child*, New Jersey.
- III. *Austin Blakeslee*, Erie.
- IV. J. W. Cary, Pittsburgh.
- V. L. L. Magee, Ohio; I. D. *Jones*, Cincinnati.
- VI. W. C. Thompson, Washington.

DISTRICT

- VII. C. L. Johnson, Atlanta; D. E. Skelton, Lexington.
 - VIII. C. R. Robinson, Oklahoma; Allen Chamberlain, West Nebraska.
 - IX. E. P. George, North Nebraska.
 - X. J. A. Anderson, Northern Swedish.
 - XI. *E. J. Phelps*, Michigan; *W. P. Harvey*, Michigan.
 - XII. S. A. Danford, North Dakota.
 - XIII. Otto Wilke, California German.
 - XIV. H. E. Beeks, California; *G. D. Kellogg*, California.
 - XV. *R. L. Brainard*, Columbia River.
- At large—*H. K. Carroll*, Newark.

SIXTH GROUP OF TELLERS

DISTRICT

- I. *W. B. Lance*, Vermont; *J. W. Emery*, Troy.
 - II. R. E. Wilson, New York.
 - III. *George Thorpe*, Central New York.
 - IV. W. P. Eveland, Central Pennsylvania; G. W. Henson, Philadelphia.
 - V. *John Quinn*, East Ohio.
 - VI. J. W. Moultrie, South Carolina.
 - VII. *J. A. McMillan*, Tennessee; H. W. Key, Tennessee.
 - VIII. W. V. Burns, Southwest Kansas.
 - IX. *J. R. Larson*, Des Moines.
 - X. B. F. Shipp, Illinois.
 - XI. *B. F. Adams*, Indiana.
 - XII. A. J. Benjamin, Wisconsin.
 - XIII. W. A. Moers, Southern German.
 - XIV. W. A. Noble, Korea.
 - XV. *A. M. Smith*, Oregon.
- At large—C. M. Van Pelt, Cincinnati.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

TO REPORT TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1912

COMMISSION ON FEDERATION

Bishops: Walden, Cranston, Wilson.

Ministers: J. F. Goucher, G. A. Reeder, W. W. Evans.

Laymen: R. T. Miller, Hanford Crawford, J. A. Patten.

FEDERATION OF COLORED CHURCHES

Bishop Walden.

Ministers: W. H. Brooks, J. W. E. Bowen, R. E. Gillum.

Laymen: I. G. Penn, R. S. Lovinggood, M. S. Davage.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCES

Bishops: Cranston and Hamilton.

Ministers: E. R. Dille, C. B. Spencer, R. P. Smith (in place of C. W. Wynant, deceased), W. F. Conner, S. J. Greenfield, F. W. Straw, T. E. Fleming, Naphtali Luccock, J. St. Clair Neal.

Laymen: C. W. Fairbanks, G. F. Washburn, H. K. Carroll, J. E. Ingram, John W. Robinson, William Rawlings, J. E. Annis, E. M. Cranston, A. W. Harris (in place of D. D. Thompson, deceased).

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

Bishop Smith.

Ministers: W. W. Evans, R. J. Cooke.

Laymen: R. T. Miller, T. H. Anderson.

EVANGELISM

Bishops: Berry, McDowell, Anderson, Quayle, McIntyre.

Ministers: T. S. Henderson, C. L. Goodell, B. C. Conner, J. P. Brushingham, Robert Stephens, Thomas Nicholson, C. L. Mead, C. F. Reisner, W. F. Sheridan, C. S. Nusbaum.

Laymen: W. P. Hall, D. C. Cook, J. N. Gamble, G. O. Robinson, R. M. Rownd, J. G. Shepherd, J. E. Ingram, J. W. Fisher, L. M. Alexander, D. W. Potter, T. S. Lippy, Hugh Smith, F. W. Tunnell, A. M. Shoyer.

COMMISSION—REDUCTION SIZE OF GENERAL CONFERENCE

Ministers: W. I. Ward, W. L. McDowell, Herbert Welch, G. B. Hines, E. A. White, Q. L. Stromberg, J. W. Jennings, W. C. Evans.

Laymen: F. A. Horne, C. E. Welch, J. M. Mitchell, W. A. Foote, F. H. Thatcher, C. A. J. Walker, R. A. Booth.

COMMISSION—JOINT—AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Bishops: Moore, Berry, Nuelsen, with A. W. Harris, R. F. Raymond, and J. E. Leaycraft, representing the Board of Education; Bishop Cranston, D. H. Carroll, and Franklin Hamilton, representing the Trustees of the American University, and by courtesy, Thomas Nicholson, corresponding secretary of the Board of Education.

1912-1916

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

PUBLISHING AGENTS

Henry C. Jennings, Edwin R. Graham, George P. Mains, Homer Eaton.

EDITORS

ELECTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

William V. Kelley: Methodist Review, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

George P. Eckman: The Christian Advocate, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

John J. McFarland: Sunday School Publications, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

John J. Wallace: Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, 105 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Levi Gilbert: Western Christian Advocate, 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Albert J. Nast: Der Christliche Apologete, 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. J. Bucher: Haus und Herd, 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. Robb Zaring: Northwestern Christian Advocate, 14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Claudius B. Spencer: Central Christian Advocate, 1121 McGee Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Robert E. Jones: Southwestern Christian Advocate, 631 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Robert H. Hughes: Pacific Christian Advocate, Portland, Oregon.

Dan B. Brummitt: The Epworth Herald, 14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Freeman D. Bovard: California Christian Advocate, 5 City Hall Avenue, San Francisco, California.

John J. Manker: Methodist Advocate-Journal, Athens, Tennessee.

ELECTED BY THE BOOK COMMITTEE

David G. Downey: Book Editor, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York; 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

S. Earl Taylor,	}	Board of Foreign Missions,
William F. Oldham,		150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Frank Mason North,		

Ward Platt,	}	Board of Home Missions and Church Extension,
Charles M. Boswell,		1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Robert Forbes,		

Patrick J. Maveety,	}	Freedmen's Aid Society,
I. Garland Penn,		220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thomas Nicholson:	Board of Education,
	150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

David G. Downey:	Board of Sunday Schools,
	14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Joseph B. Hingley:	Board of Conference Claimants,
	14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Wilbur F. Sheridan: *General Secretary*: Epworth League,
14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

BOOK COMMITTEE

DISTRICT MEMBERS

District	Name	Conference	Term Expires
I.	Silas Peirce.....	New England.....	1916
	59 Commercial Street, Boston, Massachusetts.		
II.	John Handley.....	New Jersey.....	1920
	Ocean Grove, New Jersey.		
III.	J. G. Shepherd.....	Wyoming.....	1916
	892 Linden Street, Scranton, Pennsylvania.		
IV.	W. F. Conner.....	Pittsburgh.....	1920
	233 North Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.		
V.	R. T. Stevenson.....	Northeast Ohio.....	1916
	Delaware, Ohio.		
VI.	J. A. Patten.....	Holston.....	1920
	Chattanooga, Tennessee.		
VII.	M. S. Davage.....	Louisiana.....	1920
	631 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.		
VIII.	Hanford Crawford.....	Saint Louis.....	1916
	4442 Lindell Avenue, Saint Louis, Missouri.		
IX.	H. M. Havner.....	Iowa.....	1920
	Marengo, Iowa.		
X.	Joe Bell.....	Central Illinois.....	1920
	Galesburg, Illinois.		
XI.	C. E. Bacon.....	Indiana.....	1916
	90 Ogden Street, Hammond, Indiana.		
XII.	J. S. Ulland.....	Northern Minnesota.....	1920
	Fergus Falls, Minnesota.		
XIII.	W. E. Bletsch.....	Chicago German.....	1916
	4617 North Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois.		
XIV.	Rolla V. Watt.....	California.....	1920
	122 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California.		
XV.	W. W. Van Dusen.....	Idaho.....	1916
	Boise, Idaho.		

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT NEW YORK

J. W. Pearsall.....	Newark.....	1920
	Ridgewood, New Jersey.	
E. B. Tuttle.....	New York East.....	1920
	494 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.	
J. E. Andrus.....	New York.....	1916
	Yonkers, New York.	
J. E. Holmes.....	New York East.....	1920
	413 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.	
E. S. Tipple.....	New York.....	1916
	Madison, New Jersey.	

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT CINCINNATI

Name	Conference	Term Expires
R. T. Miller	Kentucky	1920
P. O. Box 414, Cincinnati, Ohio.		
E. E. Shipley	Cincinnati	1916
603 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.		
D. R. Anderson	Rock River	1916
504 Sherman Street, Chicago, Illinois.		
C. M. Van Pelt	Cincinnati	1916
Station M, Cincinnati, Ohio.		
Herbert Scott	Ohio	1920
791 Oak Street, Columbus, Ohio.		

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE GENERAL COMMITTEE: FOR THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION, AND THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

"THE GENERAL COMMITTEE"

[One Minister and one Layman nominated by the delegates of each General Conference District, and elected by the General Conference.]

District	Name	Conference
I.	William Shaw	Vermont.
	Montpelier, Vermont.	
	F. D. Howard	New England.
	Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.	
II.	Allan MacRossie	New York.
	548 West 142d Street, New York.	
	S. R. Smith	New York East.
	Freeport, New York.	
III.	Samuel J. Greenfield	Northern New York.
	Utica, New York.	
	T. D. Collins	Erie.
	Nebraska, Pennsylvania.	
IV.	J. G. Wilson	Philadelphia.
	2017 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	
	H. S. Dulaney	Baltimore.
	517 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Maryland.	
V.	J. S. Secrest	Northeast Ohio.
	Coshocton, Ohio.	
	O. F. Hypes	Cincinnati.
	Springfield, Ohio.	
VI.	J. H. Scott	Delaware.
	1310 Parrish Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	
	C. W. Kinne	Saint Johns River.
	Jacksonville, Florida.	
VII.	D. E. Skelton	Lexington.
	742 Barr Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.	
	R. S. Lovinggood	West Texas.
	Austin, Texas.	

District	Name	Conference
VIII.	A. B. Hestwood.....	Southwest Kansas.
	Wichita, Kansas.	
	J. L. Taylor.....	South Kansas.
	Pittsburg, Kansas.	
IX.	J. R. Gettys.....	Nebraska.
	David City, Nebraska.	
	C. R. Benedict.....	Des Moines.
	Shelby, Iowa.	
X.	Robert Stephens.....	Illinois.
	Danville, Illinois.	
	Perley Lowe.....	Rock River.
	1822 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.	
XI.	C. B. Allen.....	Detroit.
	110 Hazelwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.	
	W. E. Carpenter.....	Northwest Indiana.
	Brazil, Indiana.	
XII.	J. G. Moore.....	North Dakota.
	Grand Forks, North Dakota.	
	F. J. Clemans.....	Minnesota.
	New York Life Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota.	
XIII.	Otto Wilke.....	California German.
	167 Wooster Avenue, Pasadena, California.	
	J. S. Schneider.....	Central German.
	106 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio.	
XIV.	D. D. Forsyth.....	Colorado.
	University Park, Colorado.	
	A. J. Wallace.....	Southern California.
	Los Angeles, California.	
XV.	J. P. Marlatt.....	Puget Sound.
	1914 Second Avenue, West, Seattle, Washington.	
	A. M. Smith.....	Oregon.
	1401 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon.	

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Office: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Corresponding Secretaries: S. Earl Taylor, William F. Oldham, Frank Mason North.

Recording Secretary: Stephen O. Benton.

Treasurer: Homer Eaton.

Assistant Treasurer: Henry C. Jennings.

General Secretary Emeritus: Adna B. Leonard.

MANAGERS

The Bishops, *ex officio*

Ministers: J. M. Buckley, H. A. Buttz, J. F. Goucher, Homer Eaton, C. R. Barnes, E. S. Tipple, G. P. Mains, W. V. Kelley, J. L. Hurlbut, G. P. Eckman, B. C. Conner, J. W. Marshall, W. I. Haven,

A. J. Coultas, J. E. Adams, Allan MacRossie, Charles Reuss, Wallace MacMullen, John Krantz, P. M. Watters, E. G. Richardson, J. S. Stone, A. B. Sanford, G. C. Peck, G. W. Izer, H. H. Beattys, G. H. Bickley, Dillon Bronson, W. H. Brooks, F. T. Keeney, W. H. Morgan, E. S. Ninde.

Laymen: G. J. Ferry, G. G. Reynolds, Lemuel Skidmore, E. B. Tuttle, W. H. Falconer, J. M. Cornell, E. L. Dobbins, J. E. Andrus, Summerfield Baldwin, G. C. Batcheller, Willis McDonald, C. E. Welch, Charles Gibson, G. W. F. Swartzell, J. M. Bulwinkle, J. W. Pearsall, John Gribbell, F. A. Horne, J. E. Leaycraft, M. S. Cornell, G. I. Bodine, W. A. Leonard, W. O. Gantz, H. K. Carroll, Charles Mitchell, C. R. Saul, William Rawling, J. R. Joy, J. T. Stone, S. R. Smith.

Honorary Members: J. F. Rusling, R. B. Ward, W. A. Foote, J. A. Huston, H. A. Monroe, J. B. Faulks, L. C. Murdock, J. R. Mott, G. W. Brown, Hanford Crawford, J. H. Welch, A. H. Tuttle, D. G. Downey, A. B. Leonard.

BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

Office: 1026 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Corresponding Secretaries: Ward Platt, Charles M. Boswell, Robert Forbes.

Treasurer: Samuel Shaw.

Recording Secretary: Alpha G. Kynett.

Ministers: Bishop Berry, Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, C. M. Boswell, A. G. Kynett, S. W. Gehrett, J. W. Sayers, J. S. Hughes, J. G. Bickerton, J. G. Wilson, F. P. Parkin, Robert Watt, E. M. Stevens, J. C. Nicholson, R. H. Gilbert, S. M. Morgan, W. L. McDowell, L. C. Murdock, C. A. Tindley, William Powick, S. M. Nichols, J. R. Wright, Henry Mueller, E. E. Burriss, G. W. Henson, G. H. Bickley, E. C. Griffiths, B. H. Hart, J. E. Holmes, Alfred Wagg, M. E. Snyder, C. E. Adamson, J. St. Clair Neal, O. F. Bartholow.

Laymen: Samuel Shaw, S. K. Felton, J. F. Fox, Amos Wakelin, Jefferson Justice, F. W. Tunnell, W. H. Heisler, J. A. Wallace, C. D. Foss, Jr., W. S. Pilling, Edward Perry, W. H. G. Gould, A. M. Schoyer, J. E. Ingram, C. E. Anderson, F. E. Tasker, J. P. Melick, J. A. Affleck, W. O. Hoffecker, William Rawling, Fisher Dalrymple, J. A. White, W. P. Billings, F. J. Lovatt, A. M. Breneman, Alexander Simpson, Jr., T. R. Fort, Jr., J. W. Brown, C. H. Schermerhorn, J. O. Downs, C. P. Repp, B. G. Moore, John MacAdam, H. G. Sampson.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

Office: 220 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretaries: Patrick J. Maveety, I. Garland Penn.

Recording Secretary: D. Lee Aultman.

Treasurer: Henry C. Jennings.

Assistant Treasurer: Homer Eaton.

MANAGERS

Bishops Walden, Anderson, Henderson, Leete, and Thirkield.

Ministers: H. C. Jennings, G. W. Bunton, Levi Gilbert, A. J. Nast, D. L. Aultman, Herbert Scott, E. A. White, Herbert Welch, J. H. Race, H. D. Ketcham, H. C. Weakley, S. J. Miller.

Laymen: H. C. Minnich, O. F. Hypes, J. A. Patten, R. B. McRary, E. P. Marshall, E. R. Graham, L. N. Gatch, E. C. Harley, F. B. Dyer, E. D. Lyon, J. E. Annis, C. F. Coffin.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Office: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Corresponding Secretary: Thomas Nicholson.

Recording Secretary: Ezra S. Tipple.

Treasurer: J. Edgar Leaycraft.

MANAGERS

TERM EXPIRES IN 1916

Bishop McDowell, G. H. Bridgman, H. C. Loeppert, L. D. Baldwin, J. E. Leaycraft, A. L. Johnson, M. W. Dogan, Samuel Dickie, W. C. Evans, H. N. Curtis, W. V. Kelley, W. H. Heisler.

TERM EXPIRES IN 1920

Bishop Anderson, W. F. King, A. W. Harris, Charles Scott, Jr., J. A. Patten, G. D. Selby, G. H. Bradford, Gottlieb Golder, E. L. Mills, C. E. Patterson, J. H. Race, J. W. Pearsall.

TERM EXPIRES IN 1924

Bishop Hughes, E. S. Tipple, R. F. Raymond, M. D. Buell, J. C. Nicholson, C. W. Laycock, G. W. Brown, J. R. Harker, W. A. Rankin, William Halls, Jr., E. L. Blaine, J. M. Bulwinkle.

UNIVERSITY SENATE

At Large, J. R. Day, Syracuse University, *President*

District	Name	Institution
I.	L. H. Murlin	Boston University.
II.	W. A. Shanklin	Wesleyan University.
III.	W. H. Crawford	Allegheny College.
IV.	E. A. Noble	Dickinson College.
V.	Herbert Welch	Ohio Wesleyan University.
VI.	J. H. Race	University of Chattanooga.
VII.	J. M. Cox	Philander Smith College.
VIII.	W. N. Mason	Baker University.
IX.	E. A. Schell	Iowa Wesleyan College.
X.	A. W. Harris	Northwestern University.
XI.	H. A. Gobin	De Pauw University.
XII.	Samuel Plantz	Lawrence College.
XIII.	A. L. Breslich	German Wallace College.
XIV.	G. F. Bovard	University of Southern California.
XV.	Fletcher Homan	Willamette University.

BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Office: 14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Corresponding Secretary: Edgar Blake.

Treasurer: Edwin R. Graham.

MANAGERS

Bishops McDowell, Burt, and Anderson.

Ex Officio: Edgar Blake, Corresponding Secretary; J. T. McFarland, Editor Sunday School Publications.

Advisory Member: A. J. Bucher, Editor German Sunday School Publications.

At Large: F. L. Brown, W. E. Carpenter, E. R. Graham, R. P. Hollett, L. B. Longacre, N. E. Richardson, B. F. Shipp, C. M. Stuart, W. J. Thompson.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

District	Name	District	Name
I.	J. W. Hatch.	VIII.	W. C. Hanson.
II.	H. P. Bennett.	IX.	I. B. Schreckengast.
II.	O. L. Severson.	X.	J. M. Mitchell.
IV.	John Walton.	XI.	Wesley Sears.
V.	C. M. Van Pelt.	XII.	F. M. Rule.
VI.	C. L. Parham.	XIII.	F. T. Enderis.
VII.	A. W. Brazier.	XIV.	F. M. Larkin.
		XV.	Walton Skipworth

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

Office: 14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

President: Bishop McDowell.

Vice-President: Oliver H. Horton.

Corresponding Secretary: Joseph B. Hingeley.

Treasurer: Marvin Campbell.

BOARD

Bishop McDowell.

Ministers: C. W. Baldwin, James Hamilton, Perry Millar, J. A. Mulfinger, J. W. Van Cleve, E. C. E. Dorion, M. S. Marble.

Laymen: J. E. Andrus, Marvin Campbell, O. H. Horton, B. F. Adams, G. Warren Brown, O. P. Miller, J. O. Pew.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Office: 14 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

General Secretary: Wilbur F. Sheridan.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Bishop Bristol, *President*

District	Name	Conference
I.	H. B. Haskell.....	East Maine.
II.	C. A. Titus.....	Newark.
III.	W. E. Brown.....	Central New York.

District	Name	Conference
IV.	J. W. Coley.....	Wilmington.
V.	H. S. Powell.....	North-East Ohio.
VI.	E. J. Sawyer.....	South Carolina.
VII.	K. W. McMillan.....	Texas.
VIII.	Homer Hall.....	Missouri.
IX.	J. L. Gillies.....	Northwest Iowa.
X.	J. M. Mitchell.....	Southern Illinois.
XI.	_____	
XII.	A. P. Nelson.....	West Wisconsin.
XIII.	C. F. Blume.....	Northern German.
XIV.	T. P. Barber.....	Colorado.
XV.	J. A. Martin.....	North Montana.

AT LARGE

E. H. Forkel.....	Rock River.
Carl F. Price.....	New York.
Chesteen Smith.....	North Indiana.

ADVISORY MEMBERS

D. B. Brummitt.....	Rock River.
W. F. Sheridan.....	Saint Louis.
A. J. Bucher.....	Central German.

METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

Office: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

President: F. E. Tasker.

Vice-Presidents: C. F. Reisner, F. M. North, W. A. Shanklin, A. E. Craig,
E. G. Bek.

Acting General Secretary: C. F. Reisner.

Recording Secretary: J. R. Joy.

Treasurer: R. H. Montgomery.

MANAGING BOARD

THE GENERAL OFFICERS

Bishops Nuelsen, Burt, and Leete.

Representatives in Foreign Fields: Bishops Nuelsen and Warne

At Large: H. E. Dingley, D. G. Downey, W. G. Clinton, W. M. Wilson,
G. P. Eckman, H. F. Rall.

REPRESENTING GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

District	Name	Conference
I.	L. A. Nies.....	New England.
II.	H. H. Beattys.....	New York East.
III.	D. L. Tuttle.....	Genesee.
IV.	H. G. Samson.....	Pittsburgh.
V.	Herbert Scott.....	Ohio.
VI.	J. A. Patten.....	Holston.
VII.	M. W. Dogan.....	Texas.
VIII.	Hanford Crawford.....	Saint Louis.
IX.	E. C. Crossett.....	Upper Iowa.

Name	District	Conference
X.	S. J. Herben.....	Rock River.
XI.	C. F. Coffin.....	Indiana.
XII.	Thomas Nicholson.....	Dakota.
XIII.	Gottlieb Golder.....	Central German.
XIV.	F. D. Bovard.....	California.
XV.	R. A. Booth.....	Oregon.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Office: Topeka, Kansas.

General Secretary: Clarence True Wilson.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

President: Bishop Shepard.

Recording Secretary: Edwin Locke.

Treasurer: E. H. Anderson.

Ministers: C. B. Spencer, J. A. Stavely, John MacLean, H. E. Wolfe,
C. M. Shepherd, Edwin Locke.Laymen: Manford Schoonover, E. W. Hoch, A. E. Wilson, J. C. Ruppen-
thal, William H. Anderson, J. M. Miller, L. O. Jones, H. A. Larson,
J. R. Lankard, John Punton, D. M. Rankin, Charles Strader, S. K.
Warrick, E. H. Anderson.

GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD

Bishops Burt, Anderson, and Smith.

At Large: Wallace MacMullen, R. T. Stevenson, J. L. Sooy.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

I. R. F. Lowe.	VIII. J. F. Holden.
II. A. S. Kavanagh.	IX. G. M. Spurlock.
III. Byron Walker.	X. T. P. Frost.
IV. J. W. Cary.	XI. Alonzo B. Leonard.
V. E. O. Crist.	XII. F. B. Cowgill.
VI. S. H. Thompson.	XIII. John Schneider.
VII. J. B. F. Shaw.	XIV. G. W. White.
XV. W. H. W. Rees.	

TRUSTEES OF CHARTERED FUND

Office: 129 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

President: George I. Bodine.

Secretary: Edgar J. Pershing.

Treasurer: Franklin I. Bodine.

Henry Z. Zeigler.

Joseph H. Chubb.

James Long.

Avery D. Harrington.

Henry T. Maris.

TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Office: 222 Fourth Avenue, West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

President: John M. Walden.

Secretary: John Pearson.

Treasurer: Jesse R. Clark.

CLASS 1. TERM EXPIRES IN 1916

Ministers: John M. Walden, David H. Moore, Frank S. Timcher.

Laymen: Robert T. Miller, Jesse R. Clark, Merrill C. Skates.

CLASS 2. TERM EXPIRES IN 1916

Ministers: Frank G. Mitchell, John Pearson, Edward B. Rawls.

Laymen: James N. Gamble, Norman W. Harris, Herbert A. Winans.

GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMISSIONS, 1912-1916

COMMISSION ON FINANCE

Bishops Cranston, Hamilton, and Smith.

Ministers: A. J. Coaltas, E. J. Lockwood, W. A. Layton, D. D. Forsyth,
W. F. Conner, L. C. Murdock.Laymen: E. W. Halford, John Walton, F. C. Evans, Charles Gibson,
W. B. Comfort, Hanford Crawford.

COMMISSION ON FEDERATION

Bishops Walden, Cranston, and Luccock.

Ministers: J. F. Goucher, E. S. Tipple, A. B. Storms.

Laymen: R. T. Miller, J. A. Patten, G. Warren Brown.

COMMISSION ON FEDERATION OF COLORED CHURCHES

Bishops Walden, Henderson, and Thirkield.

Ministers: J. P. Wrsagg, R. E. Jones, R. E. Gilliam.

Laymen: I. G. Penn, E. H. McKissack, L. J. Price.

COMMISSION ON FAITH AND ORDER

Bishops Hamilton, Bashford, and Cooke.

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM

Bishops Berry, Hughes, and Henderson.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

District	Name	District	Name
I.	J. H. Coleman. David Gordon.	VIII.	J. W. Sommerville. S. H. Prather.
II.	C. L. Goodell. Benjamin Moore	IX.	O. W. Filer. B. L. Paine.
III.	F. H. Coman. C. E. Welch.	X.	H. V. Holt. W. A. Rankin.
IV.	J. G. Wilson. I. E. Robinson.	XI.	Sommerville Light. W. A. Foote.
V.	N. W. Stroup. W. O. Allen.	XII.	R. S. Ingraham. C. A. Pollock.
VI.	D. T. Sommerville. C. W. Olson.	XIII.	F. W. Miller. George Boesh.
VII.	N. R. Clay. R. S. Lovinggood.	XIV.	C. E. Locke. W. L. Hartman.
		XV.	Benjamin Yeung, D. H. Cox.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

1908-1912

Missions are included in contiguous districts for representation by the respective district representatives. The figures attached to Conferences and Districts indicate the number of delegates to which they are respectively entitled.

First District.—East Maine, 4; Eastern Swedish, 2; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 4; New England, 12; New England Southern, 8; Troy, 12; Vermont, 4; total, 50.

Second District.—Denmark, 2; Finland, 2; Italy, 2; New Jersey, 10; Newark, 10; New York, 12; New York East, 14; Norway, 2; Sweden, 4; total, 58.

Third District.—Central New York, 10; Erie, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 10; Wyoming, 10; total, 52.

Fourth District.—Baltimore, 10; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburgh, 12; West Virginia, 12; Wilmington, 8; total, 68.

Fifth District.—Central Ohio, 10; Cincinnati, 10; East Ohio, 12; Kentucky, 4; North Ohio, 8; Ohio, 12; total, 56.

Sixth District.—Alabama, 2; Austin, 2; Blue Ridge, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Delaware, 6; East Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Gulf, 2; Holston, 6; Liberia, 2; North Carolina, 4; Saint Johns River, 2; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 6; total, 48.

Seventh District.—Atlanta, 4; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 4; Florida, 4; Lexington, 6; Lincoln, 2; Little Rock, 4; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Savannah, 2; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Upper Mississippi, 6; West Texas, 4; total, 64.

Eighth District.—Arkansas, 2; Kansas, 10; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 6; Oklahoma, 8; Saint Louis, 8; South Kansas, 8; Southwest Kansas, 8; West Nebraska, 4; Western Swedish, 2; total, 62.

Ninth District.—Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 8; Nebraska, 8; North Nebraska, 6; Northwest Iowa, 10; Northwest Nebraska, 2; Upper Iowa, 10; total, 56.

Tenth District.—Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Illinois, 18; Northern Swedish, 2; Rock River, 16; Southern Illinois, 10; total, 58.

Eleventh District.—Indiana, 14; Michigan, 16; North Indiana, 12; Northwest Indiana, 8; total, 50.

Twelfth District.—Dakota, 6; Detroit, 16; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 6; Northern Minnesota, 8; Norwegian and Danish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8; total, 62.

Thirteenth District.—California German, 2; Central German, 6; Chicago German, 4; East German, 2; North Germany, 4; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Pacific German, 2; Saint Louis German, 4; South Germany, 4; Southern German, 2; Switzerland, 2; West German, 4; total, 40.

Fourteenth District.—California, 12; Central China, 1; Chile, 2; Colorado, 8; Eastern South America, 2; Foochow, 4; Hinghwa, 2; Korea, 2; Mexico, 2; North China, 2; Southern California, 12; total, 49.

Fifteenth District.—Bengal, 2; Bombay, 2; Columbia River, 8; Idaho, 4; Malaysia, 2; Montana, 2; North India, 4; North Montana, 2; Northwest India, 4; Oregon, 6; Philippine Islands, 2; Puget Sound, 8; South India, 2; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2; total, 50.

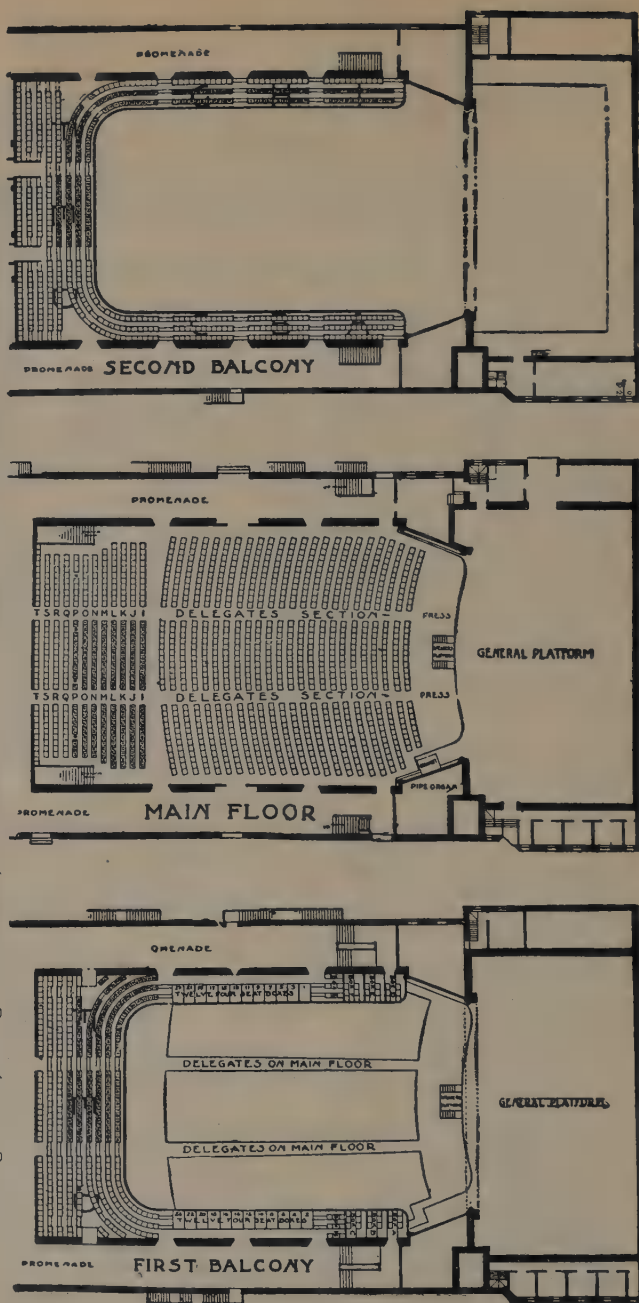
For the purpose of representation the Missions are attached to the several districts as follows: Porto Rico Mission to the Second District. Atlantic Mission Conference to the Fourth District. South Florida Mission to the Seventh District. Black Hills Mission to the Twelfth District. Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico English, New Mexico Spanish, Pacific Chinese, Pacific Japanese, and Utah Missions to the Fourteenth District. Alaska and Wyoming Missions to the Fifteenth District.

PLAN OF SEATING GENERAL CONFERENCE, AUDITORIUM, MINNEAPOLIS

Rows are lettered A to X from front to rear.

Sets are numbered 1 to 36 in each row, from right to left, as you face the audience from the stage.

The right aisle, facing the audience, is between seat 12 and seat 13; the left aisle is between seat 24 and seat 25.



ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1912

AUTHORIZATION

All arrangements for the General Conference of 1912—the selection of location, raising the necessary funds, etc.—are referred, as for the last four quadrenniums, to the Book Committee.—*Journal*.

ASSIGNMENTS OF SEATS

When the delegates to any General Conference shall have been chosen, the Secretaries of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences shall report the number of delegates, ministers and laymen, to the Secretary of the General Conference and at a date within two days of the session of the General Conference a committee, consisting of the Secretary of the General Conference and a representative of the Commission on Entertainment, with a Bishop presiding, shall make the assignment of seats in manner as follows: A plan of the audience room having been constructed, the names of the Annual Conferences shall be placed in a box or other receptacle, and after they have been thoroughly mixed the Secretary of the General Conference shall draw the same. The delegation first drawn shall occupy contiguous seats in the same section, beginning with the row nearest the chair of the presiding officer, and the seats shall be filled by lot in regular order, beginning at the left. Any layman desiring to sit separately from his ministerial delegation shall notify the Secretary of the General Conference within one week of his election.

SEATING OF DELEGATES

Alabama	H29-30
Arkansas	X9-10
Atlanta	T1-4
Austin	L29-30
Baltimore	E25-26; F25-32
Bengal	F7-8
Blue Ridge	T13-14
Bombay	E23-24
California	W25-36
California German	R5-6
Central Alabama	H13-16
Central German	B17-22
Central China	C26
Central Illinois	O7-12; P9-12
Central Missouri	J29-32
Central New York	M19-24; N21-24
Central Ohio	B5-10; C8-11
Central Pennsylvania	W19-24; X19-24
Central Swedish	D13-14
Central Tennessee	U13-14
Chicago German	D1-4

Chile	S13-14
Cincinnati	E31-36; F33-36
Colorado	U33-36; V33-36
Columbia River	G21-24; H21-24
Dakota	S25-26; T25-28
Delaware	T7-12
Denmark	A23-24
Des Moines	K7-12; L7-12
Detroit	G5-12; H5-12
East German	O25-26
East Maine	G1-4
East Ohio	I 1-6; J1-6
East Tennessee	L13-14
Eastern South America	N19-20
Eastern Swedish	S1-2
Erie	Q25-30; R27-30
Finland	H31-32
Florida	S9-12
Foochow	V25-28
Genesee	E13-16; F13-20
Georgia	C24-25
Gulf	X17-18
Hingwa	H1-2
Holston	S3-8
Idaho	X25-28
Illinois	U15-24; V17-24
Indiana	Q5-12; R7-12
Iowa	G17-20; H17-20
Italy	F23-24
Kansas	I 25-30; J25-28
Kentucky	G29-32
Korea	T5-6
Lexington	U1-6
Liberia	T23-24
Lincoln	M13-14
Little Rock	V29-32
Louisiana	O17-20; P17-20
Maine	D25-28
Malaysia	B3-4
Mexico	R25-26
Michigan	K17-24; L17-24
Minnesota	G33-36; H33-36
Mississippi	J15-20
Missouri	E17-22
Montana	N7-8
Nebraska	O21-24; P21-24
New England	M1-6; N1-6
New England Southern	D15-22
New Hampshire	C4-7
New Jersey	I 19-24; J21-24
New York	O31-36; P31-36
New York East	O1-6; P1-8
Newark	M7-12; N9-12
North Carolina	K13-16
North China	J13-14
North Dakota	U27-32
North Germany	I 15-18
North India	A19-22
North Indiana	A25-30; B25-30
North Montana	U25-26
North Nebraska	I 31-36
North Ohio	P13-16; Q13-16
Northern German	G15-16
Northern Minnesota	O27-30; P27-30
Northern New York	S19-22; T19-22
Northern Swedish	B23-24
Northwest German	Z15-16
Northwest India	O13-16

Northwest Indiana	W13-16; X13-16
Northwest Iowa	M27-32; N29-32
Northwest Kansas	W9-12; X11-12
Northwest Nebraska	I 13-14
Norway	H3-4
Norwegian and Danish	P25-26
Ohio	C27-32; B29-34
Oklahoma	E3-6; F3-6
Oregon	E7-12
Pacific German	G13-14
Philadelphia	K29-36; L31-36
Philippine Islands	C-3
Pittsburgh	Q19-24; R19-24
Puget Sound	S15-18; T15-18
Rock River	V1-8; W1-8
Saint Johns River	F21-22
Saint Louis	M33-36; N33-36
Saint Louis German	J33-36
Savannah	S23-24
South Carolina	D5-12
South Germany	H25-28
South India	W17-18
South Kansas	Q17-18; R13-18
Southern California	Q31-36; R31-36
Southern German	A11-12
Southern Illinois	S27-32; T29-32
Southwest Kansas	Q1-4; R1-4
Sweden	E1-2; F1-2
Switzerland	N13-14
Tennessee	G25-28
Texas	C18-23
Troy	B11-16; C12-17
Upper Iowa	U7-12; V9-12
Upper Mississippi	M25-26; N25-28
Vermont	E27-30
Washington	A13-18
West German	F9-12
West Nebraska	B1-2; C1-2
West Texas	V13-16
West Virginia	I7-12; J7-12
West Wisconsin	S33-36; T33-36
Western Norwegian-Danish	L1-2
Western Swedish	D23-24
Wilmington	K25-28; L25-28
Wisconsin	M15-18; N15-18
Wyoming	K1-6; L3-6

SEATING BY ROWS

The rows are lettered from the front "A" to "X." The seats in the rows are numbered from left to right, facing the platform. The aisles come between seats 12 and 13, and seats 24 and 25. All the rows, except the first four and the last, have thirty-six seats.

Row A—1-12, Southern German; 13-18, Washington; 19-22, North India; 23-24, Denmark; 25-30, North Indiana.

Row B—1-2, West Nebraska; 3-4, Malaysia; 5-10, Central Ohio; 11-16, Troy; 17-22, Central German; 23-24 Northern Swedish; 25-30, North Indiana.

Row C—1-2, West Nebraska; 3, Philippine Islands; 4-7, New Hampshire; 8-11, Central Ohio; 12-17, Troy; 18-23, Texas; 24-25, Georgia; 26, Central China; 27-32, Ohio.

Row D—1-4, Chicago German; 5-12, South Carolina; 13-14, Central Swedish; 15-22, New England Southern; 23-24, Western Swedish; 25-28, Maine; 29-34, Ohio.

Row E—1-2, Sweden; 3-6 Oklahoma; 7-12, Oregon; 13-16, Genesee; 17-22, Missouri; 23-24, Bombay; 25-26, Baltimore; 27-30, Vermont; 31-36, Cincinnati.

- Row F—1-2, Sweden; 3-6, Oklahoma; 7-12, Oregon; 13-16, Genesee; 13-20, Genesee; 21-22, Saint Johns River; 23-24, Italy; 25-32, Baltimore; 33-36, Cincinnati.
- Row G—1-4, East Maine; 5-12, Detroit; 13-14, Pacific German; 15-16, Northern German; 17-20, Iowa; 21-24, Columbia River; 25-28, Tennessee; 29-32, Kentucky; 33-36, Minnesota.
- Row H—1-2, Hinghwa; 2-4, Norway; 5-12, Detroit; 13-16, Central Alabama; 17-20, Iowa; 21-24, Columbia River; 25-28, South Germany; 29-30, Alabama; 31-32, Finland; 33-36, Minnesota.
- Row I—1-6, East Ohio; 7-12, West Virginia; 13-14, Northwest Nebraska; 15-18, North Germany; 19-24, New Jersey; 25-30, Kansas; 31-36, North Nebraska.
- Row J—1-6, East Ohio; 7-12, West Virginia; 13-14, North China; 15-20, Mississippi; 21-24, New Jersey; 25-28, Kansas; 29-32, Central Missouri; 33-36, Saint Louis German.
- Row K—1-6, Wyoming; 7-12, Des Moines; 13-16, North Carolina; 17-24, Michigan; 25-28, Wilmington; 29-36, Philadelphia.
- Row L—1-2, Western Norwegian-Danish; 3-6, Wyoming; 7-12, Des Moines; 13-14, East Tennessee; 15-16, Northwest German; 17-24, Michigan; 25-28, Wilmington; 29-30, Austin; 31-36, Philadelphia.
- Row M—1-6, New England; 7-12, Newark; 13-14, Lincoln; 15-18, Wisconsin; 19-24, Central New York; 25-26; Upper Mississippi; 27-32, Northwest Iowa; 33-36, Saint Louis.
- Row N—1-6, New England; 7-8, Montana; 9-12, Newark; 13-14, Switzerland; 15-18, Wisconsin; 19-20, Eastern South America; 21-24, Central New York; 25-28, Upper Mississippi; 29-32, Northwest Iowa; 33-36, Saint Louis.
- Row O—1-6, New York East; 7-12, Central Illinois; 13-16, Northwest India; 17-20, Louisiana; 21-24, Nebraska; 25-26, East German; 27-30, Northern Minnesota; 31-36, New York.
- Row P—1-8, New York East; 9-12, Central Illinois; 13-16, North Ohio; 17-20, Louisiana; 21-24, Nebraska; 25-26, Norwegian and Danish; 27-30, Northern Minnesota; 31-36, New York.
- Row Q—1-4, Southwest Kansas; 5-12, Indiana; 13-16, North Ohio; 17-18, South Kansas; 19-24, Pittsburgh; 25-30, Erie; 31-36, Southern California.
- Row R—1-4, Southwest Kansas; 5-6, California German; 7-12, Indiana; 13-18, South Kansas; 19-24, Pittsburgh; 25-26, Mexico; 27-30, Erie; 31-36, Southern California.
- Row S—1-2, Eastern Swedish; 3-8, Holston; 9-12, Florida; 13-14, Chile; 15-18, Puget Sound; 19-22, Northern New York; 23-24, Savannah; 25-26, Dakota; 27-32, Southern Illinois; 33-36, West Wisconsin.
- Row T—1-4, Atlanta; 5-6, Korea; 7-12, Delaware; 13-14, Blue Ridge; 15-18, Puget Sound; 19-22, Northern New York; 23-24, Liberia; 25-28, Dakota; 29-32, Southern Illinois; 33-36 West Wisconsin.
- Row U—1-6, Lexington; 7-12, Upper Iowa; 13-14, Central Tennessee; 15-24, Illinois; 25-26, North Montana; 27-32, North Dakota; 33-36, Colorado.
- Row V—1-8, Rock River; 9-12, Upper Iowa; 13-16, West Texas; 17-24, Illinois; 25-28, Foochow; 29-32, Little Rock; 33-36, Colorado.
- Row W—1-8, Rock River; 9-12, Northwest Kansas; 13-16, Northwest Indiana; 17-18, South India; 19-24, Central Pennsylvania; 25-36, California.
- Row X—1-10, Arkansas; 11-12, Northwest Kansas; 13-16, Northwest Indiana; 17-18, Gulf; 19-24, Central Pennsylvania; 25-28, Idaho.

RULES OF ORDER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION

RULE 1. Organization. When a General Conference shall have been convened in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, after the Devotional Services and the calling of the roll, if a quorum is present, it shall proceed to organization by the election of a Secretary, by ballot if there be more than one nomination, otherwise by acclamation; electing also such Assistant Secretaries, upon nomination of the Secretary, as it may deem necessary.

TIME OF MEETING, RECESS, AND ADJOURNMENT

RULE 2. After the opening session the General Conference shall meet at 8:30 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 12:30 o'clock P. M.; but the General Conference, at its discretion, may alter the time of meeting and may adjourn and fix the time to which it shall adjourn. A recess of ten minutes shall be taken at 10:30 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered.

THE PRESIDENT

RULE 3. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the General Conference stood adjourned, and cause the session to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer. On the appearance of a quorum he shall have the Journal of the preceding session read and approved, and see that the business of the Conference proceed regularly, according to the Rules of Order and such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the General Conference.

RULE 4. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Conference. In case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the President may state the grounds of his decision, and the appellant may state the grounds of his appeal.

RULE 5. The President shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise especially ordered by the Conference.

RULE 6. On assigning the floor to a member the President shall distinctly announce the name of the delegate and of the Annual Conference which he represents.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

RULE 7. The regular order of business shall be:

I. DEVOTIONAL SERVICES.

II. READING OF THE JOURNAL of the preceding session, and action thereon.

III. CALL OF CONFERENCES in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business, *for immediate passage.*

(1) When a proposition has been presented under the Call of Conferences, and before the person who introduced the proposition shall speak, the Question of Consideration may be raised by a member saying:

“Mr. President, on that I raise the Question of Consideration.”

The Question of Consideration shall then be put without debate, and if there is a two-thirds vote against consideration, the proposition shall not be entertained; but if consideration be not denied the person introducing the proposition may speak to it if it be seconded.

(2) After the person introducing the proposition has spoken, a motion to refer, if made, shall be decided without debate; or a motion to defer consideration and print in the *Daily Advocate*, if sustained by one hundred and fifty members, shall prevail without debate; in which case the proposition shall be given precedence under the next Call of Conferences: at which time also it shall be subject to the question of consideration or the motion of reference the same as when originally introduced: provided, however, that a proposition which has been refused consideration shall not be printed in the *Daily Advocate* or the General Conference Journal.

IV. CALL OF STANDING COMMITTEES for Reports.

V. CALL OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES for Reports.

VI. CALL FOR MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

These CALLS shall be made in the order herein given, and shall be severally completed before the introduction of other business, except by a formal suspension of the Rules. They shall be repeated, in the same order, until dispensed with by a formal vote.

RULE 8. No member shall absent himself from the sessions of the General Conference without leave, unless he be unable to attend.

DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS

RULE 9. When a member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the General Conference, he shall rise and respectfully address the President, but shall not proceed until recognized by him. The member must address the chair from his place.

RULE 10. No member shall be interrupted when speaking, except by the President to call him to order when he departs from the question, or uses personalities or disrespectful language; but any member may call the attention of the President

to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain when he thinks himself misrepresented.

RULE 11. When a member desires to speak to a question of privilege he shall briefly state the question; but it shall not be in order for him to proceed until the President shall have decided that it is a privileged question. Questions of privilege are limited to matters relating to the rights and welfare of the individual as a member or of the whole body; and must be of such an imperative character as to justify the interruption of the regular order.

It shall be the imperative duty of the President to require the member who desires to speak to a question of privilege to state his question of privilege. This having been done, the President shall decide whether it shall be allowed; and, if it be allowed, shall hold the member closely to the subject.

RULE 12. No person shall speak more than once on the same question until every member who chooses to speak shall have spoken; nor shall any member speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes at one time, without leave of the General Conference.

Provided, however, that a committee making a report through its chairman, or one of its members selected by the committee or by its chairman, shall be entitled to ten minutes to close the debate, either to oppose the motion to lay the report on the table, or, this permission not having been used, to close the debate on the motion to adopt. The committee shall not be deprived of its right to close the debate even after the previous question has been ordered, and, when a report consisting of two or more propositions has a seriatim consideration, the chairman or representative of the committee shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges on each proposition thus decided separately as he would have had if the report had been considered as a unit. A similar privilege is granted to the chairman in charge of a minority report. See **RULE 52** and **RULE 53**.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

RULE 13. Resolutions shall be written and presented in duplicate by the mover. A motion shall be reduced to writing if the President, Secretary, or a member request it. If the General Conference shall order a resolution to be referred to a committee, then the mover shall furnish to the Secretary a *third copy* thereof for the use of the committee.

RULE 14. Reading. All written motions, reports, and communications to the General Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be read by him to the General Conference.

RULE 15. When a motion is made and seconded, or a resolution introduced and seconded, or a report presented and read by the Secretary, or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference.

RULE 16. The following motions shall be taken without debate:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) To suspend the rules.
- (3) To lay on the table.
- (4) To take from the table.
- (5) To raise the question of consideration.
- (6) To call for the previous question.
- (7) To consider a nondebatable motion.
- (8) To postpone indefinitely.
- (9) To refer, under Rule 7 (2).
- (10) To defer and print, under Rule 7 (2).

RULE 17. No new motion or resolution shall be entertained until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection; but one or more of the following motions may be made, and they shall have precedence in the order in which they are given, namely:

- (1) To fix the time to which the General Conference shall adjourn (may be amended, substituted, or laid on the table).
- (2) To adjourn.
- (3) To take a recess.
- (4) To lay on the table.
- (5) To order the previous question (cannot be laid on the table).
- (6) To postpone to a given time.
- (7) To refer.
- (8) To substitute.
- (9) To amend.
- (10) To postpone indefinitely.

RULE 18. Only one amendment to an amendment shall be in order, but then it shall be in order to move a substitute for the main question, and one amendment to the substitute, and if the substitute is accepted, it shall replace the original proposition.

RULE 19. It shall be in order to move the previous question—that is, that the question be taken without further debate—on any measure pending; except in cases in which moral character is involved. If the call for the previous question be sustained by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, the main question shall be put; nevertheless, under this rule, after the previous question has been ordered, it shall be

in order to divide, or to move to refer or to recommit or to lay on the table. It shall not be in order for a member to move the previous question or to move to lay on the table at the close of a speech in which he has discussed the pending question

RULE 20. When a vote is about to be taken any member shall have the right to call for the division of a question, if it be divisible into distinct propositions.

RULE 21. The motion to adjourn shall be taken without debate, and shall always be in order, *except*

(1) When a member has the floor.

(2) When a question is actually put, or a vote is being taken, or until finally decided.

(3) When a question is pending on sustaining the demand for the previous question.

(4) When the previous question has been called and sustained, and action under it is pending.

(5) When a motion to adjourn has been negatived, and no business or debate has intervened.

(6) When a motion to fix the time to which the General Conference shall adjourn is pending.

RULE 22. Reconsideration. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the General Conference, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration; provided, that a motion to reconsider a nondebatable motion shall be decided without debate.

RULE 23. Changes of Discipline. All resolutions proposing changes of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph, the line to be altered, and the language to be substituted; and no such proposed change shall be considered until it has been in the possession of the General Conference for one day and shall have been printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*; but while it is under consideration amendments which are germane shall be in order.

RULE 24. When any member shall move the reference of any portion of the Journal of an Annual Conference to any committee he must at the same time furnish a copy of the portion he wishes to have referred, prepared as provided by Rule 32 in the case of memorials.

VOTING

RULE 25. Every member who is within the bar at the time a question is put shall vote, unless, for special reasons, excused by the General Conference. A member who is not within the

bar at the time when a question shall be put by the President shall not be allowed to vote except by leave of the General Conference, when such member has been necessarily absent.

RULE 26. Voting shall be by the uplifted hand. but on a division of the house, a count vote shall be taken, the members rising in their places and standing until they shall have been counted. Votes may also be taken by ballot and by **AYES** and **NOES**.

RULE 27. Ayes and Noes. It shall be in order for any member to call for the **AYES** and **NOES** on any question before the General Conference, and if the call be sustained by one hundred members present, the vote thereon shall be so taken. If the call be not sustained, members voting in the minority may have their votes recorded.

RULE 28. Order of Voting. In voting when there is a substitute and amendments have been proposed to the original resolution and an amendment to the substitute has been moved, the General Conference shall pursue the following order, namely: The main question shall first be perfected by voting on the amendments proposed thereto, and then the General Conference shall vote upon the amendment to the substitute, then upon the question of substitution, and finally upon the question of adoption.

RULE 29. A call for a vote by orders shall be made and seconded by members of the same order, and shall require the vote of one third of the members of that order present and voting.

RULE 30. When voting by orders the separation shall be merely in regard to the taking, announcing, deciding, and recording the vote of each order on the question on which the separate vote is demanded. Any incidental question bearing upon such vote shall be decided by the General Conference acting as one body. In taking a vote by orders it shall be by a count vote, first of the order calling for the separate vote and then of the other order. Either order may call for the **AYES** and **NOES** by one fourth of its members, and if the call is sustained, the names of the members, first of the order calling for a separate vote, and then of the other order shall be called, and each member shall answer **AYE** or **NO**

MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PAPERS FOR UNANNOUNCED
REFERENCE

RULE 31. Memorials. Three copies of memorials, resolutions, and miscellaneous papers presented for reference to a

committee, and not for immediate consideration, shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary without announcement.

RULE 32. Members presenting such memorials, petitions, and other papers for reference shall prepare the papers by writing plainly on the back of them, after folding, the following items in the order herein given, namely:

- (1) Name of member presenting the paper.
- (2) Conference to which he belongs.
- (3) Conference, member, or church from which the paper comes.
- (4) Subject to which it relates.
- (5) First name on the petition.
- (6) Number of other petitioners.
- (7) Committee to which it is to be referred.

RULE 33. Memorials, resolutions, and other papers thus presented shall be *delivered directly to the Secretary* of the General Conference, in triplicate, and shall be sent by him to the appropriate committee and announced in the Journal of the day; provided, that in case of memorials and documents of unusual length, which are not intended for publication, one complete original copy shall be required, and two copies of the indorsement thereon as required by this paragraph.

RULE 34. The Secretary of the General Conference shall appoint a Committee of Reference, of which he shall be chairman, which shall carefully examine all memorials and other documents presented for reference and see that they be referred to the proper committees. Such committee, at its discretion, may withhold from reference documents which reflect on personal character, subject to final disposition by the General Conference.

RULE 35. Memorials, petitions, etc., for reference to committees may be mailed to the Secretary of the General Conference at any time within four months previous to the session of the General Conference, for early classification and reference to the several Standing Committees.

RULE 36. There shall be fifteen Standing Committees as follows:

COMMITTEES

- I. Episcopacy.
- II. Judiciary.
- III. Itinerancy.
- IV. Boundaries.
- V. Revision.

- VI. Temporal Economy.
- VII. State of the Church.
- VIII. Book Concern.
- IX. Foreign Missions.
- X. Home Missions and Church Extension.
- XI. Education.
- XII. Freedmen.
- XIII. Sunday Schools.
- XIV. Epworth League.
- XV. Deaconess Work.

RULE 37. For the Committee on Judiciary and the Committee on Revision the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate from their number one member, and the Bishops shall nominate four, making the total number nineteen. These Committees shall meet at such times as they may elect, or as may be ordered by the General Conference.

RULE 38. For the Committee on Deaconess Work the delegates of each General Conference District shall nominate from their number one layman and one minister, and the Board of Bishops shall nominate nine, making a total of thirty-nine. The committee shall meet as it may elect.

RULE 39. The other Standing Committees shall be divided into two groups, designated as **GROUP A**, meeting at 3 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and **GROUP B**, meeting at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, as follows:

GROUP A.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

- Episcopacy.
- Itinerancy.
- Boundaries.
- Temporal Economy.
- State of the Church.
- Epworth League.

GROUP B.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

- Book Concern.
- Foreign Missions.
- Home Missions.
- Education.
- Freedmen.
- Sunday Schools.

RULE 40. Assignments to Standing Committees. As soon as practicable after the election of delegates the Secretary of each Annual Conference shall call together the ministerial and lay delegates for organization. They shall select one of their

number as chairman, and shall assign one minister and one layman to membership in each standing committee, except the Committees on Judiciary, on Revision, and on Deaconess Work; provided, that no delegate shall be assigned to more than six standing committees, and that each Conference shall have at least one representative on each committee. The chairman of the delegation shall immediately forward to the Secretary of the General Conference the names of the delegates from his Conference, arranged alphabetically, indicating the order to which each belongs, and the standing committees in GROUP A and GROUP B to which each is assigned; and from these returns the Secretary of the General Conference shall construct, as far as possible, the roll of standing committees in advance of the opening of the General Conference.

RULE 41. Reference of Memorials, etc. The proper reference of memorials, petitions, etc., to the several standing committees is indicated generally by the title of the committee or the subject matter of the paper; but the following special references should be made:

To the Standing Committee on Judiciary shall be referred all appeals from Conferences, from individual ministers and members of the Church, appeals from the decisions of Judicial Conferences, and other questions which may be referred to it by the General Conference.

To Itinerancy: Memorials, etc., relating to the Pastorate, District Superintendency, Conference Claimants, the Local Ministry, and Church Membership; also Annual Conference Journals.

To Temporal Economy: Memorials, etc., relating to General Conference Elections, Lay Conferences, Ratio of Representation; also temporalities in general, and matters relating to property and financial interests.

To State of the Church: Memorials, etc., relating to the general welfare of the Church, not clearly belonging to other committees; also Temperance and Prohibition, Evils and Perils, Sabbath Observance, Divorce, Amusements, etc.

To the Standing Committee on Revision shall be sent all committee reports, for final editing and verbal revision prior to being printed in the *Daily Advocate*, or to action by the General Conference. To the Committee on Revision the General Conference also may refer any resolution or report for more careful and exact statement. It shall consider also questions relating to the Book of Discipline and the General Conference Journal.

RULE 42. The General Conference shall elect the following special committees to consist of one member from each General Conference District, to be nominated by the Bishops at the morning session of the third day:

American Bible Society.

Evangelism.

Federation.

Brotherhoods.

Also special committees on Credentials and on Fraternal Delegates, to be nominated by the Bishops at the opening session; and such other committees as the General Conference from time to time shall determine.

RULE 43. A business Quorum of a Standing Committee shall be thirty-five, except that for the Committees on Judiciary, on Revision, and on Deaconess Work, a majority of all the members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

RULE 44. Committees shall not originate business, but shall consider all subjects referred to them by the General Conference.

RULE 45. A committee shall not consider a matter which the General Conference has refused to refer to it.

RULE 46. When a matter has been received by the General Conference and referred to a committee, and a report thereon has been made, it shall not be in order for another committee to consider the same subject, or for the General Conference to entertain a report from another committee on the same subject; but should a committee ascertain that a subject which has been referred to it has been referred also to another committee, it shall report the fact to the Secretary of the General Conference, who shall reassign the paper to the proper committee unless he be in doubt; in which case he shall report the matter to the General Conference for its decision.

RULE 47. There shall not be reported as coming from a committee any matter which has not been considered and acted upon by the committee duly assembled.

RULE 48. Committee reports which propose changes of the Discipline shall recite not only the paragraph and line to be amended, but also the paragraph as amended.

REPORTS

RULE 49. Committees shall furnish to the Committee on Revision duplicate copies of their reports, one copy for the Secretary of the General Conference and one for the *Daily Christian Advocate*.

RULE 50. Reports of Standing Committees signed by the chairman and secretary, and minority reports signed by at least ten members, shall be considered to be in the possession of the Conference when they shall have been printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate*. But in a minority report from the Committee on Judiciary one signature shall be sufficient.

RULE 51. When the chairman of a committee is not in harmony with a report ordered by the committee, it shall be his duty to state the fact to the committee, and the committee shall elect one of its members to represent it in the presentation and discussion of the report in the General Conference; but, if in such a case the committee fail to select such a representative, the chairman shall designate a member to represent the action of the committee, and said representative shall have all the rights and privileges of the chairman in relation to such report.

RULE 52. The person designated to present the minority report shall have all the privileges in reference to the minority report that are given by Rule 12 to the chairman presenting a majority report; except that the chairman presenting the majority report shall have the right of closing the debate on the question of substituting the minority report for the majority report.

MISCELLANEOUS

RULE 53. Demonstrations of approval or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order.

RULE 54. No persons except members, ushers, and pages shall stand in the open spaces in the room.

RULE 55. The ushers shall keep the aisles clear for their proper use, and none but delegates shall be admitted within the inclosure reserved for the delegates.

RULE 56. In all matters not specified herein the proceedings of the General Conference shall be governed by Common Parliamentary Law.

RULE 57. These rules shall not be suspended except by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

N. B.—These Rules of Order, as here printed, include modifications made during the sessions of 1912, and also certain changes made subsequent to adjournment by the special Committee authorized by the General Conference.

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary*.

THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS

*To the Members of General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Session at Minneapolis, Minn., May, 1912.
Greeting:*

One hundred years ago to-day the first delegated General Conference of Methodism in America was in session probably at old John Street Church in New York City. On a basis of one delegate to every five preachers, there were ninety delegates, all preachers. Bishop McKendree presented the first written address to such a body of Methodists, and Bishop Asbury followed in extemporaneous remark. Both addresses dealt with the condition and legislative needs of the Church. We adopt that precedent as our guide in the present address. Bishop McKendree reported the membership as being 190,000, besides 700 itinerant preachers and 2,000 local preachers. The Church was then twenty-eight years old as an organization. To-day this General Conference, of one branch of Methodism, on a basis of one delegate to every forty-five preachers, has 410 preachers, and as many laymen. There are over 7,000,000 American Methodists—our own body comprising half of them—while the entire ministry, traveling and local, numbers about 90,000. Then Methodism was confined to Great Britain and a few of the American States. Now it spreads over the whole earth with its Conferences, missions, schools, and benevolent agencies.

Sixty years ago that noble pioneer Chauncey Hobart represented this vast Northwest in the General Conference at Boston. Returning by way of New York in order to raise funds for building a church at St. Paul, he reported that his mission was greatly hindered by the ignorance of the people as to where Minnesota was. The whole world now knows Minnesota products, from lumber and flour to schools and statesmen. And now Minnesota Methodism is the host of the world-wide Methodist Episcopal Church, with a welcome as broad as the State and as fragrant as the roses that once bloomed on the breast of her virgin prairies. Yonder river, the "Father of Waters," but recently the boundary of civilization, now marks the Nation's base of supplies, and must very soon assume the dignity of holding the scales of empire between the East and the West. Let our emulations be without envy and our rivalries without bitterness. So long as the Alleghenies and the Rockies, the Blue Ridge and the

Sierras, cling to their foundations, may they fling to the winds of heaven from their highest peaks the same unconquered flag, and all their teeming valleys echo with the same heart-song of a free people, "My country, 't is of thee—of thee I sing."

To the people of Minnesota and to the makers and keepers of this wonderful city we bring the acclaim ever yielded by true men to noble achievement wherever wrought. As Methodists we rejoice in what we have been able to do for the State and city. We call you to witness that we have stood for all that has blessed the people, and against every foe of good government, good society, pure homes, and individual well-being. We have written into your record some noble names, matched your commercial ventures with the daring of the cross, and to-day standing with you at the altar of an irrevocable consecration to the public weal, we tender our Churchly offices in sealing an eternal wedlock between this queenly Commonwealth and the highest ideals that can inspire any people.

OBITUARY

In the year 1896 we sent you one of our truest leaders, a gospel knight whose bugle-call had rung through Europe, Asia, and South America, and had never sounded a retreat. He lived among you a spotless life and led brave crusades against the powers of darkness, until at last, consumed by his zeal, he fell full armored, sword in hand, and face to the foe. We pause to speak with thrilling memories the name of Isaac Wilson Joyce, a bishop of the Church, honored of God, and revered by the Methodists of four continents, whose body sleeps yonder in Lakewood Cemetery.

Four years ago the General Conference and its thousands of visitors were thrilled by a voice that was all too soon to be hushed in death. With his noble presence, his opulent vocabulary, his lofty thought and vigorous utterance, Bishop Goodsell made memorable the address in which he represented his colleagues and himself. His was a most winsome and potent personality. In the pulpit chaste, scholarly, eloquent; in the chair watchful, ready, impartial; in administration cautious and discriminating; in his home tender, devoted, and hospitable; with children a veritable necromancer; in authorship lucid and graphic; in temperament studious and philosophic; in manner cultured and gracious,—such was Bishop Daniel Ayres Goodsell; a man for his time, a bishop for his epoch, an honor to the Church that honored him. He went from our meeting at Binghamton to receive, on December 5, 1909, a higher degree than that which had been so recently bestowed upon him by Wesleyan University.

Cyrus David Foss died in Philadelphia, January 29, 1910.

A rare spiritual phenomenon it is when tremendous will-power and cultured intellectuality abandon self-dependence to lean upon the will and mind of God. Bishop Foss would have been a dangerous skeptic had he taken that bent, for he was fixed in purpose and conviction, and he was not made for silence. His sentences in sermon or address were like wedges, and they were driven home by forceful utterance. Every Methodist knew his strength, but not so many knew the man that carried it. Always dignified in bearing, serious and thorough in his consideration of every question, he treated all men with absolute fairness and met all issues and reached all conclusions with utmost care and conscience. No man among us has more earnestly loved or more faithfully served the Church. His Christian experience was ever fresh and exalted, and through the years he walked with God in faith and fellowship. His interest in civic righteousness was intense, and his devotion to the universal Kingdom of God was a passion. He was high-minded, clean-handed, and pure-hearted; honest, brave, wise, and loyally devoted to God and the Church, his name will be written high among the great names of our history.

In March, 1910, Bishop Henry Spellmeyer confided to two of his friends in St. Louis the fact that he was the victim of fatal disease, and his desire that, should death call him suddenly while absent from home, these brethren would save his invalid wife the shock of an unsympathetic announcement of the event. The end came as he anticipated. He died in the night, March 14, 1910, alone in his hotel at Atlantic City, during the session of the New Jersey Conference, after having dismissed his suddenly summoned physician in confidence that the attack had subsided. Could circumstances more pathetic tell at once the quality of his religious heroism and the fineness of his chivalric spirit? Naturally modest, rarely aggressive, even under pressure, but always strong and lucid in speech when aroused, Bishop Spellmeyer was admired as well as beloved by his colleagues. He came from the pastorate, but his long and useful service as a member of the Book Committee had commended him to the confidence of the Church, and he held it to the end, dying without a blemish on his record.

On the first day of August, 1911, Bishop Willard Francis Mallalieu, the indefatigable, the tireless, the fearless, joined the host triumphant, being in his eighty-third year. Of New England birth and training, he was by every test, doctrinal, experimental, temperamental, and practical, an old-time Methodist. His career was militantly active to the end. He never dodged an issue, never furled his flag, never shirked a battle. As a bishop he was the constant friend and champion of the black man and of

our white work in the South. His ardor was not chilled when his Conference met in a cross-road church, nor was his ear offended by untutored speech. He found congenial company anywhere among God's people. His preaching was fervent and evangelistic, his industry unceasing, even after his superannuation. His spirit was sympathetic, his benefactions constant. He was the almoner of many a benevolent steward of God. Literally, he fought a good fight, kept the faith, and finished his course with the crown in sight.

These vacant chairs mean to us more than to the Church at large. They sadden as well as solemnize our councils. They compel us to face the hastening day of our own accounting. Farewell, brothers crowned! God help us, also, to be faithful to the end!

With the most tender sympathy for our two colleagues we mention the bereavement suffered by Bishop Moore and Bishop Neely in the decease of Mrs. Moore at Cincinnati, O., November 24, 1911, and of Mrs. Neely at New Orleans, February 26, 1912. The circumstances in both cases were singularly distressing. These sainted women had shared with their husbands the perils of wide travels among unfriendly peoples, and bravely faced many dangers on land and sea. Both were women of remarkable poise, unwavering faith, and gentle spirit.

We can not pass from this record of translations without tendering to the brave young Church of Japan our profound sympathy in the loss of their apostolic Bishop Yoitsu Honda, who was consecrated by the Commissioners who organized the Methodist Church of Japan in 1907, and who died in Tokyo, March 26, 1912. Bishop Honda had fairly won the title of the Asbury of Japan. His influence was doubtless beyond that of any other Japanese ecclesiastic in national as well as Church affairs. Trained in our schools, the first of his nationality to bear the credentials of our ministry, faithful to our doctrines and polity, pure in life and apostolic in service, his fame and achievements are our reward and our glory. We are gratified to learn that already a worthy successor to Bishop Honda has been elected by a called session of the members of the last General Conference of the bereaved Church, in the person of the Rev. Yoshiyasu Hiraiwa, D. D., who was a member of the Canadian Methodist Mission prior to the union of Methodism in Japan. May the Spirit of God abide in wisdom and power on Bishop Hiraiwa!

SPECIAL EPISCOPAL ASSIGNMENTS

Prior to the fixing of Episcopal residences in China and South America, the bishops had sent Bishops Joyce and Cranston to Eastern Asia for two years each. This was done be-

cause of the great distance and the peculiar character of the superintendency required by the work. It was believed to be a lawful method of meeting a special demand. When the residences in Europe, China, and South America were established by General Conference, we welcomed such distinct approval of our course and gladly continued the form of administration already inaugurated, only assigning Bishops Vincent, Moore, Burt, Bashford, Neely, Bristol, and Lewis to home Conferences as seemed expedient when they were in the country, thus preserving their official contact with the Church at large. The last quadrennial visitations to India and Africa, as required by the Discipline, were made by Bishops McDowell and Wilson, respectively, and their gratifying reports are before the Church. Their colleagues recognize the thoroughness and fidelity with which their duties were performed, and join with the Church in gratitude for the safe return of both these brethren with their valuable store of inspiring facts concerning our people in those far-off lands. Mrs. McDowell, the president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, accompanied her husband to India, and with him visited our fields in China, the Philippines, Japan, and Korea, thus doubling to the Church and to the missions the value of the bishop's visitation.

The reports presented by the bishops individually responsible for our various fields, reveal the magnitude of the task to which our Church is committed abroad. We are compelled by time to consider that every delegate is informed as to what is expected of us in our own land. The responsibility is appalling. Who and what are we, and where lies our strength, that we have ventured upon undertakings so vast? We are yet a new force in history. It behooves us to examine our equipment, ecclesiastical and spiritual, for such stupendous duty.

OUR SPIRITUAL IDENTITY

In identifying ourselves spiritually we believe with all Christendom in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary—"hence very God and very Man." By this fundamental confession we place miracles beyond the range of cavil and dispute. This creed would never have been written and the story of the Virgin birth would have been long since catalogued with the myths of superstition had not Jesus Christ, offering outer miracles as evidence to His own time and to all times, continued through the ages to perform the deeper miracles of grace. Had He not entered and glorified humanity by imparting a supernatural life, Christianity would have made no conquests. Christian

thought and experience, which in the beginning offered miracles as witnesses for Jesus Christ, now offer Jesus Christ both as the witness for miracles and as the present worker of miracles. As plainly as the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork, so plainly does the Christian Church declare the glory of Jesus Christ and the Deity of the Holy Ghost.

The miracle of the eighteenth century was the birth of Methodism, conceived by the Holy Ghost under conditions which gave as little promise of the genesis of a great spiritual movement as the manger of Bethlehem gave of the glory of the Son of God. The birth-cry of Methodism was, "Abba, Father." The token of its fellowship is the Witness of Adoption. The burden of its message is, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." Its logic of salvation is the Atonement as set forth in the words of our Lord, "This is My blood of the New Testament which is shed for you and for many for the remission of sins." Its way to purity of heart is the blood that cleanseth from all sin. Its ever-present miracle-worker is the Holy Spirit, who convinces the world of sin and of righteousness and of judgment, and renews the dead soul in the life and likeness of God.

Bred in a college that denied it asylum, this young child of the eighteenth century was driven to the fields and byways, pursued by ridicule and persecution, and its life sought by Herods in priestly robes. It was stoned by mobs, and its name cast out as evil by magistrates. It lived only because the life of God was in it; lived to save England from bloody revolution; lived to give at its altars God's answer to infidelity in America; lived to preserve liberty in this land from self-destruction by proclaiming the only truth that makes men free indeed; lived to make Christian theology in America broader and more equitable than the Declaration of Independence in its fundamental teaching; lived to raise up from the very stones hurled at it by older ecclesiasticisms children by tens of thousands to replenish their folds, and thus bless them which persecuted it. And it still lives to welcome here to-day in its great legislative assembly men and women of every race and color, from all continents of the globe, who have heard its message, been born of its spirit, flocked to its standard, and with us are to-day making real John Wesley's apostolic vision, the outlook of his soul one hundred and fifty years ago, as he cried, "The world is my parish."

No Methodist needs to be told *how* our apostolic founder's heart was "strangely warmed," *how* his theology was vitalized, *how* his preaching became dynamic, *how* courage came to his leadership, and *how* at last freedom claimed his constructive

genius and he cast off the conventional fetters that bound him and by virtue of an apostolic commission, certified by the only sanction that can validate any apostolic function—the sanction of the same Holy Spirit that had led him up to that solemn hour—he ordained Thomas Coke as bishop to provide the sacraments for “those few scattered sheep in North America.”

THE CATHOLICITY OF METHODISM

Since that auspicious day Methodism has proved beyond peradventure its world mission. First, it is certified by the catholicity of its teaching. Founded on the New Testament as the one authoritative interpretation of the law and the prophets, it fellowships all believers who yield mind and spirit to the sway of Jesus Christ, and make practical godliness the test of faith.

Secondly, it is certified by the catholicity of its ordinances. It binds believers to no one mode of baptism, and builds no barrier of creed or caste or ritual about the table of our Lord. We believe that “as many as are led by the Spirit of God”—of whatever name—“they are the sons of God.”

Thirdly, it is pre-eminently catholic in its universal experimental test, by which every believer consciously traces his spiritual genealogy directly to God, the Eternal Father of all.

And what of our ministry? No man has ever been lawfully inducted into holy orders under Methodist sanction without first declaring that he was called by the Holy Ghost to that office and work. In every revival by which Methodism has flourished, in all its wars against monstrous wrongs, in every missionary movement, in every Conference of every degree, and in every assembly from the days of the fathers to this hour, the Holy Spirit has been earnestly called to His rightful leadership, even with agonizing prayer. Such is Methodism normal, militant, and triumphant.

Fathers and brethren, let us reverently recall the words of Him who said, “That which is born of the Spirit is spirit.” Methodism, born of the Spirit, is spirit, and ceasing to be spirit it dies. Even the unique body it wears was fashioned in the breath of prayer for the functioning of its spiritual life. In this respect it is singular among Churches.

Worldly wisdom has no valid vote in a Methodist Conference. “Not as wise men after the flesh, not as mighty or noble” are we called to these high duties, but as men to whom “Christ Jesus is made wisdom and righteousness by God’s free gift.” Therefore let us serve in humility as becometh stewards, counting nothing as our own, but the Church and ourselves as altogether the Lord’s, who as “the Head of the body (the Church) is entitled to pre-eminence.”

A DELEGATE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Let no man profane his trust by appealing too confidently to his own judgment when the interests of our Lord's Kingdom are at stake. It is our conviction that it will be better to adjourn without a single act of legislation than to do aught under stress of parliamentary rule, after heated and hurried debate, and without the manifest sanction of the Holy Spirit. When you think what would become of civil government if legislators and supreme judges were either ignorant or negligent of the constitutional warrant for their official actions and of the precedents established for their guidance, and then remember that every delegate on this floor is both a legislator and a supreme judge for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that there is nowhere any veto power to require even a two-thirds vote or a constitutional review of hasty legislation, you may well be sobered by a sense of your responsibility. This is not a mass-meeting called to create a new covenant of co-operation. It is a legislative and judicial Conference, whose doings must be regulated by the authority that gave it being, or it vitiates its own action and destroys itself. By the majority rule one delegate may determine the most momentous issues, while the entire ministry and the three and a half millions of your fellow-members of the Church are helpless to check or change the aye or no thus fraught with power. What is the administrative power of a bishop who is at any time answerable for his conduct, as compared with the power of one delegate on this floor, of whatever degree of intelligence or experience in Church affairs, who is not by any process made answerable for his vote? What more can brotherly frankness add than to remind you before God that for the time all the sacred interests of the Church, her polity, ritual, hymnology, temporalities, her spiritual potencies, publishing and educational systems, her tremendous problems beyond the seas, the covenant rights of her ministers and her people the world over, yes, the very compact by which she is bound together—in a word, the Methodist Episcopal Church with all she means to God and man, to this Nation and to the world, representing all the accrued values of a heroic and glorious past, and holding the promise of salvation to uncounted millions—all, all, is in your hands, absolutely dependent for their perpetuity on your intelligence and your fidelity?

WHAT IS THE CHURCH?

In matters of legislation it will serve well to bear in mind one undebatable truth; namely, that the Church is not a human institution. Though it is for man, it is not of man. Nor is

it even for man in the sense that it was designed to create great ecclesiastical governments, dispensing patronage through expensive administrative machinery. The object of the Church of God is to bring men to a saving knowledge of Him. But all this ecclesiastical mechanism is not the Church, and it is only by the unfailing operation of the Holy Spirit that these institutional means can be made effective for the divine purpose. Let history warn us against magnifying ecclesiasticism. Jesus created no ecclesiastical state. He had no premiership even for His beloved John. The apostles did not assume priestly functions. That one born out of due season and irregularly inducted into the apostleship became chief in the annals of apostolic achievement. It was when the infant Church became entangled with human policies and pagan ceremonies that the pomp and pageantry of ecclesiastical establishment were thrust upon it. But true religion starves on patronage and strangles in the atmosphere of diplomacy. The Church of Jesus Christ must ever be lighted and inspired from Calvary, and the cross offers no lure to the human passion for robes and revenues. The election of a few Church officers is by no means the highest function of a General Conference.

WHAT IS HERE DUE FROM THE BISHOPS

From many intimations that have reached us we have been led to believe that there is among the members of this Conference a general expectation of some expression by the General Superintendents with reference to important questions of polity which have been recently under discussion in our Church press. This expectation we respond to the more readily (1) because these questions are vital to the Church; (2) because they involve fundamental principles which have not been specifically treated in any Episcopal Address presented to this generation of Methodists; and (3) because our Church has become responsible for such formidable undertakings throughout the world that we feel morally bound to contribute whatever we can to her peace and stability at home in order that her credit and honor may be maintained abroad.

Our principal embarrassment in venturing such a discussion is found in the number and claims of other interests which can not be ignored in an address of this character. If we seem to have given less than usual attention to some subjects toward which the attitude of the Church is already well understood, let this fact not be taken as indicating any abatement of interest or zeal in such behalf, but rather as a recognition of the value of your time and of the limitations to which we must all defer. We are conscious that we shall trespass upon your patience in

saying all that we feel must be said, but we could not meet our official responsibility by saying less, and after all, the time we spend here belongs to God and the Church, and is not to be disposed of for our own comfort or convenience. As to what share of it the bishops may fitly use once in four years in a survey of all the connectional interests under their supervision, and in giving the results of their personal observations throughout the world-field occupied by the Church, we are quite willing to submit to the judgment of the Conference.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH

Your present duties come to you at a crucial period in the world's affairs.

Every old crater of human contention is flaming anew, and every suppressed passion and lust of men breaking forth afresh. Ancient institutions are crumbling, parties and policies are in chaotic strife, and to many people all creeds seem to be dissolving in the crucible of this iconoclastic age.

But the God who keepeth Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps. Let us not misconceive the cause nor fear the outcome of this universal unrest. The Church of God should not be afraid of the tremor while her Lord is shaking the world. "They that turn the world upside down" have gone to the ends of the earth. They were commanded to spread the leaven. Slowly but resistlessly the ferment of truth has made its way around the globe, and back to Asia where it began. It has aroused conscience, quickened intelligence, and created wholesome discontent, with wrong, robbery, and tyranny in ruling systems. Social upheavals, political revolutions, religious cataclysms are inevitable. Judge not the struggling multitudes harshly. They have had hard taskmasters and bad exemplars of order. At first they perceive only that half of the truth which promises deliverance from their masters. Later they will see that the rights of man and the rights of God are eternally so related that men can come to their own only as they yield to God what is His. Once free from Cæsar, they will pay tribute and homage to God. The jubilee song of the ultimate universal peace and good-will must be and will be, "Glory to GOD in the Highest"—not to science, not to commerce, not to humanity, not to democracy; all these are but notes in the marching song. In that day when all peoples, all tongues, all generations shall crown the King of kings, the choral theme will be, "Deliverance through Redemption," and the Child of Bethlehem will be enthroned with His own cradle-song as sung first by the angels. God speed the day for which all other days have been and are to be!

THE WORLD'S UNREST

But, meanwhile! Oh, this turbulent sea of unrest, seething and rolling and tossing our faith and our plans upon its billows of upheaved mire and dirt until we are heartsick and terrified! But the Master of the sea is not asleep. Scan the beach where the mire and dirt are cast by the raging discontent. See what is being thrown there to decay and vanish under God's sun—Paganism, Atheism, Superstition, Idolatry, Autocracy, Ecclesiastical Tyranny and their kind. Observe now the salvage from the storms that have swept over the centuries: The Reformation, Protestant Europe and America; and now the "morning calm" of Korea, the age-long stagnation of Japan, China, and India, and even the torpid passivity of Spain, Portugal, and Russia are feeling the shock of noble discontent. We might well be ashamed of Methodism if she alone, amid the throes of governments, institutions, religions, parties and philosophies, were satisfied with herself and her achievements. Sailing such a sea of discontent, so long as her prow is held in the face of the storm her decks will be awash with its billows. For Methodism dry decks indicate dead engines or a broken rudder. Aboard ship we may have a few cabin passengers seasick from the tossing, but the working crew of the vessel, the genuine salts of Methodist savor, are making no complaints that indicate dissatisfaction. On the contrary, the quadrennial elections for the Electoral Conferences show the absence of divisive issues. The voting was very light except when done while the voters were at Sunday service. We hear of no reform campaigns among the masses of our people—only gentle flurries of interest for favored friends as candidates. When American Methodists really want any reform, they know how to go about achieving it.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS

Examined by the financial and intellectual tests, the Church is increasingly vigorous and prosperous. We are in an era of building, endowing, and founding. Our mission fields are constantly extending and yielding more abundant returns. It would seem that we should be rejoicing in our strength.

But the spiritual thermometer registers certain conditions that create anxiety. We note, first, that in their general aspects these conditions are common to all Protestant Churches. The accidents of antiquity, creed, polity, and prestige do not appear to figure in a fair diagnosis of the case. The same causes affect the growth of all. In this country we are compelled to take account of the vastly changed conditions under which our work is prosecuted. Immigration has transformed the racial and re-

ligious complexion of many cities and sections. The phenomenal growth of wealth with its sensualizing materialism, and the rationalistic trend of much of our modern education in its attitude toward the Bible and the facts of Christian experience have conspired to demoralize conscience, undermine the foundations of faith, and negative the message of the Christian pulpit. The protest of many peoples registered during the past quarter of a century against a long dominant perversion of Christianity is another tremendous factor that makes against successful evangelism, which has been the glory of Methodism. The onset against Christian faith by the co-ordinating influences of mammon, secular education, and apostasy from all religion, has been terrific. Meanwhile the maze of Sunday revelries in city and country, and the craze for cheap amusements, for orders, clubs, fraternities, and sports, exclude religion from the thoughts of all classes and ages. It is of God that the battle has not gone against us. But our dying color-bearers may still sing, "The old flag never touched the ground, boys," and the word is, "Forward." What we need is not surgery to mend our polity, but heroic spiritual treatment.

DISCONTENT

That a mad contagion of greed, worldliness, pride, and lust has invaded the Churches, and that many thousands of all denominations have turned from their vows without compunction, it is useless to deny. Wherever rationalism has so despoiled the Bible that to many, both in pulpit and pew, it is left without inspiration and authority, so that expediency takes precedence of God's law in the home and even in Church administration; wherever the offices of the Holy Spirit have been psychologically negated and the manger of Bethlehem robbed of its Divine Child; wherever the cross of Calvary bleeds without atoning virtue and there is no longer a fountain filled with blood in which sinners may find cleansing; wherever, indeed, there is no issue of damnable sin between God and the transgressor,—it can be no marvel if there Church discontent prevails. Nothing else would be possible. Wherever in the worldly scramble for numbers and gaping crowds the pulpit is commercialized until it tests its own message by the salary it can command; wherever its Samuels have given place to Sauls; wherever its Daniels walk among lions, and its John Baptists give their heads for the offense of challenging the respectability of open vice,—there discontent should be, since it contains the only note of hope for the future weal of such lapsed souls. Discontent with our Church polity? That is sporadic, incidental, provincial, and periodical. Would God there were no more fatal symptoms of Church peril than that!

ARRESTED GROWTH

When we think of the millions of dollars our people are investing in beautiful modern church buildings, in Christian schools, in home and foreign missions, in orphanages, homes for the aged, and in great hospitals—thus attesting their abiding faith in Jesus Christ—and then that of all the children born in their homes, and the millions of other children who attend our Sunday schools, and from all adult conversions throughout our entire connection, we have a reported increase of but 55,000 to our Church membership, less than two per cent, as the outcome of a year's activity and the outlay of so many millions of dollars; it is then that we may tremble for the Church. The statistical paradox glares us out of countenance. It shames and humiliates us. Only tears of repentance become us; our hearts bleed contrition. If the soul be dying within us, what have we to legislate for? What are honors or offices worth in an army that does not win battles? No marvel that some are proposing to reduce the major generals to post duty, and let the army dissolve into antique ecclesiastical camps. But this statement as a summing up of actual results is incredible. We must be fair with ourselves, with our faithful ministers, and above all we must not dishonor God. We are compelled to call attention to the disastrous abuse of a questionable provision of our Discipline. Aside from the neglect of many pastors to comply with the law regulating the transfer of members by certificate, we suffer by an actually illegal ex-cision of members. Under the law protecting the rights of members no one can be deprived of that relation except by formal withdrawal, expulsion, or death. Yet pastors and Official Boards habitually assume to terminate membership by a stroke of the pen under Paragraph 55, Section 6. We seriously question the consistency of the provision in that section by which persons who may have removed without letter and not been located within one year may be excluded from the rolls. If their constitutional rights are to be observed, such cases should be recorded in a separate roll and reported as non-resident members until located and looked after. We have special responsibility for the souls that are of the fold, but beyond its immediate protection and care. How anxious we are to get them in and count them as converts; but, alas! how easily we let them go when they are no longer serviceable to the local Church that once welcomed them to its altars! This is not our Lord's way, nor is it worthy of a Church that seeks to save the lost rather than to enjoy their substance.

A fair calculation, based upon the number of probationers received, the probable percentage taken into full membership,

and deducting the losses by death and withdrawal, reveals the astounding fact that probably not less than 500,000 members disappeared from our rolls by reckless use of the "dropping" process. Even if forty per cent of the reported accessions on trial had been lost from all causes—an incredible supposition—the fact remains that by this easy mode of discharging obligations by cancellation of membership the reported gain falls at least 400,000 short of actual results for the quadrennium. The reasons assigned for this practice are mentioned elsewhere.

A LOST EMPHASIS

Nevertheless we still face the patent fact—in addition to the general situation described above—that our distinctive doctrines are not being emphasized as they once were, or, where preached, discredited for the time by a gainsaying world drunk with vain philosophies and sated with gluttonous indulgence. Two great American Churches that have grown with a rapidity rivaling our past illustrate the value of placing emphasis upon one cardinal point—vital to them, not so to us. The emphasis of Wesley's great movement was on the necessity of the new birth as evidenced by the depravity of the human soul. Has this generation so demonstrated natural goodness that we need no longer insist upon spiritual regeneration? Nicodemus was devout, sincere, and a friend of the Master, but to him Jesus declared the doctrine with most positive and personal emphasis.

We need not contend about definitions of regeneration or be overwise about the curriculum of grace as applied by the Holy Spirit to individual temperaments. Life in all its manifestations, spiritual as well as physical, baffles analysis and eludes definition. In nature, Life is God *in things*; in religion it is God in *men*, working His will by processes as incomprehensible as Himself. In vain has science dogged His steps to learn the secret of physical life, and theology with all its assumed intimacy with the ways of God is still unable to guide a soul any farther than John the Baptist went: "Repent ye," "Bring forth fruit meet for repentance," and "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." At this point Jesus The Incarnate Word appears, proclaiming the Beatitudes for the comfort of the convicted, the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount as the standard of the new life, and the absolute necessity of the spiritual birth as the only preparation for living the life. To make misunderstanding impossible, He perfectly exemplifies the life before men. Preparatory to His return to the Father He impressively designates the Holy Spirit as the Author and Witness of the work of God in the new-born soul. So this new life is hid with Christ in God, its source and sup-

port, and is evidenced to the world only by having its "fruit unto holiness." All the theologies can tell no more than this. It honors law, it glorifies grace, it satisfies conscience, it magnifies righteousness. "Needs restatement?" *Life* can have no restatement. This life has its proof in twice-born men and women the world around. This gospel does not theorize; it deals with facts from start to finish—the world as it is—wicked; men as they are—lost; God as He is—a present Savior. Its hell kindles itself in the soul of the transgressor, its heaven sheds its light on the pathway of the justified by faith. Its appeal is to consciousness—to what every man may know of himself. Such a salvation is no more mystical than love is in its lesser miracles. In the point of demonstrable certitude, its witnesses girdle the earth with doxologies, while modern psychology is dramatizing mythical hypotheses to explain its phenomena. Of this gospel Methodism should never be ashamed, "for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." It owes no deference to Pharisaic culture, no apology to Sadducean casuists. It leaves these where John the Baptist put them, and where the Son of God left them. It knows no difference between depravity that hides in reeking slums and that which revels behind marble walls, with pew rents paid to date; between that which steals a dollar and goes to jail and that which steals a million and goes to social eminence; between that of the bedraggled woman of the street and that of the man who starved her into disgrace; between that of the lawless striker and that of the lawless monopolist; no, nor between the depravity of the venomous tongue of confidential slander or that which contaminates a generation of children by publishing abroad the sensational details of revolting crimes.

From what sin named in the Bible is this generation free? What school, what home, what companionship is safe against the pollution of its vices? When the profits of the brothels of a single American city are set down by an authorized committee on vice at \$16,000,000 for a single year, when it is declared in reputable prints that there are 100,000 unpunished man-slayers at large in this country, not including the large class of influential citizens who do their killing under legal sanction, what have we to say for American morals? Can anything less than the new birth save the people? The world is growing better, but it has yet to learn to mourn more for its sins than for its catastrophes. It sees dimly the spiritual heights of the Sermon on the Mount, but does not perceive that only by the ladder of the Beatitudes can those heights be attained.

A blind optimism is far more dangerous than a nerveless pessimism. That is a wholesome optimism which faces the worst while believing firmly in the possibility of the best. Jesus

Christ was the sanest optimist of the ages, but He knew whited sepulchers when He saw them. Who is authorized to set aside His words or change His gospel? What prophet or apostle is vouching for the moral character of this generation that the Christian pulpit has become silent about human depravity and the judgment to come? Where is the evidence that science has ever regenerated one soul, or that culture has redeemed one libertine from his lust, or taken envy or malice or pride or jealousy or greed out of any heart? These utterances are not reactionary, unless this world has outgrown Jesus Christ.

INNOVATIONS

Our second lapse is that our system is not being worked as it formerly was. Certain distinctive parts have been abandoned, others modified. Innovations noxious to our pastoral as well as our supervisional methods have intervened to the hurt of both. It is plain that the Church at large grows only by additions to the local Churches. If the local Church is not gaining, then both Scriptural wisdom and common sense suggest that every member should rally to the aggressive leadership of the pastor. But if the Official Board distrusts the pastor, or he distrusts himself, and an evangelist is called, and a flurry of interest ensues, and this policy, foreign to original Methodist usage, is repeated for a series of years until faith in pastoral evangelism is gradually lost and the essential conditions of a true revival are forgotten, this deplorable result is not due to our typical methods but to a grievous departure from them. We must return to the paths that led to victory. That is the admonition given by the facts. So also, when the itinerant wheel is said to show signs of increasing friction, the first thing to do is not to throw away the wheel but to look for sand in the bearings. The modern committee to choose a new preacher is not a lubricant. It works like sand in the properly balanced compensatory action of the Methodist itinerancy. Congregational episcopacy is unthinkable. The most irrational and amazing remedy for this friction is the valorous proposal to compel the bishop "to stay and face his own work"—when he is rarely left to do his work untrammelled. We note with gratitude and admiration the noble loyalty of our preachers and people under the trying conditions apparent to all. The agitation that has disturbed the Church has not originated with them, but proceeds from sources where there is the least ground of complaint. The great Methodist host is loyal to God and to the Church of our fathers.

OTHER HINDRANCES

But while the ranks are closing up and the line of battle is changing front to meet the new conditions, it is opportune to

remind ourselves of certain pertinent facts such as these: First, there is no more infallible process for demoralizing an army than to create within its ranks distrust, either as to the effectiveness of its own organization, its plan of campaign, or its constituted leadership. Secondly, no agencies could be more effective in such a task than those appointed to *instruct* and *inspire* the rank and file with hope and courage. A grave responsibility rests upon our Church press and general officers. We understand that the Church maintains a press for the advocacy of her doctrines and the defense of her polity when assailed, not as a free forum for the vagaries of writers who measure all problems by their own dooryards, or to officially sanction the promoters of disaffection. While we would not restrain dignified and legitimate discussion of proposed amendments or reforms, we deprecate the admission of ill-considered and intemperate criticisms of our polity or Church agencies. Every soldier knows that a half dozen contentious camp-guards can make more noise than a brigade of regulars on the march. If we must have quadrennial hysteria over our Church polity, let it be confined where it appears, rather than made a public spectacle inviting the ridicule of our enemies.

The memorial channel to the General Conference, which is the only power that can remedy what may be wrong, is always open. It will be far easier to destroy than to build better. Secular organizations are held together by self-interest or by legal compulsion. A Church coheres only by spiritual gravitation born of faith in its mission and the efficiency of its endeavors. Have we not enough to contend against without advertising at our own expense the oft-repeated and as often refuted criticisms of people whose liking for us is as limited as their knowledge of us? We confidently submit to this loyal body that there are limits beyond which public criticism of our Church government may not decently pass. The Church does not belong to us; we belong to the Church. She gathered us at her altars, that she might cherish and nurture us in godliness. What a man has to say of his mother in criticism of her wisdom or ways would better be said only in the family council, or left unsaid.

THE ITINERANCY

Whatever befalls our Methodism, this will ever remain a glorious tradition—that as the eagle by the life within itself grows the wings that bear it undaunted through sunshine or storm wherever its vision leads, so once the eagle souls of men grew wings that bore them as flying evangelists in quest of souls, abandoning themselves to God as utterly as the eagle abandons itself to the air. For the more effectual functioning of the God-life in their souls the fathers *grew* the itinerancy. Let no sons of theirs declare their type outgrown by the Church they created. It is far more likely that the wings of the fathers are too large for their sons. If we still aspire to be eagles, let us beware of imitation wings. The best substitute for life-grown wings that men have yet devised has by its uncertain mechanical heartbeat dropped many an adventurer to his death. For the typical itinerant, consecration meant a whole offering on the altar. His test was God's answer by fire. Then he was ready to "die daily" or on the instant. That was the beginning of our heroic age.

Such a ministry gathered people of like spirit. United they sang their way through persecution and pioneer tribulations. The people asked God for the right preacher. When he came he was their answer to prayer. There was no preliminary bargaining, no discretionary refusing, in the system. Does any modernized Methodist ask why preachers and people should enter into such a compact? The answer is, to serve the Kingdom of God. It was the only way by which a continent might be speedily won, and it is the only plan that does not leave a large percentage of preachers idle and a corresponding number of churches vacant, sometimes for months, sometimes for years. Thus the itinerancy is sane from the standpoint of common sense as well as apostolic in type and spirit. Un-American? Only in print. Who established the system? The preachers who were to be governed by it. Who re-ordained it by a free vote only twelve years ago? Both preachers and laity after a hundred years' experience of its working. Granted that it is military in its movement. Is not enlistment voluntary, and continued service optional? A militant company compactly organized will win a dozen victories while a town-meeting is wrangling about the choice of a leader.

After all the academic criticism visited upon the itinerancy the outstanding record proves that its operation and product have been essentially democratic. It has not created class distinctions in its worshipping congregations, but has rebuked such. It has stood for open churches and free seats. It has

sought out the poor and welcomed the outcast. It has banished "the election of grace" by its "whosoever will may come." It has always administered the sacraments without charge. It has made of the communion it has established the freest spiritual democracy on earth. It has fought and won more battles for the highest ideals of democratic citizenship than any other system, because its pulpits have been set up in every hamlet and countryside, and every pulpit has been a free forum for fearless men who were to answer for their utterances to God only, and not to the political or commercial interests represented in the pews.

"SALARY" OR "SUPPORT"

If anywhere this itinerant ministry has fallen short of these aims and their achievement, it is where it has dealt like Esau and sold its birthright. The self-proclaimed apostolic successors of St. Peter may have forgotten the lesson he once taught another Simon, but the heirs to the apostleship of John Wesley and Francis Asbury should never forget that a Methodist preacher's consecration means no less than this: All I am God made me; all I have God gave me; all I need my Savior has bought for me; all I hope for He has promised me; therefore all my years and all my powers are His while life endures. I have nothing left to sell, but everything to give away that love can yield. Here flames passion for souls. Here rules the love that vaunteth not itself, that is not puffed up, and doth not behave itself unseemly.

For such heroic consecration it is profane to quote money values. The eloquence that may be hired, the learning that may be subsidized, the pulpit style that may be paid for in coin, can not be of this type, and is spiritually impotent. Hence to typical Methodists the word "salary" was from the beginning offensive. Once it crept in from the world vocabulary, but was promptly expelled a hundred years ago, because it did not savor of consecration, and carries a perverted conception of the gospel ministry. The Christian ministry is not a profession. Nothing can be more inimical to the spirit of a God-called ministry, nothing more utterly subversive of the sacredness of the pastoral office, than to place soul-winning and soul-shepherding on the secular basis of compensation. No prophet of God ever prophesied for wages. No apostle ever sold his inspiration to the highest bidder. Methodist preachers are "supported," not hired. The difference is vital. A "support" is the sum estimated, *for a pastor already appointed*, by an authorized committee after consultation with the pastor, as sufficient to furnish himself and family a comfortable livelihood. Under this plan consecration is not

compromised, and the preacher's message may weigh its full gospel value.

"Salary," on the other hand, implies a stated stipend proposed as compensation for services to be rendered, fixed before the service begins and as a condition to its beginning at all. Who shall write the tragedies of the altar diamonds that glowed with holy fire when first discovered by exploring Church committees, but which quickly turned to glass in the setting to which they were transferred, thus telling that the glow was in the altar fire, not in the polished stone?

NEGOTIATIONS COMPROMISE PULPIT FREEDOM

"A comfortable support" is the sacred claim of every man of God who in city or country is doing the work of God on the basis of God's call and covenant. But his contract is not with the Official Board or Quarterly Conference. It is an altar covenant with God alone, who in His own way will hold the stewards of His substance to answer to Him for an honest estimate and for faithful fulfillment of their acknowledged obligation. This is our inherited Scriptural conception of the gospel ministry and its support. Only at their peril and the peril of souls do our ministers depart from it. Crippling inconsistencies and humiliating entanglements attend every preliminary negotiation between our preachers and Churches. That blunt layman who said "the preacher is our hired man and must do as we tell him," was brutally business-like; but, to be candid, he was only giving the thumbscrew of commercial logic an extra turn, if the pastor had agreed to serve in that capacity for an offered and accepted consideration. Many a faithful servant of God has been unwittingly lured from his apostolic freedom into a galling pulpit serfdom, at once abject and pitiable, as the result of a commercial bargain.

Nor must the fact be overlooked that the bargaining process implies that the two parties thereto have the legal right to negotiate with each other and to carry out the agreement made. But as between a Methodist preacher and a Methodist society neither of these implications is valid, because both parties are bound by previous obligations, voluntarily entered into with other parties, with which older obligations the new is inconsistent. When nineteen thousand other Methodist preachers and as many Churches rise up in protest, it does not meet the case if the respondents confidently point to a parenthetical proviso in their agreement, which declares in substance that this call and its acceptance are to become binding—"the bishop consenting." Of course; it could not be otherwise. But that does not restore the forgotten vows, nor mend the Discipline, nor

reunite the broken covenant circle of 19,000 preachers and three millions of Methodist people, nor give back the apostolic note to that preacher's message, nor redeem that pulpit from the taint of commercialism, nor heal the hurt done to the spirit of our itinerancy.

ITINERANCY ENDANGERED

As for the bishop concerned, he is left to choose between so many involved alternatives, usually hazardous, that in most cases he is unduly pressed to give legal sanction to the arrangements illegally initiated. But in its legal essence his part in the transaction is a travesty upon his high office. Every Methodist knows this; every bishop feels it. It can not be that our brethren who have lapsed into this practice have measured the far-reaching purport of their action. Will they be patient, for our motive's sake, while we speak further?

No system which involves the rights and destinies of men can endure unless conceived in justice and administered with equity. To its last demand does this principle apply to constitutional government. More inexorably still is impartial administration essential in a constitutional system created by voluntary mutual covenants, individually assumed in a spirit of self-renunciation for the advancement of a sacred cause.

Thus it becomes manifest that the Episcopacy and the Itinerancy, which took life from the same heartbeat, also breathe through the same lungs. The Itinerant ministry created our Itinerant General Superintendency, and hedged it about with constitutional safeguards, so that the spirit of the Itinerancy should perpetuate itself in the appointing power. To secure as far as possible the indispensable element of impartiality in administration, and for no other purpose, they protected the appointing power from the temptations that beset candidacy for re-election by leaving its incumbency without a time limit. So Itinerant Episcopacy exists for the Itinerancy, not for itself. It was not created a high office to tempt human ambition, but to preserve the Itinerant system in our ministry.

Let us now face fairly the question, What yet remains of the system? As we review the outstanding features of Itinerancy in its days of glorious conquest, we freely confess that the physical hardships and deprivations of our ministry to-day, except on the frontier, are much less than formerly. The time limit is gone, and almost every charge has its comfortable parsonage. Very few pastors go to new appointments without some knowledge of what their support will be—so much less therefore the excuse for preliminary negotiations. Appointments are still made and read at the Conferences. But there is not the same call for the *daring*, the *venture* of faith, the high courage that

tells of *heroic* sacrifice, save in the one remaining significant vow of obedience to the appointing power. There are still noble examples of this, but its spirit is constantly impaired by the growing practice of preliminary negotiations. Nominally the appointing power is still free, but in practice "the godly judgment of the bishop" is often restricted in its operation. When wealthy Churches assume the right to "call" men, they call any man from anywhere. The better he is succeeding where he is, the more insistent the call. If \$4,000 may call a man from \$3,000, why may not \$3,000 call a man from \$2,000, and so on down—all under the same guise of "a larger opportunity?" If the bishop allows the first proposition, why not the last? So the evil spreads from special transfers to the regular Conference appointments. Results: The preachers become conscious that their "acceptability" has a money value, and their families need money. But "acceptability" as often defined involves basket collections as well as, at least, good moral character. Thus is pulpit service commercialized, and thus in time every prominent preacher is practically appraised, and not always by the gospel standard of success. His "rank" or appointment availability in cabinet is determined—himself, alas! too often consenting, by lay valuation in dollars and prospects. So his "grade" determines presently what educational privileges his children shall have, and what his wife shall enjoy of the things that all women crave. No marvel that he clings desperately to his "grade." Some day it *must* drop. Then bishops are blamed. This all goes to show what is involved and how the ministry is secularized by negotiations between ministers and Churches. Who that knows the human heart and the cost to a man of accepting lifelong poverty in order to honor a divine call can harshly judge in such a case? Not a Methodist bishop, surely, who perceives the hardships of the situation.

As might be expected, other evils follow. The attempt to apply two antagonistic principles in dealing with the same body of men and the same communion of Churches, threatens to take the last element of heroism from the historic Itinerancy. The caged eagle has little use for wings. Nothing else could result than what is coming to pass. We have neither one system nor the other at its best. Many of our noblest men, true to vows and loyal unto death, are made unwelcome by the Churches that need them most, while young men with their vows of obedience fresh upon them feel justified in entangling all other appointments by "considering calls." No wonder that it happens with increasing frequency that contrary to the plain law of the Church men leave their appointments for distant fields without consultation with superintendents or due notice to their abandoned

people. Such is the confusion of Discipline resulting from one persistent breach.

VITAL QUESTIONS ASKED

All this is the more deplorable because in the long run neither the Churches nor the preachers directly involved in calls and negotiations have gained by the innovation. There was and is a lawful method by which all interests, even those local and personal, would have been better cared for without jeopardizing the general welfare. We earnestly urge upon your most prayerful consideration these questions:

1. Can the Itinerancy continue unless equitably applied to all who owe it allegiance?

2. Can the appointing power hold the confidence of preachers and Churches unless absolutely impartial in its administration?

If any one answers that it is for the bishops to regulate this entire matter, then we respectfully ask a third question:

3. Will the General Conference and the Church uphold the bishops in refusing to consummate any arrangement involving a preliminary "call" or understanding in violation of the common rights and common interests of all the preachers and all the Churches? If not, then the time has fully come for a legal modification of the Itinerant system, and a *new* order which shall be of universal application.

The ethical standards of this world may deify expediency, but as a Church of God we dare not deliberately trifle with covenant vows and fundamental equities. Justice is elemental in the righteousness of God. To ignore its demands is to either impugn the divine integrity or to confess the hollowness of our professions. Whatever individual pastors or congregations may do in this matter, the Church of God, standing for all the good this world knows, must be loyal to absolute righteousness in her methods as in her teachings. If our covenant with God and with each other binds us to the Itinerancy, then should all concerned have equal rights and opportunity under that system. If it be no longer the best for us, then let it be modified or exchanged for a better method. But let all abide under the same rule.

GOD'S CALL TO VISION AND VICTORY.

And now, brethren beloved of God and honored by the Church, we call you to witness that we have not shunned to declare unto you the uttermost as to the conditions that command us to devout reflection, to sincere humiliation before God, and to sober and courageous action. The need of the world is the measure of our task. Had we been speaking to a body less devoted, to men and women inexperienced in spiritual warfare, we

might have been tempted to use the arts by which children are encouraged to duty. But militant Methodism does not send her children or her weaklings to her chief council. Here are the veterans of many a victorious field. Behind us and supporting us is a great and loyal host marshaled of God for the very campaign to which we are this day called. The sword of the Lord and of Gideon is in our hand, and it is Gideon's God, the same who called John Wesley to spiritual daring, who now calls us not to doubt or fear, but to certain victory. May the spirit of Joshua, Elijah, and David come upon us as we look again at our conquering sign in the heavens—the Cross which to them was far off, but to us is so near that its glory blinds our foes and confuses their counsels against God and His Anointed.

Is not God plainly bidding His Church to act upon her world-consciousness? Does not our momentary check at home invite us to lift our eyes to behold how He is answering our faith all round the world, to quicken our missionary zeal and bid us to win America, that our Christ may the more speedily triumph everywhere? The Lord equip us with the courage and expectation belonging to our world mission, without which we can neither measure our tasks nor understand God's way with us!

THE EPISCOPACY

The nature and duties of any office are defined by its legal charter and the precedents already long established. Accepting this criterion of judgment, your bishops submit their official conduct to the verdict of General Conference, and if found at fault are prepared to receive collectively or individually either admonition or correction. With all confidence in your just consideration, we therefore present in brief outline our understanding of the origin, duties, and responsibilities of the office committed to us by the Church. This we feel compelled to do at this juncture, first, because without it our attitude toward certain proposed modifications of the office will by many be misinterpreted; and secondly, because we earnestly covet the confidence of our brethren in our loyalty to their rights as well as to our own consciences. In its legal essence, what we first present is more elaborately stated in the report of the Judiciary Committee adopted by the General Conference of 1904.

It was plainly set forth in the act of organization of the Church that the form of government should be episcopal. Already the type of that episcopacy had been essentially defined in the functions of the superintendents sent over by Mr. Wesley. Thomas Coke, Francis Asbury, and William McKendree became its first historical exponents. So clearly had the office interpreted itself that in the Restrictive Rule adopted

later for its protection it was called simply "The Plan of our Itinerant General Superintendency"—no further definition being deemed necessary. As contrasted with the existing forms of episcopacy, it was unique in two particulars:

1. It was non-prelatical; it was not a distinct order with claims to historical succession from the apostles.

2. It was Church-wide in its jurisdiction, in the sense that no bishop was restricted by territorial limitations. On the contrary, every bishop was *required* to travel throughout the connection. It was general in that it was *connectionally* itinerant.

This original conception of the office and its functions prevails to this day, all General Conferences concurring, and having been exemplified to the world and the Church for a century and a quarter, it is historically as well as constitutionally imbedded with the Articles of Religion in the foundations of our ecclesiastical structure.

All General Conferences have carefully maintained this original plan by electing no more bishops than were actually required for general supervision.

The more immediate oversight of the work, such as in other episcopal bodies attaches to the diocesan plan, was by our fathers assigned to presiding elders. This office was so closely co-ordinated with the episcopacy as to insure unity of administration. Logically as well as historically the presiding eldership was and is a feature of our form of episcopal supervision—a part of the original plan. Under this system has been developed the Church we are here to serve and perpetuate. No General Conference has yet affirmed that it can be changed except by constitutional process.

A Protestant Episcopal bishop recently declared in public that "the Church of the future in this country should be modeled after the Methodist system," and that "the work now being committed by the other Protestant Churches to moderators, secretaries, and other officials in an effort to supplement their systems would be more systematically done by the bishops and presiding elders of the Methodist Church." In the face of such not unusual tributes to our long-tried polity it seems strange that in our own body there should be complaints that Methodism is suffering from want of leadership. Let us see.

First, we have the pastor, who is the shepherd of the flock, the friend, consoler, and counsellor of every member in his parish, and their leader in all spiritual affairs, and we venture the opinion that the average Methodist pastor as an aggressive leader in all parish affairs is unsurpassed by his brethren of other denominations. In the district superintendent we have a supervisor and leader of pastors and official members. He is our diocesan bishop, and should be so recognized. Finally, to oversee

the temporal and spiritual affairs of our world-wide Church, to appoint and supervise both district superintendents and pastors and administer throughout the connection, we have bishops, who are not made responsible for parish duty nor for district functions, but for the disciplinary working of the entire system. Because the general superintendency, represented by only a score of bishops for all the world, can not be within call for duties that appertain really to the district superintendency, and because a "resident bishop," so-called, can not be *de facto* resident anywhere under his official commission, it does not follow, as some affirm, that our superintendency is loose and ineffectual. When occasionally it tightens a disciplinary screw there is an outcry that it is too effectual, even arbitrary.

Deducting from the year the time required for Annual Conference visitations, the general committees, and bishops' conferences, all being imperative duties, and allowing no days for special engagements or important occasions, it would take the present force of bishops thirty years to complete one round among the Churches. With one bishop to five hundred Churches, say three or four Conferences only, he would need to travel sixteen years, giving a Sunday to each parish to complete his circuit; and there would still be thousands in the Churches who never saw a bishop, as there are millions of citizens who never saw a governor or a President. His correspondence meanwhile would take its chances and his residence city still remain unhappy. Just what good would result from that kind of visitation even with such a specific errand as belongs to a prelatical episcopate does not appear; but it is apparent that "more bishop" means more bishops. Meanwhile the indisputable facts remain that in every land and community where our Church is known it is recognized as being at the forefront in all religious movements and moral reforms; that our foreign missionary operations and our home missionary activities are pushed even beyond the limit of available support; that reason could ask no more of home missionaries than ours are enduring in extending and holding our frontier lines on scant support. And these facts do not indicate lack of leadership. It is impossible that so many thousand pastors should be equally efficient; but local defeats are due in a large majority of instances to the non-observance of our polity by local officials independent of episcopal control.

It is a singular fact that the most insistent demand for more leaders comes from those great centers of population where already are concentrated our strongest preachers and many of our best laymen. Their tasks are tremendous and their obstacles real. They need all the aid the Church can give. It must be said, however, that their difficulties are in their environment, and do not arise from any lack of leadership that the Church can

supply. Indeed, for such service as many seem to contemplate the resources of our episcopacy as now defined are utterly inadequate. It will minister to the same discussion of several important propositions to consider briefly the powers of a Methodist bishop.

THE POWERS OF A BISHOP

Every man whose duty it is to decide questions involving the wishes and plans of many persons will sometimes be charged with arbitrary exercise of power. A bishop whose misfortune it may be to reach conclusions on grounds that can not be divulged without Church-rending disaster or without subjecting a good man or woman to a deeper wound than he receives himself in being silent, serves God and the Church by taking the hurt himself. These two sentences illustrate the origin of much exaggeration as to the powers of a bishop.

Mr. Wesley's rule was absolute. He justified it by the conviction that only by such direction could he make his work self-perpetuating. He invited chosen helpers to conference, but not to authority. Mr. Asbury at first pursued the same course. But when the American organization was in process he broke the scepter entrusted to Dr. Coke and himself by refusing to assume authority until elected by the body of preachers. There and then absolutism died in the American Church. Thereafter the powers of the episcopacy were only such as were delegated by constitutional provision and legislative enactment. As presidents of the General Conference the bishops are governed by rules adopted by the delegates, and their decisions in the chair may be reversed by the house on appeal. Formerly they had a discretionary voice as to the ordination of persons elected general superintendents, elders, or deacons. Now they have no such voice. Once the bishop could receive and suspend preachers; he could hear and decide all law questions and appeals, thus virtually holding power to exclude members. Now he has no such powers. Formerly the bishops nominated the most important standing committees. These are now elected by the district representatives. Once they chose their own residences, like other circuit riders. Now they are assigned to designated cities. All these modifications are proper safeguards against abuses of power, but in effect they leave our episcopacy weakened in administrative efficiency. As for strategic movements in the cities, episcopal direction is barred by the Quarterly Conference or local corporation control of property. That body, purely local in its interests and largely personal in its reasoning, holds the cords of our denominational tents.

So, too, mushroom universities may spring out of real estate speculations, and rival colleges in rival cities, and, hav-

ing for awhile scattered degrees like thistle-down, be at last swallowed up in debt; and if perchance no bishop is at hand, it may be published abroad that tremendously valuable holdings have been "lost for the want of episcopal supervision"—when the simple truth is that a bishop has no power to prevent such disaster, though he may be called to save the wreckage by personal appeal. Thus in the vital elements of denominational protection as well as tactical leadership the office is without legal equipment or authority.

Very different are the conditions with Protestant prelatical bishops, who have sole power in ordination and confirmation, and who sit as a separate house in making laws for the Church; or with Roman bishops, who hold the titles to all Church property and direct the movements of the diocese with final authority, using the mythical keys to the kingdom of heaven to back up their judgment.

It must be plain that comparisons with such radically different systems can have no suggestive value to this body. The bishop of one type is a field marshal with all the powers of his governmental and prelatical system to support him. The other is not even a militia general, for though he may station his officers he can not subject a single soldier to their orders. The one may plan and execute; the other may plan, but the control of resources and direction of forces are not in his hands.

Some have been daring enough in their fanciful visions to compare our general superintendency with that of great corporations and demand corresponding results. Here again the comparison is pointless. The president of any great consolidated interest has entire direction of its plans, its plants, its methods, and its forces. He controls all related officials in all branches of its affairs. He chooses his own helpers and discharges any incompetent or lazy subordinate at his discretion. But a Methodist bishop has no such power. He can not even enforce discipline against any preacher or member who refuses duty. He can only plead for co-operation, and is often thwarted by contrary official judgment.

Where, then, is that formidable official power of which so much has been both expected and feared? Could anything be more mythical than the possibilities of peril through abuse of power on the one hand, or of unhampered leadership on the other, in an office thus restricted in authority, function, and command of means for any plan requiring the co-ordination of denominational resources?

Is it the appointing power that carries such dangerous influence? Here too reality discredits imagination. With some races of men such power would invite sycophancy and might coerce the judgment of many. But not so with Americans.

Every Methodist preacher knows these two facts: First, that any bishop attempting to use this power to coerce a preacher's conscience or judgment on any debatable issue would be looked upon as disgracing his office and would justly meet early retirement. Secondly, every preacher knows that, while the bishop has power to "fix the appointments," he is in a great majority of cases governed by the concurrent judgment and wishes of all parties directly concerned, while as to the remainder he is simply an arbitrator between their conflicting counsels and desires. When the Cabinet decisions have been announced the bishop is, like any other umpire, blamed or praised in the free criticisms of preachers and laymen, whether they proceed on facts or surmises.

So the glamour of power falls away from the office and there remains—what? Simply a man entrusted with functions no more sacred than those of his brethren, and no higher except in the range of their contact with great interests; a man whose power for leadership must depend more upon his personal qualities than upon his office; a man approved only according to his fidelity to his trust and the confidence inspired by his behavior; a man always amenable—not to a court of his colleagues, but to the judgment of his brethren, both ministers and laymen in General Conference, who demand a two-thirds vote as to his fitness when elected, and only a bare majority to declare his unfitness any time thereafter.

And this is the office from which, with all its handicaps, so much of danger is feared as being possible, and of which so much is expected that, because of its limitations, is impossible. If for no other reason than its largest usefulness it would seem that a rational degree of confidence in the judgment of the body that elects bishops would assume the loyalty of the men elected and the trustworthiness of their observations until the contrary is proven. A rule of judgment so simple as this, and so manifestly just, would at once silence much reckless criticism and banish the groundless fears that have robbed the office of the possibility of greater service. But even that is not conceded. The office is hedged about as if its incumbents were predisposed to mischief. Potentially it is in human nature to play the tyrant, the traitor, or the fool. But the Church has ample opportunity to discover such tendency in any man before electing him to this office. If she errs in judgment, there is a remedy at hand without recourse to revolutionary methods.

PROPOSED CHANGES

The method now proposed for adding to the usefulness of the office by disintegrating its general jurisdiction, and thereby destroying the connectional influence of its incumbents, is a mode of addition peculiar to the arithmetic of the passing hour.

But no system is beyond improvement. Usefulness is the final test, both of men and policies. While neither General Conference nor bishops can lawfully recast our episcopacy, there is a process by which that may be done, if desired. But certain principles involved should first be considered.

When the General Conference began to assign individual bishops to reside in certain cities, it was not intended to inaugurate any radical change in the working methods of the office by localizing the activities of any bishop. While no bishop worthy of his office would fail to use the opportunities offered by his residence to advance local Methodism, we do not believe that General Conference meant to confer upon such cities any special claims upon the resident bishop's time and service to the neglect of his general duties and his equal obligation to many other communities. It was only natural, however, that such a sense of proprietorship should develop, and sometimes find expression. This misconception hardly suggests the hasty recasting of our entire system of supervision. We do not recall an instance where experience has proved the wisdom of any change hitherto made in our original polity and methods. Promised results have not appeared. The proposed modification of the episcopal office toward diocesanism has no support in the recorded evangelistic success of that system. On the contrary, that form of episcopacy has lived mainly by its sacerdotal claims, largely by immigration, and last but not least, in the Protestant line it has been materially aided by accessions to its ministry and membership from our own communion. This is not said in unkindness, but as a fact forced to the utterance by the assumptions thrust forward in current contentions.

Again, it should be apparent to any student of such matters that the presence of bishops of our Methodist type in such proximity, and with such immediate direction of affairs as is proposed, would rob pastors and district superintendents of the incentive belonging to personal initiative and of the compelling consciousness of their own official significance and responsibility—a result that would be calamitous. Every man should have his own chance to plan, and win in his own name, and to his own honor. Wisdom would suggest that it would be far better to further exalt the pastor and to dignify the district superintendency.

Another consideration of decisive quality is the value of homogeneity as a factor in any stable and successful government. All policies and systems are the natural outgrowth and exponents of certain fundamental ideas, and differ throughout as those ideas differ. Thus the various denominations are the exponents of diverse conception of Church life and polity. Methodism began as a protest against existing conditions

and systems. It was revolutionary in its purpose. To help in making the world new it became a new world, with its own genesis, atmosphere, topography, and conditions of productive life. Like other worlds, it took a dual movement. Revolving about its own axis of doctrine, experience, and polity, it fell also into a natural orbit in which it moves with other ecclesiastical bodies about the sun which gives light and life to all of them. No one of these worlds can safely wander from its own creative conception. Each must obey its own spiritual impetus and follow its own initial laws of life and gravitation. When Methodism leaves its own orbit, tangential lines may lead it anywhere, toward prelacy or congregationalism. Erratic agitations in both directions are already abroad.

LEADERSHIP

Again, ruin may hide in the magic of a word. Witness the French Revolution in the name of Liberty. The word "leadership," which has been worked into such enticing potency, also holds its perils. Office does not create leadership. It simply makes opportunity for a leader. Leadership inheres in personality; personality involves convictions as well as temperament. Both convictions and temperament may be either peaceable or contentious and imperious. When divisive questions become incarnate in men who are mitred and sceptered we have the conditions of war and schism. The diocesan episcopacy has proved this again and again. On the other hand, an episcopacy that is Church-wide in its jurisdiction, that is a unit in its operations, that holds its every incumbent responsible for the peace of the whole Church, for conformity in doctrine and polity, and uniformity in administration—such an episcopacy contains in itself the best possible guarantee of homogeneous Church-life and activity. From that form of episcopacy can proceed no high Church nor low Church controversies, no ritualist and anti-ritualist agitations, no serious doctrinal disturbances. Only recently was this demonstrated. With strong divergencies of judgment among her bishops as to the methods and results of Higher Criticism, our Church passed a threatening crisis without a jar in the personal relations of the bishops or the arraying of any Conference or section against any other. How different might have been the outcome if such an issue had been joined afield by local bishops in the presence of excited and applauding partisans, rather than in the judicial calmness and prayerful poise of a body of men every one of whom habitually thinks first of the entire Church and his own measure of responsibility for her peace. In such an atmosphere schism can not breathe nor personal ambition become mischievous.

Once more. The system which gave Matthew Simpson to the

wide world, that winged his eloquence and added power to his counsels, rendered a service to his Church and to his country far superior to that which would have confined him to a diocese. The form of episcopacy which held before the ministry of the entire Church the eloquence of a Foster, the peerless dignity of an Andrews, the poise of the judicial Merrill, the fervor of the evangelistic Joyce, and the no less luminous powers of others who have won renown in our annals, tends to reproduce in our ministry its strongest types, and multiply the power of its greatest men as no restrictive plan could possibly do.

And who shall say that the affairs of a Church that is world-wide in its operations are not better administered by having a general and unbroken oversight of its entire field through a body of men, all of whom are compelled to project their vision to the ends of the earth, to study continental problems, and to so co-ordinate their knowledge and counsel as to maintain an administrative balance throughout its entire field.

VALUE OF CONNECTIONAL SUPERINTENDENCY

Traditionally and confessedly without prelatical claims, this itinerant episcopacy has nevertheless gained and held a unique recognition and respect throughout the world. It is a world-wide ambassadorship, a living omnipresent connectional bond and contact between all peoples who accept our gospel. It is the shuttle that weaves the connectional web and preserves the harmony of the pattern. Diocesans there are in other Churches by thousands, and archdiocesans by hundreds representing local and restricted interests and constituencies. But wherever abroad a Methodist bishop speaks or acts officially he is received as the voice of a mighty evangelistic movement, as the apostolic legate of a world-wide communion, the accredited exponent and messenger of a Church that now confronts every form of error and every enemy of man the world around upon its own soil, that faces every venerable ecclesiasticism without apology for its presence and every foe of Jesus Christ without fear of defeat. As our fathers created this episcopacy it is a high and holy office. So long as its powers are exercised with brotherly moderation, so long as the dignity they bestowed upon it is worn without pomp or ostentation, so long as its efficiency is demonstrated by its adaptation to our great world parish, so long should it remain unchanged. But when that day comes in which it shall appear that its sphere must be limited, and its original dignity abated, then the question will be as to the continuance of any form of episcopacy. When stripped of the features by which it was differentiated from all other types from the beginning, some office may remain, but not an episcopacy which will command respect

by its investiture of honor and dignity. The Asburyan succession will have become extinct. What remains would be an ecclesiastical curiosity.

Let no man misconceive the spirit of this appeal. For ourselves we have no plea. We shall soon pass beyond concern with such a matter. The question you confront is one of vital import to Methodism and more momentous by far to the Church than to the temporary incumbents of this office. If we dared speak from our hearts we would welcome more of home life, more opportunity for study and the cultivation of closer friendships than constant travel affords. But we are firmly persuaded that neither the usefulness of the office nor respect for its incumbents can be increased by subtracting from its traditional functions and prestige.

THE REQUEST OF 1908

The General Conference of 1908 adopted the following resolution:

"1. WHEREAS, There seems to be a desire in the Church for a modification of the present plan of episcopal supervision;

"2. WHEREAS, The plan of districting the bishops by the General Conference is not in harmony with the Constitution of the Church, as interpreted by the General Conference of 1904;

"3. WHEREAS, The Board of Bishops under the Constitution have the right to assign individual bishops to preside over Conferences in contiguous territory for a period of several years in succession, as has been done in Europe, China, and South America during the past quadrennium; and

"4. WHEREAS, It may be desirable to test the practicability of greater continuity of episcopal administration in this country; be it

"Resolved, That we respectfully request the bishops, if they shall find it practicable,

"1. To arrange the Annual Conferences into groups covering contiguous territory.

"2. To form several groups of Conferences into districts.

"3. To assign the individual bishops within said districts to preside for the ensuing quadrennium, in rotation, over the several Annual Conferences in such districts."

It is apparent on any close reading that this action asks for a type of administration quite different from that suggested by some discussions that preceded and followed the General Conference of 1908. Had the groups been the smallest possible, and had two bishops presided "in rotation," there would have been no real continuity of administration, and no bishop would have

presided over the same Conference more than twice in the quadrennium.

The bishops had a right to believe that the General Conference of 1908 did not request them to proceed in an unconstitutional manner; nor did the General Conference wish them to assume that the Third Restrictive Rule had no meaning for the bishops themselves. As late as 1904 the Judiciary Committee had made an exhaustive historical and legal report on the subject. This report, which was adopted by the General Conference by an emphatic vote, declared against the constitutionality of any plan which in effect would limit the territorial jurisdiction of any bishop for a given period. The bishops were sure that the resolution of 1908 was not meant to contravene the judicial decision of 1904.

But the bishops were likewise sure that there was considerable demand in the Church for some attempt at continuous and contiguous supervision. Desiring to meet this demand, the bishops worked earnestly toward some plan that would give the Church an opportunity to test the value of continuity of episcopal service, and even went beyond the resolution of 1908. While some Conferences have been administered by a different bishop each year of the quadrennium, more than half of the home Conferences have been served by the same bishops two or three years in succession. Our action has thus given the Church a chance to estimate the value of the different types of administration.

It is thus evident that the bishops have made a faithful effort to meet the wishes of the Church. The whole subject has received their constant and careful consideration. We are still willing, as we have been, to follow any lawful method that will make our service more effective.

BISHOPS WITHOUT DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

As to the most radical proposition now claiming a hearing, we do not see how the district superintendent can be dispensed with except by the constitutional process. Even with that obstruction removed the Church could not confront with composure the procedure that would be entailed by such action. If our smaller sister communion requires over a hundred bishops, our greater body would need for that type of supervision not less than five hundred. When we pause to contemplate the election of so large a number of bishops, or even of one hundred, by a General Conference gathered from all the world, we confess to a degree of alarm which immediately becomes consternation as we try to picture the turmoil that would attend the stationing of such a number by the same body. Nothing less than a special miracle could qualify eight hundred delegates from the

ends of the earth for such a task. Perhaps the experiment of stationing fifty or even twenty-five districted bishops would be suggestive of the consequences of choosing and assigning the much larger number that would be required if the district superintendency were abandoned. If it be thought so remarkable a procedure that a bishop should in the quiet of the cabinet-room appoint a hundred men to pastoral charges upon careful representations made by district superintendents, and while within easy reach of the preachers and people concerned, for additional information, what would be the amazement of the same observers on beholding this cosmopolitan assembly acting in the clamor and excitement of a hurried session, choosing and assigning off-hand through the chances of 800 ballots two or three hundred bishops, each clothed with power to fix appointments on his individual responsibility? The mistake of a bishop may be corrected. The ballots of a General Conference must stand. *It becomes at once apparent that when we determine upon direct and localized episcopal administration, every jurisdiction must be empowered to choose its own bishop.*

"SECOND-HAND INFORMATION"

Much stress has been laid upon the dependence of the bishops on "second-hand information" in the making of appointments. But how many more removes from personal knowledge will be that information upon which a large majority of the General Conference must cast their votes for bishops. Are not all men, indeed, dependent on second-hand information for almost every decision of life? How little personal knowledge of men enters into governmental appointments. Think of our judges scouring the country in order to secure personal knowledge of men or causes involved in litigation. Discredit second-hand information and we close our schools, bar all text-books of science, silence music, arrest all business, disqualify all the professions, dispense with all newspapers, destroy the value of history, invalidate the appeal based upon religious testimony—in short, banish all facts not personally witnessed and verified, and jar the very planets off the map of the heavens! What chaos would reign if suddenly all second-hand, or even twentieth-hand information were discredited, and every man and woman should perforce become an original investigator! Think of it, you pilgrims who can not get out of this city without second-hand information. For the purpose of adjusting appointments we regard the information given by a district superintendent personally and officially responsible for his observations, and offered in the presence of his colleagues, and within call of the preachers and Churches represented, as far more reliable than would be the disjointed, contradictory, and

confusing impressions gathered by a bishop flying through a large district of a half dozen Conferences and hearing, as he almost inevitably would, the voice of complaint rather than that of sober judgment—for unfortunately disaffection is more vociferous than satisfaction. We do not see how our itinerant system is to be maintained without the district superintendency.

Proceeding upon this rational conclusion, we have sought to measure the value of other proposed changes in our supervisional plan.

FIXED JURISDICTION MEANS DIOCESANISM

It has been recently advocated that this General Conference shall "assume the power" to confine every bishop to a limited jurisdiction for a period of four years. Taken in connection with the reasons assigned, this proposition, when closely examined, involves the principle of diocesan episcopacy, and aside from conflict with General Conference interpretations of fundamental law, the plan itself defeats the declared purpose. It will not be disputed that the essential principle of diocesan supervision inheres in the system of administration, not in the head of the diocese. Bishops may come and go, but the system remains so long as another succeeds the vanishing incumbent. The official translation of the incumbent every four years would not change the principle of administration. And the principle once established, its practical fruition is inevitable. The proposition stated in practical form is this: "We will give a bishop four years of unceasing flight among five or six hundred Churches in order that he may gain personal knowledge of preachers and conditions; but he must do this *without being much absent from his residence*; for it is also expected that he will in the same period build himself into the complex life of a great city and become a recognized power and leader in all its religious movements and civic reforms!" It would quickly appear that he could do neither one nor the other in four years, nor both in eight years. And then, his removal to another district would mean simply the exchange of his acquired knowledge for his successor's ignorance—and this in every district the same, and the Church would face the dilemma of utterly defeating its declared purpose in creating districts or, having already swallowed diocesanism in principle, proceed to its complete assimilation. There could be no other alternative except retreat from a disastrous experiment.

Finally, some bishops have special gifts valuable to the entire Church. Not even the vote of the General Conference can perfect those who are lacking in any point of equipment. Under the districting proposition courtesy, if not law, would confine every bishop to his own territory and so limit the possibilities of his wider usefulness.

A SAFE EXPERIMENT

But that plan of administering the episcopal office having been already rejected by preceding General Conferences as out of harmony with our fundamental law, we respectfully ask of this Conference the fixing of two or three more episcopal residences in this country at strategic centers. With these additional residences, we believe that areas for episcopal supervision can be so related to the residence cities as to meet the expressed desire for continuous oversight by the resident bishops without any infraction of the Restrictive Rule—so long as the bishops are left to itinerate freely in their Annual Conference visitations—which has always been accepted as the essential feature of the Itinerant Superintendency. The idea has been expressed in the words “residential supervision and presidential administration.” The appointments in the respective Annual Conferences having been adjusted under our long-recognized plan, the *ad interim* supervision could pass with the close of the Conference season to the resident bishop of that area under agreed regulations as to pastoral changes between sessions.

Under the plan contemplated in the exercise of residential supervision, it would be expected that the bishops within the territory contiguous to their respective residences should, by initiation and co-operation, promote all the spiritual and educational interests of the Church; and further, they would advise as to the interpretation and application of Church law arising within that territory, except in questions directly involved in presidential administration.

WORKING METHODS

It would be a singular miscarriage of purpose if method should prove the undoing of Methodism—if spiritual Methodism should die in the machine shop of expert methodizers, as justice often fails through the intricacies of court procedure. The most seductive way of doing nothing is to spend all one's time in studying ways and means. While other institutions are dominantly secular, the Church is typically spiritual. Its methods should fit its mission. Spiritual efficiency is not readily transmissible through organization.

In the divine method all covenant rights, blessings, hopes, and plans center in the individual babe, child, man, seer, or nation. As God has fed the generations from single grain-stalks, so the flowers in His garden of love bloom on single stems, and its fruits ripen on individual branches. God and one soul constitute the mightiest alliance known in His Kingdom. This limited co-partnership has written the epochal

chapters in human history. Abraham, Moses, Paul, Luther, Wesley, Washington, and Lincoln illustrate this truth. Jesus called His disciples one by one, and sent them forth two by two—never in battalions. The preaching at the first Pentecost was done by a reclaimed backslider, not by a sensationally heralded troop of evangelists. In such measure as any agency displaces personal faith, personal conscience, and personal responsibility, does it benumb the nerves of spiritual efficiency by hindering providential suggestion, thus robbing the soul of its strongest incentive to service, and of its only adequate equipment for patient effort under adverse conditions.

It was the tragedy of religion, the cruelest subterfuge ever practiced upon humanity when ecclesiastical assumption thrust itself between God and the individual soul.

Without the warning trumpeted in that blasphemous assumption, complex organization is already invading the Holy of Holies where God has been wont to hold audience with devout souls, and thousands of capable men and women are losing in experience, as well as in possible efficiency, by this absorption of their personal initiative and direct responsibility in the impressive movements of collective undertakings.

THE LAW OF ORGANIZATION

For some purposes organizations are indispensable, but when calculating their expediency let it not be forgotten that as the advent of machinery robs the artisan's hand of its skill, and individual art of its inspiration, so does the mechanical functioning of Church life tend to arrest individual development, and, therefore, to deplete the current of spiritual vitality which gives tone to public worship and fervor to evangelistic effort.

But there are some things one man can not do. In nation-wide and world-wide evangelism organization may serve—not to displace the one-man-method, but to give it opportunity. Money must be secured and expended, training must be provided, support assured. But all this only that the man or woman called of God may respond to the call. It is that alone which validates the organization. And here is the law and limit, as we believe, of auxiliary Church organization—to make it possible for those called of God to special ministries to fulfill the individual obligation entailed by the divine summons. Beyond this point general organization is undesirable. All distinctively spiritual ministrations should be left to individual conscience and intelligence under the guidance of the pastor; and forms of religious activity requiring co-operative direction and support should be, so far as possible, consigned to local initiative and to Annual Conference direction. No conditions can justify two organizations for one specific end.

These principles carefully applied will save the Church from the danger now impending, that she may presently become an aggregation of competitive bureaus requiring increasing sums for administration, creating more offices of semi-secular character, entailing more elections by General Conference.

A NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM NEEDED

Nor dare we longer ignore the cost of multiform administration. No Church has had more loyal support than our own from its men of means, but they themselves will agree that the Church can not consistently depend upon a few rich men, either for local or connectional support. God put far away the day when poor people shall feel that they can not afford to be Methodists, and when spiritually-minded Methodists shall conclude that, the prayer service being entirely left to them, they are to be excused from further part in the affairs that concern the entire membership.

Here we confront a large question. It is plain from recurring debts that our Home and Foreign Missionary work must be placed upon a more stable footing than is guaranteed by existing plans. Persuaded that we have already reached a crisis in the working of our financial methods, and that the Church is being retarded spiritually, its growth hindered and congregations depleted by the ever multiplying public appeals for money, we felt warranted in instituting an inquiry to determine the reliability of this conviction. The result reveals even more than was anticipated. From more than two thousand pastors and district superintendents, representing seventeen Conferences, and all territorial conditions between the two oceans, we have gathered the following specific judgment as to our present methods:

The questions sent out were as follows:

1. "To what extent have you found the multiplicity of collections and special appeals a hindrance to the growth or religious zeal of the Church?"
2. "Can you state the number of public or systematic appeals to your people during the past year outside of our general benevolent collections and of your local budget?"
3. "If the number be irksome to the people, have you any suggestion as to a practical method of relief without risk to the causes that may be maintained?"

The answers to these questions will be available for the use of any committees who may care to examine them. From a careful analysis and summary of these replies, prepared at our request by the skillful secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, we present a few suggestive figures and facts. (Not all the replies dealt distinctly and separately with all the ques-

tions as presented, hence the figures given do not cover the entire number received.)

Question 1 was answered by 1,639 pastors and 271 district superintendents; 1,475 out of the 1,910 declared the multiplicity of collections and special appeals to be a hindrance to the growth of the religious zeal of the Church; 410 believed that people are kept from the Church by this cause; almost 400 explained that they have been compelled to adopt the omnibus plan of collections. The answer to the second question showed also that the regular benevolences of the Church do not represent half the number of appeals presented to the average congregation. Aggregating the figures given, it appears that in less than 25 congregations 224 various causes outside of regular benevolences and Sunday school collections had demanded access to the generosity of the people, indicating that the regular calls are only about half the number of public appeals.

We regret that the time allotted for this Address will not permit a résumé of the intelligent and convincing statements offered in these replies from representative district superintendents and leading pastors. Taken together, they alone would afford abundant explanation of certain deplorable conditions which are being mistakenly attributed to other causes. On circuits visited semi-monthly by the pastor there is a collection for almost every service, leaving the local congregation little opportunity to care for itself—one reason why the rural Church is waning. That means peril to the city Church. Hundreds of the larger congregations have been absolutely forced into the budget system. When pastors are compelled to give more time to working out money problems than to preparing sermons, it is plain that spiritual interests must suffer.

Let it be remembered that these answers represent not cities alone, but whole Conferences and wide areas in the East, Central West, and West—our base of supplies. Nor are they the outcry of an unwilling people nor an indifferent ministry. The pastors and people who carry the burdens of our great connectional operations have been wonderfully patient and nobly responsive.

Not one district superintendent or pastor intimates, nor do we believe that our connectional work has ever called for too much money, but the answers most indubitably show that many thousands of people who love the Church and would profit by her ministry remain away from public service rather than be subjected to the embarrassment of incessant appeals to which they are not able to respond, and that thousands of pastors are seriously hindered in their ministrations by the same cause.

HOW TO SECURE SYSTEMATIC GIVING

If it be said that systematic giving by all the people would at once solve the problem of our Church benevolences and relieve the overtaxed, it may be instantly answered that system in asking is absolutely essential to systematic giving. When the asking is haphazard and the response dependent upon the emphasis of the hour, the giving will be impulsive and irregular. As now made, no appeal can reach the entire membership. Hence the faithful minority is unduly taxed.

First, we must devise a more systematic method for financing our connectional benevolences. Next, the hundreds of reform and charitable organizations, many of which seem to be little more than bureaus of employment for their promoters, should be forced to consolidate their work. Very few of them as now conducted are of sufficient importance to claim a hearing before a congregation assembled for worship. Indisputable facts make it plain that our congregations must be protected against promiscuous appeals.

For our own work we need, first of all, an equitable basis of apportionment. This can be secured only by co-ordination of all the factors that indicate the relative ability of Conferences and Churches.

It is well known that Official Boards are guided largely by local interests as they conceive them. Acting on the theory that apportionments for benevolences are figured on the *per capita* basis, they prune the membership tree in season and out of season until the roots are in danger of being devitalized. Our actual growth during the closing quadrennium was hardly less than 650,000. It is a fair estimate that more than 400,000 members disappeared from the rolls under this interpretation of a defective method of apportionment.

It can hardly be doubted that in some instances the estimate for the pastor's support is fixed at a smaller sum than should be provided in order to lessen *pro rata* assessments. Thus pastoral support, as well as the membership roll, must be kept down in order to protect partially civilized communities against encroachment by the needs of the heathen world or the cry of our frontiers for help. And it is even said that a few Official Boards have gone so far as to discourage the admission of children into the Church in order to keep down the roll of membership.

We submit that in the presence of a formidable political-ecclesiastical organization, which carries its rapidly increasing cradle roll through life, if not beyond the grave, and claims and secures political influence largely on its supposed numerical strength, transmuted into votes, Methodism can not afford to

wantonly waste its actual increase and misrepresent its real potentiality under the operation of a haphazard plan—we will not say system—of conducting its benevolent operations, which are really the expression of its abounding spirituality.

Having recently established a more equitable method of apportioning the sums required for our general work, we need next a more systematic method of securing the amounts asked. What member applying his tithe can now forecast the demands of the twelve months ahead and plan an equitable distribution of his gifts? As for the wealthier class of willing givers, when once known they find no rest from special appeals. It becomes an expensive tax upon the business hours of a busy man even to give the hearing necessary to an intelligent and conscientious decision, however well disposed he may be in spirit.

To educate the Church in the principles of Christian stewardship and systematic giving is a tremendous task, but it must be undertaken. And the first step toward it is to find a rational, Scriptural, systematic basis for asking. As the head of a family anticipates and provides for the incoming year, as a business man estimates the capital required for his contemplated improvements as well as for conducting present enterprises, so should the Church forecast her needs and consolidate her estimates for all connectional demands—not by the uncertain process of five or six boards and committees sitting apart and acting independently, if not competitively, but by a competent connectional board or commission—in which or before which all interests may be represented—and with final authority to fix the aggregate budget and properly apportion the total amount among the Conferences, to be by Annual Conference Commissioners apportioned to districts and charges after the approved method. This consolidated apportionment, covering all needs of the benevolent work of the Church, with a safe percentage for shrinkage and emergencies, should be ready at the meeting of every Annual Conference and go immediately to the local Churches to become a part of the entire financial asking for the year, and to be collected by the weekly or monthly duplex envelope along with the regular expenses of the charge. All connectional special appeals, having first been authorized by the commission on finance, should take their chances with the general budget or in private subscription.

Advantages:

1. Economy in administration. The United States Government conducts its business under one central executive management and through one treasury.

2. Protection for public congregations against numerous Sunday subscriptions and appeals from the pulpit.

3. Protection for the pastor in his regular ministrations.
4. Less of distracting incident and more of reverence in public worship.

5. Better opportunity for spiritual appeal to the unsaved in regular services.

6. The transformation of the Annual Conference from financial to spiritual functions.

7. Training to the habit of systematic giving will become imperative. Christian stewardship will be emphasized. Every pastor will be compelled to explain, instruct, and exhort when the annual budget is presented. Nor is there anything in this method to prevent occasional special addresses carrying inspiration and illumination concerning every cause. On the contrary, the general boards uniting in the common interest could afford an educational organ and program of high grade, and thus banish competitive appeals. The district superintendent would have an inspirational errand for every visitation. The treasuries would save interest money by the regularity and stability of their income. A steady breeze is better than a storm followed by a dead calm, with unpleasant memories and doleful anticipations of frequent repetition. Best of all, such giving would be on Scriptural principles, and hence a truer gauge of spiritual progress.

What the ordinary envelope has done for ministerial support the duplex envelope may do for the entire financial budget. So the proposition is not revolutionary. Indeed, many of our progressive Churches are using the plan. It can not be at once legislated into all Churches, but it will commend itself to every business man in our boards, and speedily find acceptance.

In answer to Question 4, namely, "Have we too many organizations, general or local? Is the Church being hindered in the spiritual life or individual efficiency of its members by over-organization?"—the pastors, by almost three to one, and the district superintendents, by nearly two to one, express an affirmative judgment. This seems to be a final argument for the simplification of our working methods.

EVANGELISM

Methodism was meant to be an itinerant revival—a moving Pentecost. Into its wheels was breathed the Master's word, Go! It is not geared for standing still. Its equilibrium depends upon forward motion. It wobbles only when speed is slackened. It will topple over into the ecclesiastical scrap-pile if it stops. Therefore it must not stop.

Our Commission on Evangelism has been aggressive and persistent in its appeals to preachers and people, though without other funds than those secured by its own efforts. There have been many gracious revivals under the leadership of pastors and their Conference helpers—quite enough to prove the efficacy of the old methods and the abiding blessing of God upon the Gospel message faithfully delivered. The influences elsewhere mentioned as affecting Church growth bear first upon the fervor and courage of the pastor in his evangelistic office. He has neither the leverage nor the audience that made the opportunity of the evangelist of fifty years ago. The modern demands upon the time of the people have so multiplied, so many of our active members are engaged in specialties of semi-religious or missionary character; so many more taken up with social and other distractions, young people are so severely taxed with the exactions of school life, that it is very difficult to either gather audiences or secure workers. Except in occasional instances, the protracted efforts of former days appear impossible. The situation is, doubtless, aggravated by the experience of the Churches, during the last decades of the previous century, with the irresponsible army of uncredentialed evangelists who followed in the wake of Mr. Moody's phenomenal career—men who, by their crudities of speech, grotesqueness of illustration, and coarse abuse of the Churches, attracted curious crowds, but made evangelism ridiculous in the eyes of thinking people. That woe is past, but it left Churches demoralized and pastoral leadership in true revival work at a fearful disadvantage. The professional evangelist of more recent years is of a much higher type. All things considered, every qualified evangelist in Methodism would do more lasting good working in his own Conference under regular appointment, even though he moved every year, than in promiscuous campaigning. The man who wins a soul owes to its infancy in experience his shepherding care for a longer period than two weeks or a month. He should see it fairly used to the fold before he leaves it to another. Moreover, by Conference association and contact these evangelistic leaders would communicate to many young pastors the spirit of conquest and confi-

dence in leadership. A score of successful evangelistic pastors could do much to restore to a great Conference the lost crown of our itinerant ministry.

It is an impeachment of our pastoral fidelity that so many of the children of our homes and Sunday schools are lost to God and the Church. When home religion is lacking, the pastor-evangelist is the only hope of childhood. We fear that there is widespread neglect of the disciplinary requirements concerning the baptized children of the Church. To sum up the situation in a sentence, the pastor and Sunday school teacher in their personal contact with individual life hold in their keeping the future of the Church. One by one must souls be sought, and by faithful shepherding saved to the flock. It has been amply proved that spectacularly organized revivals do not enrich the spiritual life of the Churches, even granting that genuine revivals could be carried in stock and delivered by contract. Artificial incubation may produce numerous, but it hatches motherless chicks, liable to die for want of parental solicitude.

CITY EVANGELISM AND THE RURAL CHURCH

When the world is finished will it be one vast city? The trend of forces to-day would answer, Yes. For nine months in the year the movement of population is from country to city. For three months the tides of the city overflow the country and intermingle with the tides of the sea. Physically, the country builds the city, but builds it ever toward and over itself. Morally, the country vitalizes the city with healthy blood, which is pumped back to the country by the intenser energy of the city, depleted in the elements that both city and country most need—religious reverence and moral tone. The trolley and auto car have so quickened the circulation of influences that the process of interassimilation goes on with startling rapidity, socially, intellectually, and religiously. As a result already definitely perceived the Church's city problem, so long distinct, is being merged with a new problem, that of the rural Church. It may almost be said that the two problems are already one. The city desecration of the Lord's day in social excesses, revels, and amusements, aided by the religiously demoralizing influences of the Sunday newspaper, imperils the rural Church. The rural population borne from the country by rapid transit on God's day into the maelstrom of city ways and habits, leaves the country Church without its former constituency. This intermingling of counter currents results in a composite life in which reverence and spiritual religion are less positive factors among the masses than they were under former conditions. The practical deduction

from these apparent facts is that the Church should, so far as possible, strengthen its agencies and forces among the rural population, in order to conserve to the utmost its evangelizing work in the city. No other Church is so well equipped for this duty as our own. More than any other, we are concerned in saving the rural Church. We are confident that this vital question will receive your most prayerful consideration.

WOMEN'S WORK

All hail to the glorious women of all the Churches—among whom none are doing the work of God more faithfully and successfully than the women of Methodism. The two connectional Missionary Societies conducted by our devoted sisters are marvels of efficiency in management and of fruitfulness in returns. The affairs of these growing organizations have reached a magnitude that challenges attention and commands respect; and still their movement is forward. Patient industry in gathering small sums, tireless watchfulness over their institutions, scrupulous economy in the item of expenses, and sagacious care in financing their enterprises mark the administration of these unsalaried servants of God and the Church. They pray their way through all problems, taking God's promises as the currency of His Kingdom at face value, and transmuting them unflinchingly into the coin of the realm to pay the obligations assumed in His name. The summary of their reports found in the supplement to this message will show how amazing has been their progress toward the totals reached by the older organizations conducted by their brothers who had so many years the start and have had no legislative handicap to hedge their way.

All hail again to another coming host, the army of deaconesses, who having sat as devout Marys at Jesus' feet in our training schools, are going forth as Marthas to tell the weeping and the suffering of the power by which the dead may live again. So the miracle of the home in Bethany lives on as the evangel of hope, and in many abodes of poverty and distress are being heard the magic words, "Loose him and let him go." The deaconess has a place peculiar and ample in the mission work of the Church, and from this special service she should not be diverted. Her office and ministry are to the neglected poor, the sick, the sorrowing, the orphan, and the erring who, without her, would be left alone in their need. Let her not be diverted from this holy task. If she is to be employed in the ordinary duties of the pastor we shall soon lose the pastoral instinct from the ministry and the flavor of consecrated service in the deaconess. This would be disastrous to both, and to the Church. It is a pleasure to note the appreciative benevolence of generous

laymen in providing homes and support for the women who give themselves to this service.

To the Ladies' Aid Societies of all our local Churches all these more conspicuous ministries of women, as well as our other missionary forces, owe a grateful recognition. Without the work of these Aid Societies hundreds of congregations that support the general work could not have grown to efficiency and giving ability. In church and parsonage building and furnishing, in debt paying, in supporting half-paid pastors, and in maintaining the social life of the local Churches the Ladies' Aid Societies have contributed immensely to the growth of the denomination and to the sum of its achievements. In enterprise, industry, and devotion to the spiritual, as well as temporal interests of the Church, the women who compose them are an omnipresent example to the trustees and the stewards of the other sex.

Moreover, let it be written as a tribute to the women of the Church and as a witness to their unselfishness in service, that while composing a very large majority of the membership, they have asked nothing for themselves beyond the modest request that they be reckoned and represented as laymen; and that no leader among them has ever assailed our Church government in print or in public speech.

FEDERATION: METHODIST

Our own Commission on Federation (of Methodist Bodies) has not been idle. What it has sought to do, and with what success, will appear in its report to this body. Only a few observations need be added here:

1. We believe that our Commissioners rightly interpreted the action of our last General Conference as empowering them to open negotiations with reference to either federation or organic union with other Methodist bodies, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

2. We are satisfied that all their negotiations have been conducted with due discretion and in a spirit of generous fraternity.

3. After forty years of effort toward federative co-operation with our brethren of the Church South without satisfactory results, it was due to both Churches that by a frank and brotherly discussion of the issues between them, the actual difficulties in the way of union or practical federation should be made to appear. That, at least, has been accomplished. Whatever disappointment may be felt by the more sanguine of both bodies, in view of the radical nature of remaining differences, it is to the credit of both that their Commissioners should have canvassed the most crucial points with absolute candor, and yet

without marring the spirit of their Christian fellowship. Until issues so deeply rooted in a heroic past could be discussed in love and forbearance, there was no rational basis of hope for closer affiliation. May a like spirit guide the General Conference in its deliverances with reference to the situation prescribed by the report.

It seems to be imperatively necessary that power be lodged somewhere to prevent the recurrence of new cases of local friction in territory jointly occupied, as well as to secure acquiescence in decisions reached by recognized tribunals charged with adjusting existing cases where the spirit of the agreements between the two Churches may have been violated. We shall feel ourselves bound to carry into effect in our administration any instructions which General Conference may in its wisdom formulate.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY STATED

It is to be remembered that the Civil War, which revolutionized industrial and political conditions in the country, also made the occasion, as then appeared to our predecessors, for our entering the Southern field. The demand of the situation seemed imperative. Besides the negroes there were many thousands of white people to whom the Church South could not at that period of intense feeling minister acceptably. The action of our leaders was prompted by convictions of duty. Naturally, however, it was resented by our brethren of the South, as our presence in the South is still resented by many of them, under their view of the territorial question, growing out of the plan of separation. War does not leave even good men in condition for normal thinking, much less for the calm consideration of conflicting claims as affected by absolutely new conditions. Even now, almost a half century later, the historical background finds no harmonizing interpretation. But there stands out one fact to which we of to-day can not be indifferent, whatever the merits of the controversy between the fathers. That fact involves responsibilities on our part which can not be lightly thrust aside. Almost one-fifth of our large membership is in the South. Of these 652,000 members 364,000 are whites. In what is known as the Black Belt States alone we have 220,000 colored members, and in the border States 68,000. We have 284,000 white members in the border States, and 80,000 farther south—our Holston Conference in Tennessee alone numbering 34,500 white members, and the remaining 45,500 being scattered through other States. These 364,000 white members and 288,000 colored members are all organized into Annual Conferences which are represented in this body. Their rights in the Church are exactly the same as those of any

other 652,000 in the connection. It ought to be plain to every candid observer that we can not either honorably withdraw from them or lawfully put them away. Their being with us in such numbers would indicate that our ministry in the South has been useful. The rapid rehabilitation and growth of the Church South, in the meantime, strongly suggests that our presence has, at least, not hindered its prosperity—in which we rejoice. Many of our people removing from the North have united with the sister Church, and many more will doubtless follow. Others, however, have preferred to organize themselves into societies of their own type, and have asked for pastors. Familiar as we are with the too frequent local contentions between neighboring congregations of the same body by reason of conflicting claims and interests, we can not wonder that between the people of the two Episcopal Methodisms in the South, where both organize in the same communities, there is often antagonism even to bitterness of feeling. The Commissioners of both Churches have sought to correct the evil. In a few instances rival societies have united under mutual agreements. This commendable method does not, however, prevail, and the evil grows rather than diminishes. Our last General Conference authorized its Commission on Federation to act with that of our sister Church as a Council with authority to examine and seek to adjust in an advisory way such local violations of the principles of federation already agreed upon as might come before them on complaints from either side. The General Conference of the Church South went beyond us and gave to their Commissioners final authority to compel acquiescence in the decisions of the Joint Council. In so far as this is practicable it should be done; but the corporation and property laws of the States must seriously interfere with such compulsory measures. The situation is baffling. We can not withdraw without dishonor. We can not prosecute our work without contention. We want peace and brotherly fellowship with all Methodists, but we can not consent to become a sectional Church. The Nation is one. American Methodism should be one. No ambition, no prejudice, no tradition, no exaggeration of issues, historical or governmental, should be allowed to perpetuate the present discreditable conditions. In Mr. Wesley's last letter to America, dated February 1, 1791, appear these words: "Those that desire to write . . . to me have no time to lose, for time has already shaken me by the hand and death is not far behind. . . . Lose no opportunity of declaring that Methodists are one people in all the world, and that it is their full determination to so continue, 'though mountains rise and oceans roll, to sever us in vain.'"

There spoke the soul of founder, father, and seer. But to-day his sons are divided by human interpretations of the

human actions and human words and human disagreements of a past century, and all seemingly unconscious of the humanness that beclouds all their reasoning and colors their conclusions; boasting their "unity of spirit" as fulfilling their Lord's desire, even while struggling over the spoils of conquest won by their fathers, and contending with each other for partisan advantage in their separately conducted campaigns in behalf of Scriptural holiness! The world looks on in wonder at the spectacle. What angels must think could hardly be told in our language. But such is human nature that the shouting of a partisan war cry can silence all the beatitudes and arrest a doxology when but half sung. While urging upon the nations peace by international arbitration, might not some observer consistently suggest to warring Methodists the feasibility of Church peace by interdenominational mediation?

We shall get on with our problem only by mutual concession and a rigorous application to ourselves on both sides of the counsels we are ever ready to give to other Christians in similar conflicts. To believe that such a violation of the Christian conscience of this age can endure is to discredit the Spirit of God and the gospel of reconciliation.

FEDERATION: PROTESTANT

From absolutism the natural rebound is to anarchy. Out of the revolt against monarchical tyranny there came a frenzy of liberty that vented itself in a reign of blood. So, following the revolt against the cruelties of the papacy, there was a craze of religious "individualism," that had to spend itself in doctrinal speculations and denominational confusions. America offered an open field for all kinds of vagaries, and the new continent soon became a battleground for sectarian adventure. Every man who could discover an unappropriated Scriptural emphasis felt free to found a new Church. Denominationalism ran wild. But the limit has been reached at last, and the pendulum which required four hundred years to measure its arc of reactionary impulse is already on its return movement. Individualism is still ascendant, but it is in the consciousness of all leaders that Protestantism must now speedily concentrate and crystallize its energies and resources for defensive as well as constructive action, or the returning pendulum will swing past its normal center. Will we be wise in time to escape another reign of mediævalism? The first half of the present century is to answer that question, and potentially Episcopal Methodism holds the strategic position for the greatest service. Occupying the middle ground between high Church establishment on one side, and Presbyterian and Congregational politics on the other, it is ready for sympathetic

alliance with all the forces of Protestantism. Its position is sane and secure, and its flag is unfurled.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

Four years ago the General Conference took action by which our Church entered into co-operation with the Federal Council of American Churches, and made provision for our proportion of its maintenance. Our delegates participated in the convention held in Philadelphia in 1909, and have since been represented on the Executive Committee of the Council. Sentimentally the general movement has made encouraging progress, but its practical possibilities as an alliance of Protestantism have not been realized. Protestantism is both the source and support of American institutions. Moreover, it represents the dominant faith and the progressive intelligence of the American people. It should therefore be visibly and fitly known and felt in the National Capital in the person and presence of an accredited spokesman or commissioner supported by and reporting to the Federal Council. Existing conditions demand this. The voice that speaks for one denomination may go unheeded by men in power. The voice that might speak for seventeen millions of Protestant communicants concerning matters of common interest and vital moment would be respected. We are frank to say that if the Federal Council has no other practical function than to arrest the waste of money in the overlapping of denominational work, that service may be more economically done by the Home Missions Council already in operation. We can also have interdenominational conventions without maintaining an expensive organization, and the social service branches of Church work could also be co-ordinated without additional machinery. But we are stewards of larger investments than denominational affairs contain. We have a Nation to preserve, a world-trust of religious and political freedom to guard and transmit to our own posterity and to the republics that are coming to the birth. Willful blindness is treason, and indecision is as fatal as cowardice at a crisis like that which is being with insolent boastfulness precipitated upon the Church and people of America.

IMPERIALISM DESPERATE

The history of the conflict in Europe shows how deadly is the grip of old ecclesiasticisms that have for centuries dictated the policies of kings and the faith and fate of successive generations. Never will papacy cease to denounce the doctrines that declare against hierarchal dominion, and for religious freedom. The issue it raises is not ethical; it is not religious. The fulminations of the Vatican sound from neither Mt. Sinai nor Calvary.

What we hear is the thunder of imperial Jove, jealous of his supremacy. What we behold is the fury of absolutism in its visionless dotage, but capable of deadlier mischief because it is blindly desperate, and desperation knows no tactics at the last but the concentration of all its might in one supreme onslaught. There are abundant causes for the desperation and visible evidences of the concentration, with American Protestantism and its co-ordinated institutions of government and education as the point of attack. No disclaimers can change the meaning of events. Indeed, nobody is authorized to disavow the manifest purpose. It is boldly declared.

True to the spirit of her founder, Methodism breaks with no man for his opinion's sake. We think and let think, but we exact from all men the same concession we freely yield to them. To this high ground Protestantism has led the judgment of the age in which we live and act. It has not been a children's crusade by which this liberty has been achieved and the sanctuary of Conscience reclaimed. Now that it is achieved we pledge ourselves to its defense for evermore. We hold that all combinations of men looking to the centralizing of resources or authority in a few persons are of the nature of conspiracies against the common weal. For like reasons we hold, in the face of all dynastic assumptions, however venerable, that the grace of the Gospel of Jesus Christ is the heritage of man, not of any potentate, and that any ecclesiastical trust assuming exclusive right to dispense its benefits operates in restraint of true religion, because it must act in restraint of competitive thinking and free intellectual exchange, without which the moral sense loses its function and individual conscience its supremacy. We affirm unhesitatingly the psychological infallibility of this conclusion, and appeal to the history of a thousand years in proof thereof.

PROPOSED ECUMENICAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

Looking to a world movement in the interest of Christian unity, the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in October, 1910, authorized a commission for the purpose of inviting all the Christian bodies of the world to a Conference "for the consideration of questions of faith and order."

The communication bearing that invitation to our Church will be presented by our secretary for your consideration and action. We commend the spirit of the movement while fully aware of the gravity and magnitude of the undertaking. Whatever we may now think of the probabilities of practical results in the direction aimed at, the hand of John Wesley has never been withdrawn from its proffer of fellowship with every servant of Jesus Christ, nor can the Church of his planting hesitate to lend its co-operation to any movement for discovering and recognizing

the broadest basis of understanding possible to the Christian Church of this era. We trust that General Conference will provide for a commission to participate in the proposed Conference.

THE FOURTH ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE OF METHODISM

Your bishops discharged the duty imposed upon them by the last General Conference in appointing delegates to the recent Ecumenical Conference of Methodism, which assembled in Toronto, Ont., in October last. Our Church was fittingly represented both in the membership of the body and on the program of exercises. The spiritual tone of the Conference was high, its loyalty to Methodist doctrine and usage commendable, and the fraternal spirit of the delegates admirable. The proceedings and addresses are already before the Church.

THE LAW CONCERNING AMUSEMENTS

Compulsory good behavior is not of the essence of religion. Just where persuasion and exhortation should give place to statutory law in dealing with specified amusements is the crucial point in current discussion of the subject. For a hundred years Methodism followed Mr. Wesley's method; then sought to improve it.

Brethren, your bishops still hold to every word submitted to the General Conference through Bishop Foss in 1904, and adopted into the chapter of Advices. We would make it stronger if words could do it. We would joyfully acclaim the day when every Christian would regard the whole subject of amusements from that standpoint. But we can not repress our conviction that John Wesley dealt more wisely with the danger when he simply proscribed "such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," and there left the matter.

We believe that the majority of our leaders are of the same judgment as ourselves concerning both the principle and the question of expediency involved.

It is pertinent to say that in answer to specific questions, 1,356 out of 2,057 district superintendents and pastors in seventeen representative Conferences say that the paragraph "does not accomplish its purpose." Out of 2,027, 1,762 do not attempt to enforce it; and only 841 out of 2,018 answers favor its retention in the Discipline. That proportion would probably hold good throughout the Church in America, though the list quoted includes the superintendents of twelve city districts besides of the seventeen Conferences.

Thus far the General Conferences have feared to repeal the action of 1876 lest the Church be accused of reversing its teaching. As to this reasoning it may be said (1) that our sister

Churches will not so misunderstand us; (2) that our well-informed friends outside all Churches will not so conclude; (3) that the decent, intelligent, and really influential public press will not thus misrepresent us. For what the sensational press may say, men or Churches should be ashamed to care. Finally, the Holy Spirit of God will not misunderstand any Church that trusts Him to lead instructed people where its legislation, however well meant, has failed to drive them.

It is for these reasons that the bishops earnestly recommend a return to the original broad and consistent treatment of this subject by Mr. Wesley, and the more earnestly because we are dealing with the intelligence of the twentieth century.

OUR COLORED MEMBERSHIP

On grounds of expediency and, it may as well be said, by mutual preference, in view of all conditions, our negro members have their separate Annual Conference and local Church organizations. But not by one jot or tittle are their legal rights or sanctuary benefits abated by this arrangement. The Constitution and Discipline of the Church operate impartially and without reference to race, color, or previous conditions. Our colored people are represented in this body on exactly the same basis as our white membership, and in proportion to their numbers they have equal voice with their white brethren in legislation and in all General Conference elections. If the Church might have done more for them, it is also true that she might have done less. Of the value of her work to the Nation, as well as to the negro, there can be no challenge. Her answer to the oft-repeated question—"What shall be done with the negro?"—is, "Educate him, evangelize him, and respect his rights as a man." Time, patience, and religion hold the only solution of this National problem.

In demonstration of the correctness of our answer, we claim as law-abiding and progressive a body of colored people as can be found under the flag. In this great co-operative undertaking, which involves an experiment without precedent in history, we constantly confront new tests of our working theories; and we seem to have reached a period that in a vital point is to try our work, of what sort it is—with all the world looking on.

In the evolution of our methods we have now to face the fact that about one-tenth of this great legislative and judicial body is made up of the sons of the bondmen of fifty years ago. This fraction represents a vote sufficient to decide the most important question of policy! With many thoughtful men of this body, and of the Church at large, the question of this new hour is not, "What shall the Church do with the negro?" but "How will the negro affect the Church?"

In this assembly Asiatics, Europeans, South Americans, Africans, and North Americans—all, are Methodist Episcopalians, sharing equally both privilege and responsibility. No nationality, no color need act on the defensive. Here, as everywhere, the trained man will be known not by his Conference, his nationality, or his color, but by the force of his own personality and his intelligent discernment of men and measures in the large.

We congratulate the Nation on the rapid progress made by the negro race since the pen of Lincoln wrote the magic words that made it free on American soil. We recognize the devotion of our colored membership as shown in its response to every call of the Church. Condemning every act of prejudice or contempt by which their way is made more difficult, we do the more covet for them and for the Church such a record in the use of their high privileges in this great legislative and judicial assembly as will vindicate at once their own manhood and the faith of the Church in her educational methods.

THE CHURCH IN JAPAN

gives evidence of great vitality and conquering faith, though handicapped by lack of means for evangelistic extension. The second General Conference was held last October, and all reports were cheering. From his election to his death Bishop Honda had led the young Church with the courage and devotion of an apostle. Our appropriations are continued on about the former basis, but we should re-enforce our missionary body very soon. We recommend that provision be made for the representation of our Church at the next General Conference in 1915; and that grants-in-aid be maintained as may be required by the basis of union with the other parties concerned therein.

ORGANIZED CAPITAL AND LABOR UNIONS

We live in an age in which the vast enterprises essential to the progress of the world require the association of men of large means under corporate management. Out of this necessity have grown serious wrongs and consequent resistance.

Organized capital stands indicted at the bar of public judgment for the gravest crimes against the common welfare. Among the counts in that indictment are such as these:

1. Conspiring to advance prices on the staple commodities indispensable to the life, well being, and progress of the people.
2. Resorting to adulteration of foods, fabrics, and materials in order to increase profits already excessive.
3. Destroying the competition in trade through which relief might be expected under normal conditions.

4. Suborning legislation, and thus robbing the people of the first orderly recourse of the weak against the strong.

These are sins against humanity. If God hates any sin above another, it must be the robbery of the poor and defenseless. Otherwise His love fails where it is most needed and might find its largest opportunity. There is no betrayal more base than that which uses the hospitality of a house to plunder its inmates, unless it be that form of treason which so perverts the purpose and machinery of popular government as to turn its power against the people who trust and support it. This is not saying that all corporations deal treacherously with the people. There are honorable exceptions. But enough is known of the heartless greed that fattens off of the hunger-driven millions to warrant the strongest protective associations on the part of the people. We therefore declare our approval of labor organizations and other defensive alliances of all whose interests are threatened or invaded. Such united and unified action is their only recourse under present conditions.

At the same time we can not ignore the fact that organized labor also faces public judgment on the charge of lawless rioting, violence, and even murder, in its efforts to enforce its decrees, and that its rules seem to unfairly affect apprenticeship and abridge the right of non-union men to learn what trade they will, and to dispose of their own services as they choose. We would admonish our people who are members of labor unions that no circumstances short of personal peril under dangerous assault can justify violent or lawless methods in seeking relief from hard conditions. Nor should any Christian deny to another person the right of individual choice in the disposal of his own services. Principles are greater than present personal exigencies, and no man can afford to violate the principle under which he himself claims protection. The same is true of a Church or any other institution. We regard the use of the "Black-list" and the "Boycott" as of the nature of conspiracy against the rights of individual judgment and conscience, and un-American in principle and extremely dangerous in tendency.

CHILD LABOR

The outstanding infamy of the present labor situation is the chaining of little children to the wheels of trade. Dragged from their beds half-asleep in the early morning, or denied the natural hours of sleep with the coming of night, tens of thousands of them are being physically dwarfed and mentally stupefied and their careers blighted in the bud of their being, amid the whirring machinery of mills, the black tunnels of coal mines, the noisome air of sweatshops, and the all-hour and all-weather demands of messenger service, for which they are often inade-

quately clad. Neither Milton's nor Goethe's devil could have devised a plot against humankind more demoniacal in torture or in destructive consequences than this outrage upon helpless childhood by commercial greed. A Christian congress would stop it before daring to adjourn. Only a pagan church could be silent about it. It is against the divine order for little children to support their parents or even themselves. If it be said that family necessities often compel the children to contribute to the support of the household, that fact, of course, can not be denied. But in every case it is the duty of the State to know the cause of such conditions. The State is the protector of the coming citizen. The saloon makes poverty hereditary. We need a generation or two of statesmen who can see in a child a larger value to the State than that represented in the drunken father, though he is a voter. We need legislators, judges, governors, and presidents whose hearts are more open to the appeals of helpless childhood than they are to the drivelling complaints of debauched men for personal liberty to beget more children to poverty and vice; or to the demands of soulless distillers and brewers for license to multiply the generation of the innocently damned in return for political support. But how can we have such statesmen unless the people elect them? And how can the people elect such until we have an unvitiated ballot? And how can we have an uncorrupted ballot so long as the saloon exists, and the treasonable traffic continues? Thus is the army of liberation halted. The men of '76 and '61 marched at the tap of the drum. The army of freedom in 1912 is halted at the tap of the brewers' cask, the distillers' barrel—the tap of the barroom, while women wail and children toil, to feed the ambition of pampered dignitaries and the mammon-lust of heartless millionaires whose families sport costly gems, while scorning the tears that grew their pearls.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION

The air is sullen with the heavy breathings of peoples toiling upward. The groanings of centuries are gathered into thunderbolts over thrones that have been deaf to appeals for justice. Atmospheres saturated by tears must some time break with torrential retribution. Heedless of all the rumblings of revolt the lords of finance grow more and more daring in their conspiracies against the common weal. It is in their interest that kingdoms and republics alike are jealous for the mastery of the seas. It is for mammon, not for righteousness, that thrones and parliaments are crowding the oceans with leviathans of battle, even while the people are praying for an end of war and pleading for international arbitration; for they have balanced the ledgers

of the centuries and they have found that the honors and spoils of war have never been equitably divided. Save in the wars of the people for freedom, the thrones and honors have gone to the few, and thorns and horrors to the many. In the awful arithmetic of war it takes a thousand homes to build one palace, ten thousand lives of brave men to lift a pedestal for one man to occupy in lonely grandeur. The people are also learning the secrets of financial diplomacy, and the day is not far away when monarchs and plutocrats must shed their own blood in their own battles, or settle their accounts at The Hague. Ink is cheaper than blood. Law is better than force, and patience a wiser diplomat than threat and bluster. But still the strategists are busy. Not content with drenching the soil and reddening the sea with blood, they are already planning batteries that shall rain destruction from the clouds on helpless cities, and death on peoples who have no quarrel with each other until baited to battle by a painted lure labeled patriotism.

Even while the Churches are calling upon rulers to submit all international disputes to arbitration, our own Republic answers with more doves of peace made of steel, breathing fire and winged with death. If some suspect that treaties are held up at the signal of capital interested in steel plate for making more such doves, it can not be denied that popular government has been perverted to such dastardly uses. The people can and must assert their nobler love of country by demanding that no American battleship shall disgrace its colors in a war for trade, or in any war, until every peaceful resort has been thoroughly tried. The high courage of our President in declaring that all disagreements, involving questions of whatever sort, should be submitted to an international court, is worthy the acclamations of all peoples who have escaped the brutal spirit of barbaric ages. Let every Methodist pulpit ring out clearly and insistently for Peace by Arbitration.

THE CURSE OF THE WORLD

All the woes of perdition lurk in the barroom. All that conspires against decency of living, peace of home, good of country, progress in achievement, honor in men, purity in women, and hope in humanity, has there its haunt. Ruin writes the record. Despair and Death are the closing chapters. It is to our glory that our Church is known as its uncompromising foe. In practical alliance with other Churches many of our congregations are contributing to the support of the Anti-Saloon League in its militant campaigns against this common enemy. Scores of our strong men are among the leaders of that movement. We rejoice in every victory the League has achieved, and have large

hopes in its plans and activity. At the same time we do not abate our faith in constitutional prohibition as the only final and satisfactory recourse of the people against the deadly evils that inhere in the liquor traffic. Language has been exhausted in denunciation of it; souls have been dissolved in tears by reason of its deadly ravages; but the monster's jaws still drip with the blood of the innocent as well as the guilty. O the patience of God with its keepers! O the compassion of Christ for its victims! O the apathy of men who shun the battle with it! Men of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, carry back to your people, who are also our people, this message from the Methodists of America, that in practice as in principle we stand for total abstinence from strong drink; and that so long as the Spirit of God abides with us there will be no truce with the making or selling of whisky, wine, beer, or other intoxicants to be used as beverages; and that we expect Methodists of all lands to stand with us in the fight and share the glory of the ultimate victory.

DIVORCE

In the clearly mandatory language of Paragraph 67 of our book of Discipline, our ministers are forbidden to officiate at any marriage, either party to which may have been divorced, if on other than Scriptural grounds, and the former husband or wife of such divorced person be still living. Four years ago we recommended that this paragraph, so plainly statutory in its terms, should be taken from "Special Advices" and be placed among the other laws of the Church. Probably by an oversight, this was not done. For the sake of consistency with the opening declaration of that paragraph, that the Church can not regard as lawful any divorce obtained for any other cause than that named by our Lord, we now repeat our recommendation, with all the added emphasis supplied by the monstrous indecencies that have openly sought legal sanction in our divorce courts since our previous utterance. The Church must stand inflexibly for the sacredness of the marriage covenant. It is the divine charter of the home and the family, ordained not only for the purity and dignity of womanhood, the protection and nurture of childhood, and the ennobling of manhood, but for the preservation in every household of the type and spirit of the divine fatherhood. Whatever our civil government may sanction, the Church can never consistently regard marriage as merely a civil contract to be entered into for convenience or profit or terminated for reasons no more valid than these in the sight of God.

The "*Ne Temere*" edict, promulgated in 1908 by the Pope of Rome, denouncing as adulterous all marriages of lapsed Catholics not solemnized by a Romish priest, carries with it an insult

to many Protestant homes and contempt for all governments that authorize marriage by other clergy. In this insult and its accompanying defiance of our national laws regulating marriage the hierarchy is entirely consistent with its medieval claim to supreme authority over men and nations. But when in the name of God it grants dispensation for the mixed marriage of a Catholic with a Protestant on condition that the offspring be trained in the Roman Catholic faith, it assumes to legalize in return for a stipulated advantage to itself what it has on sacred grounds forbidden, and creates a grave doubt as to the sincerity of its concern for the sacredness of the marriage relation. No Church authority may lawfully do what our Lord Himself could not have consistently done, namely, compromise the very essence of a holy institution which it regards as a sacrament in order to secure disciples by such a contract. Of a piece with this daring subversion of the declared sancity of marriage is the reckless ecclesiastical dissolution of a marriage already entered into and the remarriage of the Catholic party thereto, regardless alike of the other party and of the laws of the land under which the first marriage was contracted.

It is evident that from those who hold to such conceptions of the marriage relation and of their absolute authority over the same, the American people can expect no aid in their laudable efforts to secure for home and family more effective protection against the reckless laws and burlesque courts of some of the States. Believing as we do, in common with all American Protestants, that marriage is a divine institution, we hold that when reverently entered into under recognized legal sanctions, its vows are of binding force and sanctify the world over, and should be held inviolate against both secular decree or ecclesiastical edicts until God's law or providence speaks the dissolution of the bond. We confidently look to the General Conference for an unequivocal deliverance on the subject of marriage and divorce.

POLYGAMOUS MORMONISM

The revelations of the past two years confirm the general conviction that polygamy was the cornerstone of the Mormon system, and indicate that it will continue so long as Mormonism finds countenance as a religious faith. It is amazing that so brazen an attempt to sanctify the carnal nature by making lust the basis of a religion could have gained such headway even in the isolation of its desert retreat, before its monstrous teaching ceased to be a subject of common jest. But by that time it had become formidable enough to treat with politicians and financial magnates, who seem willing to have such a counterpart of de-

grading Oriental practices more deeply rooted in American soil if it will contribute to their selfish ends. It is one form of lust serving another—an alliance as treasonable as it is unholy. Between the white slavery of the cities and the white slavery of the plains there is this difference: One is in defiance of religion and, therefore, of decency; the other in the name of religion and not, therefore, of decency. But which type is the more dangerous to the country—the infamous by-product of the saloon and dance hall in the city, or that which is politically sheltered on the plains and respectably represented in Washington?

INCREASED LAY CO-OPERATION

We note with pleasure the very general organization of lay associations in the Annual Conferences, as authorized by the General Conference of 1908, and especially what we believe to be their decided influence for good to the Church. Latterly there has arisen a somewhat general discussion of the question of still closer and more official relations between the ministers and laymen in their annual gatherings. As an adjustment of this matter some have earnestly advocated the admission of laymen to the Annual Conferences. We do not desire to enter into a discussion of the principles involved in this proposition, and would merely say that there are constitutional questions and questions of equity here that will demand the most careful consideration. We would, however, venture to suggest that we believe it possible for the General Conference, in the exercise of its power, to make "rules and regulations for the Church," and without interfering with the Annual Conference, which is established and guarded by the constitution, to provide for the organization of Representative Annual Conferences, composed of ministers and laymen, to which could be committed all but strictly ministerial matters. The details of the plan we will not attempt to outline. That will belong to the General Conference, if you should deem it wise to take up the suggestion for consideration. We are satisfied that, properly organized and wisely conducted, such Conferences would tend to develop a closer co-operation between ministers and laymen in the active agencies of the Church and in the widening of the horizon of both. With this brief statement the whole matter is committed to your godly judgment.

DEPARTMENTAL

It is a pleasure to record in this permanent way our unstinted appreciation of the earnestness and fidelity with which the Administrative Board and Executive Officers of the Church have discharged their duties. The demands upon them have been greater than ever before. Every resource of mind and body has been taxed to its utmost possible response. No department has been exempt, no man has been spared. Anxiety has been added to labor in almost every office. Uncompensated laymen have vied with secretaries, agents, and editors in consecrated service and intelligent devotion to the great matters entrusted to their care. Results have not in every instance been commensurate with the investment of aptitude and labor, but the Church has abundant cause for thanksgiving that God has given her so many men of courage, zeal, and vision for these complicated and exacting responsibilities.

We do not deem it our province to report for the several boards in detail, or to advise as to their needs, but we may, without assumption, refer to their work in general terms.

THE BOOK CONCERN

We rejoice that contemporaneously with the unification of the Book Concern, the house was able to declare a dividend of \$250,000 for our Conference Claimants, and that there is reason to expect no less in future years. The book publications of the Concern are constantly improving in quality and are worthy of much larger patronage than they receive. The quadrennium just closed has been the most prosperous in the history of our publishing affairs.

One of our most serious problems will be that growing out of the indifferent support being given to our *Advocates*. We can not here undertake to discuss the subject, but the Publishing Agents and Book Committee will doubtless direct attention to the causes of, as well as the remedies proposed for, the unpromising situation which all deplore. We shall hardly be ready for the laymen's millennium until there is a Church paper in every home.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

The bishops in charge will report their respective fields.

With the widening of our operations, the problems of our several boards become more complicated and difficult. Possibly we have been too greedy of opportunity. An open world with its resistless appeal, awakening nations with their boundless prom-

ise, and our amazing successes among pleading peoples do not contribute to conservative action by the committees that make appropriations. We already cover so wide an area that special crises from local disasters are inevitable. Occasional donations of large sums, conditioned on supplementary amounts, are hard to refuse. Unexpected falling off in receipts from what are considered reliable sources will sometimes occur. Such happenings explain the beginnings of debts like that now burdening our Foreign Board. But we must face the task to which God calls us by wonderful events.

Dating from the Boxer uprising and the martyrdom of thousands of Chinese Christians, there has been a rapid change in public sentiment toward foreign missions. The Laymen's Missionary Movement served to confirm and extend the growing interest both in and outside the Church, so that now the reader of current literature meets no startling denials, much less ridicule, of the declaration made by the leader of the revolution in China, who said that Christian missions had given the impetus and prepared the way for that unparalleled movement. Think of four hundred millions of people, speaking eighteen different dialects, having but few lines of intercommunication, but few newspapers, and these strictly censored, a people whose boast was the antiquity of their empire—passing in a few short months from autocracy to democracy! Certain it is that neither the warships of grasping nations nor the outrageous methods of commercial greed had sown the seed of such a revolution. All the more amazing is its accomplishment with so few battles, so little bloodshed, and with so little hurt to foreigners. To cap the climax of wonder, it must also be noted that the Christian missionary has not preached revolution against the empire. The only rational explanation of this miracle of the ages is the leaven of governmental righteousness, as well as individual rights, inherent in the teachings of pure Christianity, and exemplified wherever the Bible has been an open book. But the masses do not know, and many of the leaders will fail to recognize, the source of their deliverance. What is true of millions in Europe and America will be true in China. They must be taught what they owe to Jesus Christ. Never before has the Church of God faced such a call as this startling event has created. Two millions of dollars would be no more than Methodism's adequate response to the largeness of the opportunity in the next four years.

The Africa Diamond Jubilee, held during the year 1909, resulted in raising \$330,000, to be paid in five annual installments. The result has been that the work in that long-neglected continent has not only greatly advanced among the barbaric heathen,

but in North Africa a mission, large and effective in its beginnings, has been inaugurated among the Mohammedans.

The Korea Quarter Centennial Jubilee has encountered unusual obstacles, incidental rather than unfriendly. But favored by the General Committee with an extension of time for its appeal, the Commission has secured gifts and pledges amounting to more than \$250,000 for the work in Korea. We regard this as a remarkable testimonial to that field, in view of all the conditions.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION.

This organization carries in its name a threefold appeal, invoking at once religion, patriotism, and denominational interest. While restricted to our own country in its operations, it is, nevertheless, world-wide in its benefits. Separate organization can not destroy its direct relation to foreign missions, since it is constantly multiplying contributing Churches, while in lifting higher the standard of American life and citizenship it is blessing all other people whose eyes and hopes are turned toward the Republic.

The work of this Board is marvelously diversified, including cities as well as country, and compassing all conditions, races, and languages represented in our heterogeneous population—besides the island peoples living under our national flag. It finds the neediest frontiers in our greatest cities, the most dangerous foes of civilization thronging the centers of culture and traffic.

The task is tremendous, but if we do not save America—if in this century and in this Republic Christianity yields to lust and lawlessness—our appeal to Asia and Africa will have lost its most triumphant note.

Our foreign missions, until able to stand by their own faith, must share the fate of religion in America. On this soil they, too, will be growing or dying. Thus far we have sensitized the dividing oceans with life. But if America lapses into paganism, the stench of this body of death will spread through the Church of the Orient, carrying disease and panic. Therefore all our hopes for Asia and Africa, all our successes in China, India and Korea call us to the task of evangelizing America. No sentiment that savors of a competitive relation between our Home and Foreign missionary work, or that would divorce these divinely and logically co-ordinated interests, should find expression either in legislation or in public utterance. Neither can safely claim precedence over the other. Rivalry between them would be unseemly as well as disastrous in its tendency.

Mention should be made also of the signal achievement of this Board for this quadrennium in completing the rebuilding of our destroyed churches in San Francisco, by means of dona-

tions of more than \$200,000. This is doubtless the greatest rehabilitation enterprise in the history of Protestantism.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Board of Education has demonstrated the wisdom of the last General Conference in making it a body representative of each General Conference District throughout the denomination. More than ever before in its history, the Board has studied current educational problems; it has increasingly become a medium of communication between the great private educational foundations and the individual colleges; it has greatly aided in keeping our denominational institutions before the whole Church as an educational system; it has created a varied and valuable educational literature; secured the discussion of our Church educational problems in their broadest phases, and has brought invaluable aid to certain struggling institutions which ought to live; it has assisted in massing forces at strategic centers, and in places where aid was needed but where the difficulties were too great for local mastery, thus vitalizing the connectional spirit of Methodism. It has the specific direction and furnishes a considerate portion of the support for a system of schools among the Highlanders of the South, a work worthy of the noblest missionary spirit of the Church. Its proposition now to raise a general fund for the aid of institutions should have the most serious consideration of this General Conference. In co-operation with the University Senate, the Board of Education protects the standards and assures the educational value of all our colleges and seminaries. With the earnest co-operation of the Church in this important work, we may soon have a system of approved educational institutions of guaranteed efficiency, upon any of which our people may bestow their gifts without hesitation.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Twenty years have elapsed since the General Conference recognized and assumed the patronage of the American University. While the hopes of its founders and the expectations of the Church have not been realized, yet there are substantial evidences of progress toward the consummation of the plan. The campus of ninety acres has increased rapidly in value. Two impressive buildings, one of which is unfinished, have been erected and partial endowment secured, so that the total accumulation represents approximately two millions of dollars, with over one million more in pledges and prospective legacies. During the past four years about three hundred thousand dollars have been secured through gifts of money and land. This is

not the way of Methodism with its enterprises, but there are apparent reasons for this slow development. The period covered by the history of this undertaking has been one of rapid increase of our Church property in general, of ever-growing investments in missions, and particularly of very active effort toward a large increase in the endowment of our educational and other institutions throughout the country, as well as the multiplying of expensive college and university buildings by Conference colleges and universities. While our people have made a very creditable showing of interest in higher education, it is plain that the activity in behalf of their local institutions has operated against the realization of the project of a great central university. At their meeting in the fall of 1911 the bishops appointed a committee of three, with authority to meet a like number from the Board of Education and from the American University, to consider the situation with a view to making a recommendation to General Conference covering such conclusions as they might urge. The report of that joint committee will doubtless come before you, and we trust that it may have the careful consideration which the unusual conditions demand.

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

This Society has signalized its opportunity of devoting itself entirely to its original purpose by a quadrennium of increased activity and prosperity. Its formidable debt of four years ago has been greatly reduced, new buildings and better equipment have been added to its facilities for training colored youth, and the beneficiaries of its work have been shown by constantly augmented gifts and commendable zeal for self-support that the benevolence of the Church has been worthily bestowed. The report by the Society is full of encouragement to all friends of the African race, and we trust that the \$200,000 required for the much needed enlargement of the Society's equipment may be cheerfully provided during the Emancipation Jubilee year, should General Conference approve the plan proposed. The Society has 22 schools with 6,600 pupils, who pay \$150,000 a year toward self-help.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD

The secretaries give cheering reports of the work in behalf of the children and youth under our care. The Sunday School Board has prosecuted its task with larger plans, greater vigor, and cheering results. A gain of 1,300 schools, an increased enrollment of 750,000, and a showing of 5,200 adult Bible classes attended by 155,400 members, mostly men, afford a gratifying offset to our slower growth in Church membership. What shall

we do for and with this Sunday school host which already outnumbers our Church membership, and almost two-thirds of which are still outside of the Church? The responsibility is appalling.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

The League has passed from dependence to self-support in the brief period of four years. It has also become the purveyor of its own publications, with very satisfactory financial results. Besides adding to its instructive and stimulating literature in America, it has established self-supporting secretaryships in Mexico and India, prepared for Mexican youth necessary printed matter in the Spanish tongue, and is in process of supplying in ten different languages in India literature that will be available for two hundred millions of people.

Thus is any sign of waning interest at home far more than compensated for by activity where its work must tell on the future of the world. In all this the League is financing its own progress, while by its institutes it has enlisted hundreds of young people for the missionary and evangelistic fields.

Doubtless the local chapters fairly correlate with the local Churches in their spiritual life and evangelistic tone. Example would serve better than criticism to change conditions where they are not satisfactory.

To the Sunday school and the League pastors and parents owe their most loving and prayerful guidance and support. The light reflected from the young life of to-day will make the sun that is to shine upon the world to-morrow. May the face of Christ give it brightness!

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

The Board and its active secretary have been loyal to the system outlined in the new law, and the outcome of their work is exceedingly gratifying. No more vigorous campaign has ever been waged in any interest of the Church than that carried forward during the last three years in behalf of the Fund for Conference Claimants.

The response of the Church has been prompt and generous. Including the Book Concern dividends, almost a million dollars were given for the year 1911, and a total of two and a half millions distributed in the three working years since the Board was organized—besides \$1,300,285 permanently invested. We give thanks to God for this auspicious advance toward the full discharge of a sacred obligation. The Board will doubtless ask for some interpretations of parts of the plan adopted four years ago, and perhaps for a few amendments suggested by experience in its operation, but it is a

pleasure to know that the basis of the plan is sound in principle and that its details have been so generally approved by the Conferences. We have reached sixty per cent of all claims. Now for full payment! With this assured, our faithful pastors and their dependent families will no longer dread retirement, and the Church will no more be ashamed of its ingratitude to the men who have given their lives to its service. But with this happy consummation of a righteous purpose there will come the need of more careful scrutiny of candidates for our ministry, and of well considered legislation for protecting the funds from unjust demands.

THE METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

reports growth in numbers, interest, and usefulness. It aims by practical methods to arouse and maintain religious activity among men and boys, and thus to develop and utilize vast latent forces for good.

Chapters have multiplied not only in America, but abroad as well, and new features of work have been added under the efficient leadership of Dr. Fayette L. Thompson, its recently crowned devoted leader. "The Knights of Methodism," as an order, re-enforces the essential good that inheres in the Boy Scout movement by a distinctively religious quality which can not be safely ignored in boy training.

The managers are loyal to the ideals of Methodism, and wisely prefer to use the existing agencies of the Church rather than to add new and expensive machinery.

The Brotherhood contains possibilities of invaluable service. It should become a tremendous power for aggressive evangelism through personal appeal.

THE CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

It is not easy to speak of this organization in terms that will not be by some persons misunderstood. The secretaries elected by the Board of Managers are superior men, intelligent as well as enthusiastic in their advocacy of the cause committed to them, and they have been faithful, resourceful, and industrious in their work. There is nowhere a question of their personal efficiency nor of the wisdom with which the resources at command have been applied by the Board.

But certain related facts appear to challenge the expediency of a special Connectional Temperance organization:

1. It adds one more call to the many demands upon the resources of our people. If this were manifestly necessary, that reason would not be conclusive; but,

2. We are heartily enlisted with other Churches in the

support of the Anti-Saloon League, which is doing a great and effective work, and needs and could profitably expend more money than it receives.

3. Some of the Annual Conferences are conducting temperance work which they must support. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union also requires occasional offerings. Thus some of our people are appealed to by four different temperance movements. From these considerations it is at least well to inquire into the expediency of maintaining a separate temperance bureau in a Church that is itself known as a great temperance propaganda.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

No representation of the auxiliary agencies of any Protestant Church would be complete without a recognition of the American Bible Society. With vigilant enterprise and unflinching constancy it has kept abreast of the missionary advance throughout the world, as well as of the needs at home. It has made possible the spreading of the Gospel far beyond missionary lines by its translations of the Word into all dialects encountered in world-wide evangelism. This in itself is a tremendous achievement. But none the less commendable is its patriotic and persistent service in supplying the homes of immigrants and un-Churched Americans with the Holy Scriptures. When the denominations ignore the American Bible Society in their regular contributions they are not only faithless to a constant friend, but are dangerously indifferent to the needs of the world and the supreme claims of the Bible as the Word of God, which is the foundation of our faith.

THE CHURCH AND HER FOUNDATION

And now, brothers and sisters of five continents, met to act for the Church of God, what if one were to challenge your authority to proceed in His name? Where is your charter found? Does your Bible bear God's autograph of identification? Is it or is it not divinely inspired, and supreme in authority? Claiming such a Bible, and having solemnly and publicly covenanted together upon a basis of interpretation, we call ourselves a Church of God. Our presence here declares our fidelity to that covenant of belief. No man is creed-bound while free to disavow what he has vowed. If every man here is as honest as he is free in this matter we may proceed consistently.

It all comes to this: If there is no Book of God, absolute and unerring as a guide to faith, then there has never been a Church of God, after our conception of that phrase. Then not

only were our fathers deluded into presumption, but for two thousand years saints steeped in superstition have glorified a stupendous fabrication of myths and fables, dreams and witcheries, false miracles and deceptive promises, lying experiences and sacrilegious sacraments. Where, then, are our once immortal dead, and where and what is the Bible Heaven, whose doors swing open only to the dupes of uninspired dreamers like Isaiah and of such erratic enthusiasts as Jesus and Paul, who spoke of the Holy Ghost as a Divine Person, and of His office work as convincing, creative, and self-witnessing—and this in terms which can not be reasoned away without virtually invalidating every document ever written for any purpose? With all respect to modern scholarship, its chief asset is its store of ancient wisdom. With all credit to modern science, its only truth is its verified reading of the laws of God. With all deference to the philosophies which seek to interpret life and spirit, this remains absolutely true—that not one of them has ever given to a human soul what millions have found at Methodist altars—peace with God and joy in the Holy Ghost, under the guidance of the Bible. But learning is progressive, science is progressive, revelation is progressive under the Holy Spirit's illumination, and the day is not far away when their several lights will converge and be lost in the transcendent glory of Jesus Christ, the greatest among teachers, the wisest among philosophers, the Builder of worlds and the Savior of men.

Until that glorious day shall rise, the Church of God, redeemed by the Son of God, led by the Spirit of God, must cling to her charter, the Bible of the ages, as the Word of the Eternal Father—marred it may be in the babblings of human tongues, even as the voice of the Spirit is muffled by our imperfect lives—but still of imperial majesty and absolute authority. We dare not abate one jot or tittle from the demand of its law or the liberty of its gospel. Thus let the Church of God remain the Church of God. Let her cease to vaunt herself on numbers as a criterion of strength, and upon her gifts as witnessing her consecration, lest false standards obscure righteousness and lead to unholy complacency. Let her devote herself to making good her covenant with her baptized children by faithfully training them in special classes, and recognizing their membership in her Church records; let her also faithfully shepherd the wayward and indifferent, thousands of whom are now so conveniently dropped without warrant of law instead of being followed with Christly patience. Having thus closed the gaps by which the lambs and the ailing sheep get out of the fold, let every pulpit open the Bible to the texts that deal pointedly with sin and righteousness and judgment to come,

fearlessly testing the promise of our Lord as to the offices of the Holy Spirit—a promise never yet dishonored—and call the convicted to immediate decision. Then Pardon, Peace, Purity—as *experience*, for *all*, *to-day*, *now*, as the free gift of God, and attested by His infallible Witness. If once again our ministry, escaped from the toils of ambition, and scorning popularity, can realize the peril of souls, we may crowd our altars with backsliders and rescue multitudes who are disgusted with the hollowness of all they know and have, and are longing for God and reality. But, “If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?” O, for a ringing victory call to experimental godliness from every pulpit in Methodism! Four years of such battery work would go far toward clearing the field of many of the problems that now give us anxiety.

And is it beyond hope to expect of Methodist parents, in the face of all that infidels and worldlings affirm, that they will not only rebuild the household altar, but even require their children to respect God’s Day by attending at least one public service?

Strange that now we hear Japan calling America to God. The Japanese are not ethically sensitive. Some of their long-recognized social customs are abhorrent to our conceptions. But when their leaders become so alarmed at the shocking immoralities of the students in the Imperial University as to invoke the saving intervention of religion through a consensus of religious authority, to give meaning and power to ethical teaching among the young, it is time for American Christians to open their eyes to the perils of their own children—since neither the American public school nor the State university accepts responsibility for teaching Christian morals. We earnestly exhort Methodist parents to fidelity to God and the Church for their children’s sake, and the more earnestly because the Nation will not even protect the States in the consecration of their own territory to sobriety, order, and decency. To the Methodists of America the peril of our country has ever been as the call of our God. Our people have loyally responded to every appeal of the government for help. They have freely offered their blood as a libation to liberty. But not one drop have we to offer on any altar desecrated by an unholy conspiracy against our Sabbath, our homes, our Christ, and His poor. We feel humiliated, ashamed, and betrayed, and that good men have died in vain, when we see social and political honors bestowed by the Nation’s highest officials upon notorious conspirators against the rights and declared will of the people. If the men we have honored most are to go unrebuked for the sin of bartering governmental recognition for campaign funds to

keep themselves in power, then the Republic is doomed; for the people who endure such an offense without protest show themselves already hopelessly corrupted. Let it be known of all men that Methodism stands for God and righteous government.

Brothers, our message is ended, but our prayers shall be unceasing that the mind which was in Christ may be also in you during these days of momentous deliberation and far-reaching action. The work of militant Methodism is not finished. With undaunted spirit it confronts the future. It is not to find its mausoleum in its great cathedrals. Its voice of praise is not to be lost in the peals of its grand organs. The brave visage of its apostolic age is not to become a memory reposing in heroic bronze. It is a loyal, jubilant, marching army that waits this council of war. We know our God, we know our Leader, we know our foes. Already the Cross looms toward the opening heavens bearing the Lamb of Calvary toward His waiting throne. Our conquering flag is nailed to that cross and must share the glory of His crowning. As we lift our vision to the final scene we behold the "cloud of witnesses" that "holds us in full survey." Prophets and apostles, martyrs and saints, an eagerly expectant host! "And these all having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise, God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." No marvel that they watch our movements. Are our ears attent and our souls alert as their thrilling war cries urge us forward in the paths that led them to victory? Hear them! A new atmosphere envelops us in this holy companionship, and we inhale the precious incense that arose from the primitive altar of Abel as he tells of his "more excellent sacrifice." Amid this hallowing odor of the Atonement as the very breath of our theology is Enoch walking with God and preaching the witness of the Spirit—for he had the "evidence that he pleased God." . . . Comes Noah next, and heedless of a scoffing generation he builds his ark of safety as God directs—a timely example for to-day—and his ark outrides the flood. . . . And yonder venerable Presence must be the Father of the Covenant Seed, the head of Israel's host, who saw Christ's day and was glad. Hear and heed His witness that they who believe God and leave land and home and people to "look for a city which hath foundations, whose Builder and Maker is God" shall see the barren become fruitful; yea, though all the preaching of nature be adverse to Hope, they shall people the city of God with a miracle seed like the stars for brightness and like the sands of the sea for multitude. . . . And now there is a trembling, and a glory. From the visions of Sinai and the haloes of the Transfiguration, the voice of Moses is exhorting us to

esteem "the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt;" and reminding us that our eyes "have seen all the great acts of the Lord which He did" for our fathers, he warns us to go "not after other gods which we have not known." Harken again; it is the harp of the royal singer: "Put not your trust in princes" (of eloquence, learning, finance, or worldly wisdom). "Lift up your eyes to the hills whence your help cometh." . . . "God hath spoken once, twice have I heard this, that power belongeth unto God." Thanks for thy note, O soldier seer. . . . And whose sure hand is this that now reaches across the abyss of six and twenty centuries and sketches on the hanging sky the marvelous features of the Virgin's child; then paints them into majesty divine; then puts into its hand the scepter of universal empire; then in tearful amazement cries, "Who hath believed our report?" and leads Him as "a lamb to the slaughter," "despised and rejected of men," to "pour out His soul unto death, and to bear the sins of many." (Isa., 53d chapter.)

It is a miracle picture, O wonderful dreamer! Tell us now its meaning, proclaim its message. "He was bruised for our iniquities." . . . "When thou shalt make His soul an offering for sin He shall see His seed." . . . "He shall see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied." It is Calvary through the mists of centuries! Now the fountain for sin and uncleanness is open; the gospel day has dawned, and his evangel cry rings abroad. (55th chapter.) "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. He that hath no money, let him come." "Hear, and your soul shall live." "Let the wicked forsake his way." "Our God will abundantly pardon." Glorious Evangel! But hark again: it is the trumpet call of the "Cry aloud and spare not" (58th chapter), commanding the Church to repentance. Behold! Despairing souls, the penitent and the backslidden, throng the altar. Speak thou to these, O prophet of Hope! And this his message of cheer: "The Lord's hand is not shortened that it can not save, nor His ear heavy that it can not hear." "His arm hath brought salvation." (59th chapter.) Hark yet again. O hear ye, who weep; give ear ye sons of Wesley's God. The day is breaking even as it broke on Jacob after his penitential vigil. Rejoice! Thy very tears are radiant under the kindling glow. The vision and the voice are one. (60th chapter.) "Arise, shine, for thy light is come"—*thy* light making *thee* to shine, "and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." Suddenly the sky becomes jubilant. Only six have trumpeted their cheer, yet now the eager host, thrilled by the altar scene, breaks forth in celestial doxologies. The cloud of witnesses smitten by the glory pours itself out in a deluge of hallelujahs, and we are lifted

into a sunburst of "the victory that overcometh the world, even your faith." Methodists of all the continents, off with the weights that encumber! Away with besetting sins! Be swift for the goal, "looking unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of our faith!"

THOMAS BOWMAN,
HENRY W. WARREN,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
EARL CRANSTON,
DAVID H. MOORE,
JOHN W. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH F. BERRY,
WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,
JAMES W. BASHFORD,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER B. WILSON,
THOMAS B. NEELY,
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,
JOHN L. NUELSEN,
WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,
CHARLES W. SMITH,
WILSON S. LEWIS,
EDWIN S. HUGHES,
ROBERT MCINTYRE,
FRANK M. BRISTOL.

MEMORIALS, RESOLUTIONS, AND PAPERS FOR UNANNOUNCED REFERENCE

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary, May 3, 1912:

ALABAMA

A. D. Peck presented a protest from the Laymen's Association against the consolidation of the Alabama and the Georgia Conferences.

AUSTIN

Frank Jensen presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the union of the Austin and Oklahoma Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to temperance and prohibition. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

BALTIMORE

Summerfield Baldwin presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference, asking for a book depository at Baltimore. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CALIFORNIA

G. W. White presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the government of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

CENTRAL GERMAN

Elias Roser presented a memorial from the Conference indorsing the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from himself and eleven others relating to the training of domestic missionaries for foreign nationalities. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

CENTRAL MISSOURI

B. F. Abbott presented a memorial from himself and others requesting the continuance of Saint Louis as an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL OHIO

C. R. Havighurst presented a memorial from the Findlay District Conference requesting the enforcement of the rule against the use of tobacco by preachers.

COLORADO

C. B. Wilcox presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the seating of laymen in Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

DELAWARE

S. S. Jolly presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the music committee. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

EAST OHIO

J. J. Wallace presented a memorial from himself and four others relating to the form of receiving members.

ERIE

J. C. McDonald presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a clearer distinction in the statistical tables between the various items concerning Conference claimants.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

INDIANA

F. J. McConnell presented a memorial from the Methodist Federation for Social Service on social service. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

KANSAS

H. C. Rushmore presented a memorial from the Eighth General Conference District asking for the removal of the offices of the Board of Home Missions from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Kansas City, Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the same protesting against any action disturbing the location of the Central Christian Advocate at Kansas City, Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

KOREA

W. A. Noble presented a memorial from the Japanese missionaries in relation to the Central Conference of Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the East Japan Mission Council requesting the establishment of a Central Conference for Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same relating to evangelistic and educational work.

Also a memorial from the W. F. M. S. of East Japan requesting an increase in missionary forces. Both referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MICHIGAN

Hugh Kennedy presented a memorial from the First Church, Big Rapids, requesting that the Christian Republic and World-Wide Missions be discontinued. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

MISSOURI

J. W. Anderson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting amendment of ¶ 86, § 3, Note 1 of the Discipline relating to the statistical tables.

W. F. Burris presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference placing the compilation of Conference roll with the recording secretary at the seat of Conference, instead of with the secretary of the preceding Lay Electoral Conference. Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial asking to change the name "District Superintendent" to "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW ENGLAND

L. J. Birney presented a memorial from L. A. Nies requesting change in ¶¶ 213 and 214 of the Discipline relating to deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Franklin Hamilton presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that a commission of not less than fifteen be appointed to examine into the condition of the educational enterprises of the Church. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NEW JERSEY

John Handley presented a memorial from Saint Paul's Church, Ocean Grove, requesting that the Psalter be revised. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NEW YORK EAST

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from the Conference concerning a subsidy for the Ostens Missioner. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the same concerning statistics and statistical blanks. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

G. P. Mains presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that no changes be made in the Conference boundary lines. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH OHIO

F. I. Johnson presented a memorial from the Mount Vernon District Association requesting the election of lay electors. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

R. T. Stevenson presented a memorial favoring the uniting North Ohio and East Ohio Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Robert Forbes presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that there be no change in the rule relating to District Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

J. B. Hingley presented a memorial from the West Japan Council requesting that Bishop Merriman C. Harris be returned to Japan and Korea as "a regular Bishop." Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

ROCK RIVER

H. V. Holt presented a memorial from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting asking for the omission of the answers to the questions for the reception of members; also changes in some of the questions. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial requesting an appointment of a superintendent of the Slav work in the United States, who shall appoint an assistant versed in the Bohemian language. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

T. P. Frost presented a memorial from the Conference concerning an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

C. T. Franks presented a memorial from the First Church, Winfield, on amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

WILMINGTON

C. A. Hill presented a memorial from the Conference relating to deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial relating to Chapter VII of the Appendix to the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the size of the General Conference. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

Also a memorial from the same relating to Sunday School literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from the same relating to ¶ 260 of the Discipline concerning amusements,

Also a memorial from the same requesting some plan to check hasty legislation and prevent unconstitutional legislation.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same relating to support of the Church Temperance Society. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

WISCONSIN

G. H. Trever presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the Presidents of the W. F. M. S. and W. H. M. S. be members of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Samuel Plantz presented a memorial from the same favoring the appointment by Congress of a Commission on Industrial Relations. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. V. Stevens presented a memorial from Chapter No. 304 requesting the reelection of Dr. Edwin M. Randall as General Secretary of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 4, 1912:

CALIFORNIA

F. D. Bovard presented a memorial from the Pacific Swedish Mission Conference relative to a subsidy. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

G. W. White presented a memorial from the delegation relative to district representation on the Board of Sunday Schools. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from the same relative to district representation. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CINCINNATI

H. C. Jameson presented a memorial from the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church relating to the powers of said board. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

DES MOINES

O. W. Fifer presented a memorial from the Conference relating to periodicals. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

DETROIT

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial from Timothy Edwards concerning Conference Claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

ERIE

J. C. McDonald presented a memorial from twenty-four district superintendents relative to the privileges of the secular press. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

FOOCHOW

H. R. Caldwell presented a memorial from W. W. Williams relative to administration of mission fields. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

GULF

H. H. McCain presented a memorial from the Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MALAYSIA

J. R. Denyes presented a memorial from the Malaysia Conference asking that it be connected with the Central Conference of China. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that Bishop Oldham be assigned to Malaysia. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MICHIGAN

George Shackelton presented a memorial from J. B. Ware relating to Annual Conference entertainment. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NEW ENGLAND

L. A. Nies presented a memorial from the New England Deaconess Association relative to deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

OKLAHOMA

H. A. Doty presented a memorial from the Conference relative to membership of nonresidents. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA

T. R. Fort, Jr., presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association of the Philadelphia Conference concerning changes in episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Harry Farmer presented a memorial from the Conference relative to episcopal administration in the Philippine Islands.

Also a memorial from the same relating to an episcopal residence.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

PUGET SOUND

E. L. Blaine presented a memorial from the Seattle Preachers' Meeting relative to industrial conditions. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ROCK RIVER

T. P. Frost presented a memorial from the trustees of Northwestern University relative to an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. W. Moultrie presented a petition for the division of the South Carolina Conference.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

W. V. Burns presented a memorial from himself and seven others relative to Conference boundaries.

SWITZERLAND

R. E. Grob presented a memorial from the Conference relative to boundaries.

All referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

TEXAS

J. M. Johnson presented a memorial from himself and five others relative to the term "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

WEST VIRGINIA

J. B. Workman presented a memorial from the Conference relative to class leaders. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 6, 1912:

ALABAMA

A. D. Peck presented the protest of the Laymen's Association against the consolidation of the Alabama and Georgia Conferences.

Also a similar memorial from the Alabama Conference. Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

BALTIMORE

W. L. McDowell presented a memorial from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension concerning changes in certain chapters of Constitution of Board. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting amendments to the Ritual relating to words "Holy Catholic" as used in Apostles' Creed.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

J. W. Edwards presented a memorial from the Rock Island District Ministerial Association concerning the revision of the Ritual and Rules.

CENTRAL MISSOURI

R. E. Gillum presented a memorial from the Conference relating to revision.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

G. E. Hutchings presented a memorial from Auburn Preachers' Meeting relating to the Ritual for the burial of the dead.

Also a memorial from the same relative to the examination of local preachers.

All referred to the Committee on Revision.

F. T. Keeney presented a memorial from the district superintendents of seven Conferences concerning apportionments for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

CENTRAL OHIO

W. O. Allen presented a memorial from the Brotherhood of Saint Paul, Fostoria, Ohio, relating to ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial relating to the Rules of Order. Referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to an amendment of ¶ 306. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the same relative to the plan of reference of memorials. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial relative to a reduction of the membership of the General Conference. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial relating to a change in the present episcopal plan. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial relating to a change in the district superintendency.

Also a memorial relating to the reorganization of the Bishop's Cabinet.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the members of the Conference relating to the abolition of third and fourth Quarterly Conferences and providing instead for Semiannual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

DAKOTA

G. T. Netson presented a memorial from the Watertown District Conference requesting a change in the editing and publishing of the Advocates. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

DETROIT

Alonzo B. Leonard presented a memorial from the Flint District concerning the Apostles' Creed. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Mrs. L. G. Craver presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relative to the Roman Catholic controversy. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ERIE

J. C. McDonald presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

FLORIDA

S. A. Huger presented a memorial from the South Florida Mission requesting the General Committee to give special consideration to the recommendations of the Conference Boards of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

GEORGIA

W. A. Parsons presented a memorial from the trustees of the Georgia Conference concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ILLINOIS

J. W. Van Cleve presented a memorial from the Grace Church, Decatur, requesting a change in ¶ 464 of the Discipline relative to the administration of the sacrament.

INDIANA

W. G. Clinton presented a memorial providing for blank reports for baptized children.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

KENTUCKY

F. L. Creech presented a memorial from the Conference concerning an allowance to superannuated preachers coming from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants,

LINCOLN

D. G. Franklin presented a memorial from the Conference concerning a change of boundary in said Conference.

MALAYSIA

J. R. Denyes presented a memorial from the Conference asking for an enabling act.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MICHIGAN

J. C. Floyd presented a memorial relative to the secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial requesting a change in the wording of the Apostles' Creed.

MISSOURI

J. W. Anderson presented a memorial from the Brookfield District Conference concerning the reporting of debts in the statistical tables.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial relating to a change in ¶ 194, § 3 of the Discipline.

W. F. Burris presented a memorial pertaining to a change in ¶ 194, § 3 of the Discipline, relating to evangelists.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MONTANA

E. L. Mills presented a memorial from the Butte Preachers' Meeting favoring the adjustment and consolidation of the deaconess Boards of Control. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW JERSEY

C. C. Read presented a memorial from the New Jersey Conference League relative to Epworth League District Cabinets. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

M. E. Snyder presented a memorial from the Conference relative to local preachers becoming Conference claimants.

Also a memorial from Eli Gifford concerning changes in the laws governing Conference claimants.

Both referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial concerning the surrender of local preachers' credentials. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to certificates from educational institutions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the same relating to Sunday School literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NEW YORK

E. S. Tipple presented a memorial in favor of changing the name "District Superintendent" to "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial concerning boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial concerning home missions. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial concerning the ordination of elders.

Also a memorial concerning educational certificates.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial concerning change in Disciplinary names. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same concerning an endowment for Barratts Chapel. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW YORK EAST

A. S. Kavanagh presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a change in holding Quarterly Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Revision. Also a memorial from the same requesting the Disciplinary indorsement of deaconess hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH DAKOTA

S. A. Danford presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the location of an episcopal residence at Bismarek, North Dakota. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH INDIANA

Somerville Light presented a memorial concerning the time limit.

Also a memorial from the Conference calling for a wiser adjustment of the district superintendency.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that no change be made in the present plan of episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

OHIO

P. A. Baker presented a memorial concerning inter-state shipment of liquors. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

OKLAHOMA

W. E. Brewster presented a memorial concerning church finance. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

OREGON

James Moore presented a memorial from the Salem District concerning Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Fletcher Homan presented a memorial from W. B. Hollingshead concerning the pastor's report and statistics. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

ROCK RIVER

E. C. Page presented a memorial from the Old People's Home concerning Methodist Episcopal old people's homes. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Mrs. L. R. Meyer presented a memorial from Methodist Deaconess Association concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SOUTH KANSAS

John Maclean presented a memorial from the Conference relating to a change in the Disciplinary rules regarding membership. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Bascom Robbins presented a memorial from himself and three others concerning district stewards' meeting. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

M. S. Hughes presented a memorial concerning the apportionment for benevolences.

Also a memorial concerning a Methodist exhibit in the Exposition of 1915.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

C. E. Locke presented a memorial pertaining to the establishment of an episcopal residence in Los Angeles, California.

SWEDEN

K. A. Jansson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that Bishop Burt be again assigned to Europe with residence in Zurich.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that there be no change in ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

UPPER IOWA

H. C. Stuntz presented a memorial from Dubuque District Conference requesting a districted episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting an added department in connection with Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

WASHINGTON

W. C. Thompson presented a memorial from the Conference on the restoration of the time limit.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Edward S. Johnson presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to lay representation in Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WISCONSIN

J. H. Tippet presented a memorial requesting that a plan be formulated for individual and family Bible reading. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

G. H. Trever presented a memorial from the Conference concerning Church papers. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the same concerning the Conference course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 7, 1912:

CALIFORNIA

C. E. Irons presented a memorial from the Conference favoring membership for superannuates in the Conference where they reside.

Also a memorial from the same favoring the granting of leave of absence up to three years to members of Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

J. F. Anderson presented a memorial from himself and E. M. Stevens requesting that the term "Presiding Elder" be restored. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial from himself and the delegation favoring the ordination of supplies on home mission appointments. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CHILE

W. F. Rice presented a Judicial Appeal from A. O. Pernnenti. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

COLORADO

F. R. Hollenback presented a memorial from C. A. Brooks requesting certain provisions for superannuates and widows. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

EAST TENNESSEE

J. S. Hill presented a memorial requesting that the lay members be made eligible to membership in the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

GENESEE

M. R. Webster presented a memorial from himself and Mark Kelley relative to the trial of a member of an Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Procedure.

Also a memorial requesting an amendment of ¶ 242, § 3 of the Discipline.

GULF

H. H. McCain presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the name "Presiding Elder" be restored.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

ILLINOIS

W. J. Davidson presented a memorial from the Conference relating to educational qualifications for admission to Conference. Referred to the Committee on Education.

IOWA

C. L. Stafford presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the term "Presiding Elder" be restored. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

MICHIGAN

D. C. Riehl presented a memorial from the Conference requesting changes in the legislation for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

MISSOURI

W. F. Burris presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the amendment of ¶ 396 of the Discipline relating to Annual Conference Boards of Home Missions and Church Extension. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the same requesting the amendment of ¶ 98 relative to membership in Quarterly Conference.

Also a memorial from the same requesting amendment of ¶ 55, § 6 of the Discipline relating to church membership.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the administration of the rite of baptism.

All referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial requesting amendment of ¶ 335 of the Discipline relating to sale of Church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW ENGLAND

L. J. Birney presented a memorial from the Conference requesting certain changes in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same requesting the repeal of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same requesting appointment of commission on methods of episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same relating to duties of district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same suggesting changes in method of electing corresponding secretaries and editors. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that the Discipline clearly define the duties of superintendents of city missionary societies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

L. A. Nies presented a memorial from the same requesting changes in relation to property rights. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

J. I. Bartholomew presented a memorial from the official board of County Street Church, New Bedford, Massachusetts, requesting that Bishops be restricted to particular districts. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others favoring the election of stewards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW YORK

G. P. Eckman presented a memorial from G. S. Davis favoring one representative to the General Conference from each Mission Conference. Referred to the Commission on Ratio of Representation.

NEW YORK EAST

J. M. Bulwinkle presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting that laymen be represented in Annual Conferences on an equal basis with ministers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

H. W. Rogers presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to superannuated Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEWARK

J. A. Cole presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a commission to consider the social conditions of the Church. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH INDIANA

C. C. Cissell presented a memorial from the Peru church requesting change in ¶ 99, § 2 of the Discipline relating to voting by ballot. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the Main Street Church favoring representation by laymen in the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH MONTANA

W. W. Van Orsdel presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the General Conference to retain ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

R. P. Smith presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that Chapter VII of Appendix to Discipline be amended. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

OHIO

L. L. Magee presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that ¶ 260 be retained. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

PHILADELPHIA

C. M. Boswell presented a memorial from same requesting that the time limit be restored. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. C. Griffiths presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a better appellate system for ministers. Referred to the Commission on Judicial Procedure.

G. W. Henson presented a memorial from the same requesting a commission to see that the Sunday Schools be more closely aligned to the regular preaching service. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

J. G. Wilson presented a memorial from the same requesting restoration of the name "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

PITTSBURGH

E. L. Kidney presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting an episcopal residence at Pittsburgh. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from same requesting the extension of the term of district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from same favoring the retention of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ROCK RIVER

E. H. Forkel presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring a new paragraph on the General Deaconess Board. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. W. Moultrie presented a memorial from the Conference requesting an episcopal residence in Charleston, South Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

C. T. Franks presented a memorial requesting the organization of adult Sunday School classes for men and women. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

UPPER IOWA

A. E. Bennett presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association favoring a five-year pastoral time limit.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

N. R. Clay presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the use of the term "Presiding Elder."

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 8, 1912:

ARKANSAS

J. H. Shook presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of uniting the Arkansas and Saint Louis Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

BALTIMORE

C. H. Richardson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the establishment of a Methodist book depository in Baltimore. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CALIFORNIA

C. E. Irons presented a memorial from the San Francisco Methodist Preachers' Meeting requesting the reappointment of Bishop Hughes to San Francisco during the next quadrennium.

Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same favoring the restoration of a time limit.

Also a memorial from J. H. N. Williams opposing a substitute for ¶¶ 147 and 148, § 1 of the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also one from the same favoring an amendment to the Ap-

pendix of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same favoring a change of the word "Probation" to that of "Preparation." Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same concerning Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

L. S. Boyd presented a memorial from the Conference against the multiplicity of collections. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. E. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference requesting amendment to ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

F. T. Keeney presented a memorial from members of the Conference opposing the additional superintendency of a Bishop in fields in care of Missionary Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

J. F. Anderson presented a memorial relating to education as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial requesting that the statistician be elected for four years or during the quadrennium. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial relative to Methodist Brotherhood as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Methodist Brotherhood.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial asking a change in ¶ 194, subsection 3, and ¶ 138 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL SWEDISH

K. H. Elmstrom presented a memorial from the Chicago District Swedish Preachers' Meeting opposing the repeal or modifications of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CHILE

W. F. Rice presented a memorial asking for ruling as to the eligibility of preachers on trial to membership in Lay Electoral Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CINCINNATI

V. F. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference recommending Disciplinary changes relating to Cabinet work,

Also a memorial from the same recommending a change in ¶ 194 of the Discipline relating to appointments.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Dayton District laymen concerning Church loans. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the same concerning Conference Claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the same concerning deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

DETROIT

George Elliott presented a memorial from the Detroit Lay Electoral Conference petitioning that ¶ 194, § 2 of the Discipline be amended.

EAST GERMAN

H. H. Heck presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the restoration of the time limit.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

EAST OHIO

F. A. Arter presented a memorial for A. J. Sampson relating to amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

S. P. Craver presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the name "South America Conference" be restored. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ERIE

J. B. Neff presented a memorial from the Conference favoring ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

FINLAND

G. A. Simons presented a memorial from the Mission Conference in Russia asking for an enabling act. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

GENESEE

T. G. Young presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the administration of the Western Publishing Agents. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

GEORGIA

C. W. Olson presented a memorial asking enlarged districts, greater authority, and increased support for district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

ITALY

Walling Clark presented a memorial from the Conference requesting two European episcopal residences, one of which shall be at Rome. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

LIBERIA

J. H. Reed presented a memorial from the Conference relating to changing title "District Superintendent." Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the American Mission in North Africa requesting the organization of North Africa Mission Conference into an Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MINNESOTA

F. J. Clemans presented a memorial in favor of the creation of a General Deaconess Board. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

MISSOURI

W. F. Burris presented a memorial from himself and others advocating an amendment to ¶ 194, § 3 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MONTANA

E. L. Mills presented a memorial from the Butte preachers requesting an episcopal residence at Helena. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Missoula, Montana, favoring the publication of lesson helps in the Classmate. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NEBRASKA

J. R. Gettys presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the removal of the time limit from district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW ENGLAND

L. J. Birney presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the recognition of colored members in any proposition for federation or union.

F. D. Howard presented a memorial from the New England Lay Electoral Conference concerning union of Methodism.

Both referred to the Committee on Federation.

L. A. Nies presented a memorial relating to episcopacy as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial relating to evangelism as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Evangelism.

Also a memorial relating to deaconess work as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial relating to temperance and prohibition as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Also a memorial from the New England Deaconess Association requesting a change in the General Conference Deaconess Board. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW JERSEY

Alfred Wagg presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the restoration of time limit.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the collection of the district superintendent's salary.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW YORK EAST

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from the Board of Sunday Schools favoring the better support and control of Sunday School work. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NEWARK

J. A. Cole presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the appointment of a commission on revision of the Ritual.

Also a memorial from the same advocating an amendment of Chapter VII of the Appendix of the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

NORTH DAKOTA

S. A. Danford presented a memorial asking for an enabling act to divide the North Dakota Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH INDIANA

M. S. Marble presented a memorial asking for an enlargement of the duties of district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference opposing the districting of the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH NEBRASKA

William Esplin presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the amendment of ¶ 178 of the Discipline relating to supernumerary ministers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Robert Forbes presented a memorial from the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension relating to district superintendents and city missionary societies. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial concerning amusements. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial relating to appropriations for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial relating to a Bishop for India. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial asking for the adoption of printed forms of certificates of election. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Sampoc Epworth League on ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

S. J. Greenfield presented a memorial concerning Conference claimants.

Also a memorial concerning Annual Conference funds for Conference claimants.

Both referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

R. P. Smith presented a memorial from the Conference concerning participation of government officials in the Brewers' Congress.

OHIO

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the appointment of a temperance committee.

Both referred to the Committee on Temperance.

OKLAHOMA

F. W. Green presented a memorial from the Conference asking that the episcopal residence of Bishop Quayle be continued at Oklahoma City. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same requesting a change of the term "District Superintendent" to "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that the W. H. M. S. and W. F. M. S. auxiliaries have the same relation to the Quarterly Conference as the Ladies' Aid Societies. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

OREGON

Fletcher Homan presented a memorial asking that the number received on probation and number received from probation be

added to the statistical items reported to the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

PHILADELPHIA

C. M. Boswell presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of reassignment of Bishop Wilson to residence in Philadelphia. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

PITTSBURGH

W. F. Conner presented a memorial from the Conference requesting changes in the Discipline relating to the trial of Church members. Referred to the Commission on Judicial Procedure.

E. L. Kidney presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference complaining of the doctrinal teachings of the Sunday School Journal. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

SOUTH KANSAS

John Maclean presented a memorial from the Conference amending Chapter VII of the Discipline concerning educational institutions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from the same favoring Kansas City for an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same advocating a change in the headquarters of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to Kansas City, Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking for an enabling act to unite the Kansas and South Kansas Conferences. Referred to the Committees on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same requesting the creation of a Board of Hospitals and Nurse-Training Schools. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

O. G. Markham presented a memorial concerning the Church Temperance Society. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

J. L. Taylor presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting that membership in the Annual Conferences be opened to lay members. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

TROY

T. G. Thompson presented a memorial concerning the formation of new churches. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

VERMONT

W. B. Locklin presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that laymen be admitted to Annual Conferences.

WEST NEBRASKA

J. W. Morris presented a memorial from the Conference advocating a plan by which laymen may be admitted to membership in Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Edward S. Johnson presented a memorial from all the Swedish Conferences in America protesting against striking out ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

WILMINGTON

R. K. Stephenson presented a memorial relating to the itinerancy as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial relating to American University as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial relating to Sunday Schools as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from the same relating to Epworth League as dealt with in the Episcopal Address. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 9, 1912:

ATLANTA

C. L. Johnson presented a memorial from the Atlanta Ministers' Union favoring the establishing of an episcopal residence in Atlanta. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

AUSTIN

J. F. Boeye presented a memorial from the Conference relative to boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Trinity Church, San Antonio, Texas, relating to the same.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

BALTIMORE

J. F. Goucher presented a memorial from the Conference proposing a reduction of representation in the General Conference.

Also a memorial from the same praying for the restoration of the time limit.

Also a memorial from the same protesting against negotiations between pastors and churches.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same favoring the title "Presiding Elder."

Also a memorial from the same favoring a course of study for baptized children.

J. C. Nicholson presented a memorial from the same requesting that the Old Testament lesson be restored.

All referred to the Committee on Revision.

BENGAL

G. S. Henderson presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia requesting the administration of one of the younger Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

BOMBAY

L. E. Linzell presented a memorial from the Central South Asia Conference relating to missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

CALIFORNIA

D. C. Crummey presented a memorial from the Local Preachers' Association favoring provision for an appeal from the report of Board of Examiners in the Annual Conference.

J. P. Holland presented a memorial from the same to allow preachers serving as supplies to take part in discussions and to vote in Annual Conferences except on questions affecting constitutional changes, General Conference membership, or ministerial standing.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

S. D. Hutsinpillar presented a memorial from the Marion Avenue Church favoring the granting of aid to aged local preachers who have served stations or circuits. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting certain legislation respecting preachers in trial in Annual Conferences.

Also a memorial requesting change in ¶ 404 in the Discipline so as to increase the number of members of the General Committee. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial requesting the admission of laymen to Annual Conferences.

C. E. Irons presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of changing the word "Supernumerary" and use the term "Preacher on Leave of Absence."

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. D. Kellogg presented a memorial from the Lay Association asking for special effort in behalf of Conference claimants during the quadrennium.

Also a memorial from the New Castle Quarterly Conference

urging that women who marry superannuates be not granted aid except by two-thirds vote of the Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Local Preachers' Association favoring lay representation in Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. W. White presented a memorial from the Conference requesting an amendment of ¶ 407, § 1 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Education.

CENTRAL CHINA

R. C. Beebe presented a memorial from the Conference relating to episcopal supervision in China. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL GERMAN

Elias Roser presented a memorial relating to the training of domestic missionaries. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial relating to the method of the election of secretaries and editors. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

O. T. Dwinell presented a memorial from the Joy Church concerning Quarterly Conference membership. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

W. E. Brown presented a memorial concerning nominations for the episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. L. Transue presented a memorial requesting better business methods in the Book Concern. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CENTRAL OHIO

E. O. Crist presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the union of the Cincinnati and the Central Ohio Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Methodist Ministers' Association of Toledo requesting that a form of savings account yielding four per cent be instituted by the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting that the work of the W. H. M. S. and Methodist Deaconess Association be placed under one administration. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

J. F. Anderson presented that part of the Episcopal Address referring to Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also that part of the Episcopal Address relating to the foreign missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also that part of the Episcopal Address referring to the Freedmen's Aid Society. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen.

Also that part of the Episcopal Address relating to home missions. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also that part of the Episcopal Address which relates to the deceased Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Memoirs.

Also that part of the Episcopal Address relating to the state of the Church. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also that part of the Episcopal Address relating to the temporalities. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

H. E. Buckingham presented a memorial from J. C. Young requesting that Quarterly Conference auditing committees report to the first Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

B. C. Conner presented a memorial requesting that half of the members of the General Committee on Foreign Missions be changed each quadrennium. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial empowering auditors to audit all treasurers' books.

Also a memorial that the Committee on Church Records report to the first Quarterly Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

S. W. Dickson presented a memorial from the Methodist churches of Harrisburg requesting a definite time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial from E. M. Stevens and others concerning the election of editors. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring energetic work among the Slavs in America. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

R. A. Zentmyer presented a memorial urging that the title "District Elder" be substituted for "District Superintendent." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

CENTRAL SWEDISH

K. H. Elmstrom presented a memorial from the delegation favoring a subsidy of \$400 to the Swedish paper, *Epworth Klockan*. Referred to the Committee on Book Committee.

CHILE

Mrs. I. T. Arms presented a memorial from the Conference requesting certain Church publications in Spanish. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the same requesting Mission Conferences for mission fields. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

CINCINNATI

V. F. Brown presented a memorial from Adna B. Leonard and others favoring changes in statistical reports of Church membership for the enumeration of baptized children. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

O. F. Hypes presented a memorial from the Conference requesting changes in the Discipline in the interest of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

COLUMBIA RIVER

R. L. Brainard presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring the abolition of the office of district superintendents.

Also a memorial favoring lay representation in the Annual Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Robert Warner presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that ¶ 260 of Discipline remain. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

DAKOTA

G. T. Notson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the boundary line between the Dakota Conference and Black Hills Mission remain at the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

DELAWARE

J. H. Scott presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of changing lines as to exclude certain colored work from the Delaware Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DES MOINES

A. E. Griffith presented a resolution asking that members of Conferences may be appointed to schools and churches other than Methodist. Referred to the Committee on Education.

DETROIT

George Elliott presented a memorial favoring support for the children of ministers who serve as supplies in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Alonzo B. Leonard presented a memorial favoring a change in statistical tables concerning W. H. M. S. and the W. F. M. S. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

EAST OHIO

R. R. Beetham presented a memorial from the official board of the Cadiz, Ohio, church favoring the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. W. Reed presented a memorial on lay representation in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

E. A. Simons presented a memorial concerning deeds to church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

S. P. Craver presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a change in the Discipline by adding "the use of intoxicating beverages" to ¶¶ 148 and 204. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial favoring a change in election of reserve delegates by Lay Electoral Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial favoring action in relation to Protestant teaching in Roman Catholic countries. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ERIE

J. B. Neff presented a memorial asking that ¶ 261, § 3 of the Discipline relating to the neglect of the means of grace be eliminated. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

FINLAND

G. A. Simons presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Europe requesting the return of Bishop Burt as resident Bishop. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

FOOCHOW

H. R. Caldwell presented a memorial petitioning a change of ¶ 376 with reference to the number of corresponding secretaries of Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

J. E. Skinner presented a memorial from the Central China Conference asking that lay missionaries be admitted to the Quarterly Conferences as members. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from same asking that a portion of its territory be set aside as a Mission Conference.

Also a memorial from same asking that the Korea and Foo-chow Conferences be allowed to unite.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from same asking that central Conferences be allowed to fix the residence of the Bishops.

Also a memorial from same asking that Missionary Bishops have authority equal to itinerant Bishops in sessions of Missionary Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

GENESEE

E. E. Tait presented a memorial requesting a General Conference commission to consider matters relating to time limit.

J. F. White presented a memorial proposing a return to the time limit.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial favoring change of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

GEORGIA

C. W. Olson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting increased authority for district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. A. Parsons presented a memorial from the Conference Trustees requesting that either Article 2 of the Plan of Federation be revoked, or that the Georgia Conference be exempted from all obligation to it. Referred to the Committee on Federation.

Also a memorial from the Board of Trustees of the Conference requesting an enabling act for uniting the Alabama and Georgia Conferences.

HINGHWA

Uong Na Wang presented a memorial favoring the maintenance of the Yungchun and Tehwa Districts.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

HOLSTON

J. A. Patten presented a memorial concerning episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from J. S. Burnett concerning the transfer of members. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial favoring the amendment of ¶ 376, Article V of the Discipline so that two Corresponding Secretaries may be elected for the Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting the appointment of a Commission on Federation. Referred to the Committee on Federation.

INDIANA

W. C. Van Arsdel presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the increase in the use of tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

IOWA

C. L. Stafford presented a memorial from the Oskaloosa District Conference requesting that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be retained. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ITALY

Walling Clark presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that Bishop Burt be assigned a residence in Europe. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

KANSAS

Edwin Locke presented a memorial from himself and others requesting the removal of the offices of the Church Temperance Society at Topeka, Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

KOREA

W. A. Noble presented a memorial from the Japanese Conference requesting that our mission work be strengthened in Japan.

Also a memorial from the East Japan Mission Council with reference to evangelistic educational work.

Both referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to the revision of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from missionaries in Japan requesting the continuation of Bishop Harris in the episcopal supervision of Japan.

Also a memorial from the Conference concerning episcopal supervision of Korea and Japan.

Also a memorial from the East Japan Woman's Conference of the W. F. M. S. requesting the return of Bishop Harris to Japan for another quadrennium.

Also a memorial from East Conference of the Japanese Methodist Church making the same request.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Japan missionaries favoring a Central Conference for Japan and Korea. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the East Japan Mission Council favoring a continuation of evangelistic and educational work by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

LOUISIANA

B. M. Hubbard presented a memorial from members of the Conference favoring monthly payments to claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from members of the Conference asking for an enabling act to divide the Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MICHIGAN

Hugh Kennedy presented a memorial from the First Church, Big Rapids, relating to the discontinuance of the publication of the Christian Republic. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

D. C. Riehl presented a memorial favoring the removal of time limit from the supernumerary relation.

MISSOURI

W. F. Burris presented a memorial in favor of granting to women licenses to preach.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW ENGLAND

L. J. Birney presented a memorial relating to Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial favoring the giving credit for work done in Methodist theological seminaries. Referred to the Committee on Education.

L. A. Nies presented a memorial from the New England Deaconess Association relating to deaconesses.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to the same.

Both referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

E. S. Ninde presented a memorial from the Conference relative to the size of the General Conference. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

J. I. Bartholomew presented a memorial asking for reports from Anti-Saloon League and Church Temperance Society. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

NEW YORK EAST

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a protest against the action of Secretary Wilson. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

A. S. Kavanagh presented a memorial from the same requesting a change in the Ritual so as to make permissible the use of one or of many cups in the communion. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

W. V. Kelley presented a memorial from the same relating to raising of endowment for Barratt's Chapel. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

S. R. Smith presented a constitution for the Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

G. P. Mains presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a tract society. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NEWARK

J. A. Cole presented a memorial favoring a closer relation between the editor of the *Epworth Herald* and the Board of Control. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

NORTH INDIA

N. K. Mukerjee presented a memorial from Southern Asia Central Conference requesting certain changes in ¶ 252, § 2 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. W. Robinson presented a memorial from the same requesting certain changes in the boundary of the Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH INDIANA

W. W. Martin presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the making of the Presidents of the W. F. M. S. and W. H. M. S. members of the Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

C. W. Smith presented a memorial from the same asking for indorsement of The Holy Grail. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Somerville Light presented a memorial from the Retired Ministers' Association favoring the substitution of the word "Retired" for "Superannuated."

Also a memorial from E. F. Hasty favoring the same.

W. W. Martin presented a memorial favoring a special column in statistical tables for nonresident members.

All referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial requesting a Commission on Evangelism. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH MONTANA

W. W. Van Orsdel presented a memorial from the Montana State Epworth League favoring the retention of ¶ 260 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial from the Laymen's Association favoring retaining ¶ 260 of the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH OHIO

G. A. Reeder presented a memorial concerning a home missionary training school. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

B. F. Nelson presented a memorial favoring an episcopal residence in Minneapolis. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Robert Forbes presented a memorial from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension with reference to the semi-centennial of the Board.

Also a memorial from the General Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension with reference to the semicentennial of the Board.

Both referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

A. T. Briggs presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the appointment of undergraduates be made for one year with a three-year limit; and that of pastors for three years; but that they be eligible for any number of reappointments. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. E. Carpenter presented a memorial from the Conference requesting changes in the Discipline regarding division of Sunday School collections. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NORTHWEST IOWA

D. A. McBurney presented a memorial from members of the Larrabee, Iowa, Methodist Episcopal Church against a change in ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORWAY

Johan Thorkildsen presented a memorial from the Conference asking that a subsidy be granted to the *Kristelige Tidende*. Referred to the Committee on Book Committee.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

J. J. Moe presented a memorial from the Conference relating to ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

N. E. Simonsen presented a memorial from the Conference requesting change in Conference boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

OHIO

Herbert Scott presented a memorial in favor of a change so that three ministers of adjacent districts shall act in case of an

accused district superintendent. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Procedure.

Also a memorial from the Columbus Preachers' Meeting favoring the present plans, concerning the district superintendency and episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Mrs. M. B. Townsend presented a memorial from Chatham charge favoring the restoration of the title "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from Trinity charge, Zanesville, Ohio, in favor of retaining ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from Chatham charge in favor of restoring time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

OKLAHOMA

F. W. Green presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the offices of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be removed from Philadelphia to Kansas City, Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Marion Porter presented a memorial from the Conference relating to boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

OREGON

Benjamin Young presented a memorial from the Portland Ministers' Association requesting that there be one official paper published at Chicago. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial requesting changes in the method of administering Conference claimants funds. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

PHILADELPHIA

C. M. Boswell presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting favoring the giving of information to preachers and churches concerning the appointments and preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the class leaders of Calvary Church, Philadelphia, requesting a change in the Apostles' Creed. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Samuel Shaw presented a memorial from the Asbury and Rebecca Deaconess Hospital concerning a General Deaconess Board. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

PITTSBURGH

N. L. Brown presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the recognition of the work of other than Methodist schools. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same favoring the study of social conditions. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. W. Cary presented a memorial from the Conference with reference to graduates from approved colleges and seminaries of our Church. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. F. Conner presented a memorial advocating a change in Part IV, Chapter XI, of the Discipline concerning the effectiveness of Bishops.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring an episcopal residence in Pittsburgh.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. B. Risk presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a change in statistical blanks. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

R. S. Ross presented a memorial from the same proposing the word "Retired" for "Superannuated." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

C. E. Towner presented a memorial from the Pittsburgh District Epworth League requesting that only active Epworth League workers be appointed to the Board of Control. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

ROCK RIVER

E. H. Forkel presented an appeal from a ruling by Bishop Hamilton. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

H. V. Holt presented a memorial relating to a Bohemian-Slavonian home missionary training school. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Perley Lowe presented a memorial relative to Marie Chapel and Trinity Church. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

C. S. Moore presented a memorial from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting concerning the time limit.

W. O. Shepard presented a memorial relating to a preacher's credentials.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference relative to the recognition of work done in other Methodist educational institutions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

E. P. Clark presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the federation of the Brotherhoods in the various Churches. Referred to the Committee on Methodist Brotherhood.

A. M. Drew presented a memorial favoring the repeal of the laws placing a revenue tax on liquors. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

M. S. Hughes presented a memorial from the Conference opposing the transfer of immoral preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same favoring the removal of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

J. S. Cummins presented a memorial from the women's classes at Olney, Illinois, urging that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be retained. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

W. V. Burns presented a memorial relative to the support of district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

SWEDEN

K. A. Jansson presented a memorial from the Conference asking that it be divided into two Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same asking the reappointment of Bishop Burt to Europe. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same asking that District Superintendents be elected. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same asking that stewards be elected.

Also a memorial from the same asking that when trustees are not elected by the Church members the fourth Quarterly Conference elect them.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

TEXAS

B. F. Carter presented a memorial asking that laymen be admitted to Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

T. W. Sparks presented a memorial asking that a book depository be located at New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

H. B. Pemberton presented a memorial requesting that an Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education be elected. Referred to the Committee on Education.

TROY

F. L. Decker presented a memorial in favor of securing a plan for mutual transfer of preachers with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting the removal of the time limit from the supernumerary relation.

Also a memorial praying for the restoration of the time limit.
All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Charles McKernon presented a memorial from the Laymen's Association requesting the assignment of Bishops for consecutive terms.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that Bishops be assigned to contiguous Conferences.

M. B. Pratt presented a memorial concerning the appointment of preachers.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

VERMONT

W. B. Locklin presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking that no backward step be taken in temperance, and favoring prohibition rather than local option. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

WASHINGTON

M. J. Naylor presented a memorial favoring the marking of members removed without certificate as "withdrawn." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

WEST NEBRASKA

Allen Chamberlain presented a memorial concerning the appointing of Conference evangelists. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WEST TEXAS

L. H. Richardson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting an enabling act to form a new Texas Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WEST VIRGINIA

S. J. Miller presented a memorial from J. H. James and others requesting that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be retained. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

WEST WISCONSIN

E. C. Dixon presented a memorial favoring the adoption of a plan to provide for the religious welfare of students in state educational institutions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH

O. O. Twede presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that laymen be admitted to Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from Bishop Wilson requesting several changes in the Discipline relating to work of corresponding sec-

retaries, publishing agents, and Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

WISCONSIN

G. H. Trever presented a memorial favoring a change in the rules concerning the nomination of standing committees. Referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

WYOMING

J. A. Faulkner presented a memorial favoring changes in the Ritual. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 10, 1912:

ALABAMA

A. D. Peck presented a memorial from the Alabama Conference relating to federation. Referred to the Committee on Federation.

CALIFORNIA

F. D. Bovard presented a memorial from William Angwin concerning pastors on leave of absence. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. W. White presented a memorial proposing that Annual Conferences may hold title to local church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL CHINA

R. C. Beebe presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the division of the Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same concerning an episcopal residence in China. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial proposing changes in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. T. Ames presented a memorial on the restoration of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial concerning reporting house rent.

Also a memorial on amendments to Statistical Table No. II.

J. F. Anderson presented a memorial from himself relating to Conference statistics.

All referred to the Committee on Revision.

T. H. Murray presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting that the Church Temperance Society be strengthened. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial from the delegation

concerning the federation of rural and depleted churches. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CINCINNATI

C. M. Van Pelt presented a memorial from the Cincinnati and Central Ohio Conferences asking for an enabling act to unite. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

COLUMBIA RIVER

R. L. Brainard presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

DES MOINES

A. E. Slothower presented a memorial requesting change in statistical tables.

EAST OHIO

R. R. Beetham presented a memorial from the Cadiz church asking the General Conference to simplify the Ritual for the reception of members.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

E. A. Simons presented a memorial relating to the sale of church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

N. W. Stroup presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a special secretary of Board of Home Missions for a country church department. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the salary of the pastors of college churches.

GENESEE

E. D. Shepard presented a memorial from the Board of Examiners concerning a form of certificate for credits in the Conference course of study.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial relating to the Ritual for the baptism of infants. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

M. R. Webster presented a memorial from the Conference requesting change in ¶ 425 of the Discipline in the interest of increased collections for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

KANSAS

J. A. Stavely presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the headquarters of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be located in Kansas City, Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

KOREA

W. A. Noble presented a memorial from the East Japan Mission Council concerning the relation of missionaries to the Japanese Methodist Church. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MEXICO

Miss C. M. Purdy presented a memorial favoring an episcopal residence in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

A. J. Coultas presented a memorial on deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW YORK EAST

F. L. Brown presented a memorial relating to compensation of Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEWARK

J. A. Cole presented a memorial from the Conference requesting changes to prevent losses in membership. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference praying for the restoration of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to the rights and title of superannuates. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Conference proposing a Bureau of Labor and Industry.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring the amendment of ¶ 260 of the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial from S. M. Dick on a college for missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

B. F. Nelson presented a memorial from the Hennepin Avenue Church relating to an episcopal residence in Minneapolis. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

J. A. Anderson presented a memorial from the Lake Superior District relative to ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTHWEST IOWA

Charles Beacham presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting that the W. H. M. S. and the W. F. M. S.

be represented in Quarterly and District Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

OKLAHOMA

Marion Porter presented a memorial from the Conference relating to boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PITTSBURGH

C. E. Towner presented a memorial from the New Brighton Epworth League requesting that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be retained.

Also one from the Rochester Epworth League on the same subject.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

PUGET SOUND

E. L. Blaine presented a memorial requesting that provision be made for our Bishops to enable them to live in keeping with their exalted positions. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

ROCK RIVER

T. P. Frost presented a memorial from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting requesting an amendment in the Ritual for the solemnization of matrimony.

Also one from the same requesting an amendment to the Ritual for Baptism.

Also one from the same proposing an amendment to the Ritual.

Also one from the same requesting an amendment to the Order of Worship.

All referred to the Committee on Revision.

C. S. Moore presented a memorial from the Conference Board of Education relative to examinations.

Also a memorial from the Walnut charge requesting a change as to the close of the pastoral year.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

SOUTH KANSAS

Bascom Robbins presented a memorial from L. D. Parker and the "All for Thee" Epworth League favoring the retention of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

TENNESSEE

T. W. Johnson presented a memorial on Walden University. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen.

WEST GERMAN

D. W. Smith presented a memorial from the Conference with

reference to the discontinuance of *Haus und Herd*. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

O. E. Kriege presented a memorial from the Church Temperance Society requesting incorporation in order to give it permanence. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH

O. O. Twede presented a memorial from the Scandinavian preachers in California requesting the reassignment of Bishop Hughes to his present episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also one from himself relating to laymen in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be not changed. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

WILMINGTON

J. G. Townsend, Jr., presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WYOMING

H. C. McDermott presented a memorial from M. D. Fuller calling attention to a violation of a Disciplinary rule. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

J. A. Faulkner presented a memorial from W. E. Coffman on revision of ¶ 148, § 2 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same on the support of pastors. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 11, 1912:

BALTIMORE

C. H. Richardson presented a memorial proposing a change in the Discipline with reference to divorce. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial relating to the term of office of trustees. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial favoring a five-year pastoral time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial favoring a Methodist book store for Baltimore. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

J. F. Goucher presented a memorial from the Conference proposing an inquiry into the origin of American Methodism and providing for the sesquicentennial of American Methodism. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

BENGAL

G. S. Henderson presented a memorial on foreign missions requesting that the publishing interests of Southern Asia may get equal help and treatment with those of Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

CALIFORNIA

C. H. J. Truman presented a memorial from the Lay Association in favor of granting the supernumerary relation only to those who are actually sick. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

R. V. Watt presented a memorial from the same asking the continued residence of Bishop Hughes in San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same in favor of nine district stewards, that they serve as a Cabinet and that the District Conference be made compulsory. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Mrs. J. D. Westenberg presented a memorial from the same in favor of uniform laws to govern marriage and divorce. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

R. B. Williams presented a memorial favoring an extension of district superintendents term of office. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL OHIO

J. M. Killits presented a memorial from Thomas Crofts amending ¶ 312 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. A. Hutchison presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting a time limit of five years. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial requesting that president of the Sunday School Temperance Society be a member of the Sunday School Board. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from E. R. Heckman concerning the marriage of divorced persons. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CHICAGO GERMAN

H. C. Loeppert presented a memorial from the Milwaukee District Conference requesting that the five-year limit on the itinerancy be restored. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CHILE

W. F. Rice presented a memorial asking a change in ¶ 376, § 1 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

DENMARK

L. C. Larsen presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that ¶ 260 in the Discipline relating to amusements stand as it is. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

DES MOINES

E. M. Holmes presented a memorial requesting a Quarterly Conference committee on benevolences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

DETROIT

R. S. Campbell presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking that the Annual Conference and not the district be made the basis for estimating the district superintendent's salary. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Mrs. M. D. Moors presented a memorial from Mrs. G. O. Robinson relating to deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

A. W. Stalker presented a memorial from J. E. Beal concerning religious work in educational institutions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

EAST OHIO

F. A. Arter presented a memorial concerning a Bishop for the Scandinavians. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the West Virginia, the East Ohio, and the Erie Conferences with reference to the Publishing Committee of the *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

E. O. Buxton presented a memorial from the Akron Preachers' Meeting requesting the abolition of the office of Missionary Bishops.

Also a memorial from the same concerning Bishops for races. Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same concerning examinations for admission on trial. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same concerning the auditing of accounts. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. S. Secrest presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the publishing of the *Advocates*. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

N. W. Stroup presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a secretary for the country-church work.

Also a memorial from the Conference regarding the problem of the country church.

Both referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

S. P. Craver presented a memorial on episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

FINLAND

G. A. Simons presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Europe praying for the reestablishing the Tract Society. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the same asking for one episcopal residence in Europe. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same urging a stronger evangelism. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the proposed changes in the election of trustees. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

FLORIDA

J. W. Smith presented a memorial from the South Florida Mission requesting an enabling act.

FOOCHOW

J. E. Skinner presented a memorial from the Central Conference of China asking that the Philippine Conference be related to it.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same asking that no change be made in the assignments of Bishops for China. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same asking that the Methodist Churches of China be federated. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

GENESEE

J. L. Sooy presented a memorial from C. E. Millspaugh in the case of the Genesee Conference vs. Howard. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

M. R. Webster presented a memorial from Ray Allen requesting amendment in laws regarding judicial procedure. Referred to the Commission of Judicial Procedure.

J. L. Sooy presented a memorial from the district superintendents asking that Bishop Berry's episcopal residence be continued at Buffalo, New York. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from L. D. Watson urging that the "Advice on Divorce" be placed among the laws on the subject. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

GEORGIA

W. A. Parsons presented a memorial from the Conference asking for the consolidation of the Alabama and the Georgia Conference.

Also a memorial from the Quarterly Conference, Fitzgerald, Georgia, favoring a change in boundary lines.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring a change in ¶¶ 288-290 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

IOWA

J. M. Beck presented a memorial with reference to laymen in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

KANSAS

J. M. Miller presented a memorial requesting amendment of ¶ 309, § 2 of the Discipline relating to Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

KOREA

W. A. Noble presented a memorial from the Korea Conference favoring the organization of the Central Conference for Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MAINE

D. B. Holt presented a memorial relating to a deaconess board. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

MEXICO

Miss C. M. Purdy presented a memorial relating to an episcopal residence in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MICHIGAN

Samuel Dickie presented a memorial from the Church Temperance Society requesting that provision be made for its continued and increased efficiency. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

J. C. Floyd presented a memorial from Carl Critchett with reference to episcopal supervision for Korea. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from himself and others asking that "Presiding Elder" be substituted for "District Superintendent."

W. P. French presented a memorial from the Lansing District providing for the election of district superintendents.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. P. Harvey presented a memorial requesting a change in the Epworth League pledge. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

W. F. Kendrick presented a memorial recommending a change in General Conference districts. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

P. J. Maveety presented a memorial from the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society relating to changes in the Discipline with reference to the Board of Managers. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid.

MINNESOTA

G. A. Cahoon presented a memorial in favor of granting General Conference membership to administrative officers. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

F. B. Cowgill presented a memorial from the Saint Paul Preachers' Meeting recommending the revision of the Ritual. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Frank Doran presented a memorial from the Conference asking for a change of boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial asking that reference to fasting and abstinence in ¶ 153 of the Discipline be changed. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NEBRASKA

J. R. Gettys presented a memorial from Allen Chamberlain and others with reference to Conference boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

C. M. Shepherd presented a memorial favoring the restoration of the time limit.

Also a memorial favoring the admission of laymen into the Annual Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial favoring a better plan for church finances. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring the organization of work among the Bohemians. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

J. H. Newland presented a memorial relating to the size of Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. S. Ninde presented a memorial from the board of management of the Providence Deaconess Home requesting that deaconess Homes be not put under the W. H. M. S. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edgar Blake presented memorials from the New Hampshire Conference requesting that the paragraph in the Discipline relating to deaconess work be not so interpreted as to prevent

any church from securing the services of any duly licensed deaconess. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial from A. L. Smith on educational collections. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial requesting that action be taken to assure the Church that continuous and personal leadership of the Bishops will respond to the need of the present age. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial on the Conference course of study requesting amendment of Chapter VII of the Appendix of the Discipline so that credit may be given for certificates of work done in educational institutions other than our own.

Also a memorial requesting that the word "Supernumerary" be displaced by the words "Preacher on Leave of Absence."

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from G. B. Thomas on social service requesting that a Social Service Commission be appointed. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from R. E. Wildy requesting that laymen be allowed representation in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW JERSEY

W. S. Child presented a memorial from the Conference proposing that local preachers be recognized as Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference relating to equalization of salary of pastors. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Alfred Wagg presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of restoring the time limit.

Also a memorial from E. A. Wells asking for the change back to the term "Presiding Elder."

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW YORK EAST

E. G. Richardson presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a better support for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

S. R. Smith presented a memorial proposing responsive lessons from various books of the Old Testament. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NEWARK

J. A. Cole presented a resolution from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning Rev. Edwin M. Randall, D.D., and Mr. Morris S. Daniels for work in the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring a change in ¶ 176 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial from the Conference asking that changes be made in our tables of statistics of membership.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same favoring legislation looking to the endowment of Barratt's Chapel. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the same favoring a districted episcopacy. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Newark Conference against the special one-per-cent collection for the Board of Conference Claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Newton Lay Electoral Conference proposing a commission on the proposed changes in administration and superintendency.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting that whenever possible the annual appointments of the pastors be fixed at the place where the Conference is in session after consultation with the district superintendents.

H. K. Carroll presented a memorial favoring the employment of stenographers for the Bishops.

NORTH CHINA

W. T. Hobart presented a memorial from the Conference requesting amendment of ¶ 194, § 3 of the Discipline relating to the duties of the Bishops.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH DAKOTA

S. A. Danford presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the financial plan for pastoral support be reported in fourth Quarterly Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. P. Jackson presented a memorial from the McCabe Methodist Episcopal Church, Bismarck, North Dakota, urging orthodox teaching in the Sunday School literature. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

S. A. Danford presented a memorial proposing a revision of certain paragraphs in the Ritual. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NORTH INDIA

J. R. Chitambar presented a memorial asking for an additional Missionary Bishop.

J. W. Robinson presented a memorial from the Southern Asia Central Conference favoring a continuous missionary episcopacy.

Both referred to the Committee of Episcopacy.

NORTH INDIANA

C. C. Cissell presented a memorial from the Kemp Church requesting the restoration of the term "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NORTH NEBRASKA

William Esplin presented a memorial from the Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home relating to deaconesses.

Also a memorial from the same proposing a revision of the chapter on deaconess work in the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial favoring larger district superintendent's districts. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH OHIO

J. H. Focht presented a memorial relating to country churches.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Anthony Anderson presented a memorial from the National Court of the Guardians of Liberty favoring civil and religious liberty.

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial from V. W. Lilley protesting against any change in ¶ 260 of the Discipline.

All referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from Levi B. Salmans relating to the division of Mexico Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same relative to the administration of Mexico.

Also a memorial from the East Japan Woman's Conference in favor of continuing Bishop Harris in Japan.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial concerning the separation of Negroes from Church. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial respecting the annuity rights of preachers who have served in other denominations. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

J. A. Anderson presented a memorial from the Minneapolis District Association against reestablishing the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the Lake Superior District petitioning that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be retained and protesting against its removal from the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Minneapolis District Association proposing to strike out of the Discipline the section relating to probation of members. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same requesting the organization of the Scandinavian Conferences into a General Conference district. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same urging that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be retained. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same requesting the election by members of stewards and trustees. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHWEST INDIA

T. S. Donohugh presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the special funds be not reduced or cut off and that steps be taken to devise means for their more widespread and practical development. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that the office of district superintendent be not abolished. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

W. F. Hovis presented a memorial favoring the revision of the Ritual for the burying of the dead. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NORTHWEST IOWA

Robert Smylie presented a memorial on boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER

W. O. Shepard presented a memorial from the Deaconess Training School requesting that all training institutions be placed under the supervision of the Board of Education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NORWAY

Johan Thorkildsen presented a memorial from the delegation requesting that ¶ 260 of the Discipline remain as it now stands. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

OHIO

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial from the Lancaster District Ministerial Association favoring coöperation with other Missionary Boards in foreign fields. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial from the same favoring a change in ¶ 309, § 2 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the delegation relative to Conference boundaries in Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial favoring a time limit for Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

OKLAHOMA

C. R. Robinson presented a memorial from the East Oklahoma Mission asking to be made a part of the Oklahoma Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

H. A. Doty presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the word "Ordination" be eliminated from the Discipline, page 83, and the word "Consecration" at the head of the chapter be allowed to stand. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

PACIFIC GERMAN

H. F. Lange presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the time limit.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the election of district superintendents.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

PHILADELPHIA

G. H. Bickley presented a memorial from the Conference in favor of adding to the reasons for declaring the office of a teacher vacant another, namely, teaching doctrine contrary to the usages of our Church. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial from himself asking that Missionary Bishops be coördinate with General Superintendents in their respective fields.

Also a memorial from the Arch Street Church protesting against Bishop Neely's appointment of a certain pastor to this church.

E. E. Burriss presented a memorial from the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting requesting the reassignment of Bishop Wilson to Philadelphia.

All referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Harry Farmer presented a memorial favoring a union Chris-

tian college for the Philippine Islands. Referred to the Committee on Education.

PITTSBURGH

E. L. Kidney presented a memorial from the South Avenue Sunday School with reference to the doctrinal teachings of our Sunday School publications. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. F. Conner presented a memorial relating to the election of Sunday School teachers.

Also a memorial relating to the election of Sunday School officers.

Both referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial relating to the Lay Electoral Conference election board. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

ROCK RIVER

W. O. Shepard presented the appeal of W. J. Libberton from the decision of Bishop Hamilton. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

C. S. Moore presented a memorial from Utah relating to the General Committee. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Alfred Inwood presented a memorial proposing that Annual Conferences may make midyear examinations the final ones for the year. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

D. W. Huffman presented a memorial from the Fresno District Epworth League asking that no change be made in ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

F. D. Mather presented a memorial from J. B. Green requesting a change of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

SWEDEN

K. A. Jansson presented a memorial from the delegation from Sweden requesting that no change be made in ¶ 260 of the Discipline.

TEXAS

J. M. Johnson presented a memorial opposing the withdrawal of Negroes from the Church.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

TROY

J. H. Coleman presented a memorial from Mrs. J. J. Reynolds requesting that tithing be taught in pulpits, Sunday schools, and Epworth Leagues and practiced by our ministers

and members. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

UPPER IOWA

H. C. Stuntz presented a memorial from O. B. Chassell favoring a ready-print for the various Church periodicals. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

WEST GERMAN

D. W. Smith presented a memorial on nomination of district superintendents by Annual Conferences and pastors.

WEST WISCONSIN

F. C. Jackson presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring lay representation in Annual Conferences. Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WISCONSIN

G. H. Trever presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that credits from other than Methodist theological schools be given in the Conference course of study. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial asking that the Ritual for the baptism of children be changed to conform with our doctrines. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 13, 1912:

ALABAMA

J. L. Brasher presented a memorial in favor of combining the Alabama and Georgia Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CALIFORNIA

C. E. Irons presented a memorial relating to international peace. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

G. W. White presented a memorial from the delegation in favor of nominating members of the Book Committee by the several General Conference districts. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

F. T. Keeney presented a memorial asking for the election of Bishops for a term of twelve years. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL OHIO

E. L. Durbin presented a memorial from the pastors of the Findlay District in favor of a committee on evangelism. Referred to the Commission on Evangelism.

W. O. Allen presented a memorial from the same in favor of making aged trustees, stewards, or class leaders, "emeritus" members. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

H. L. Jacobs presented a memorial in favor of organizing the Slavic work into a Mission Conference. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Also a memorial relating to the business quorum of the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that the time limit be restored. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

R. A. Zentmyer presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting that Conferences be empowered to form commissions to adjust appointments. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CHILE

W. F. Rice presented a memorial asking that the Discipline for 1912 be published in Spanish. Referred to the Committee of Book Committee.

CINCINNATI

V. F. Brown presented a memorial favoring change in ¶ 309, § 1, in regard to support of the ministry. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Conference favoring an amendment to ¶ 194, § 3 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Adna B. Leonard presented a memorial from the Board of Foreign Missions in favor of granting the General Committee power to grant appropriations from special gifts. Referred to the Committee of Foreign Missions.

COLORADO

R. A. Chase presented a memorial from the delegates advocating a change of the name "Quarterly Conference" to "Social" or "Official Conference." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same favoring certain additions to ¶ 197, § 17, also ¶ 194, § 3. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

F. R. Hollenback presented a memorial from the Colorado and Pueblo Districts of the Colorado Conference in favor of having superannuates file certificate of their years of service in Conferences of which they have been members.

Also a memorial from W. F. Steele in favor of giving the

number of the years a supernumerary preacher has held that relation.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same asking change in the wording of the rule on fasting. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

COLUMBIA RIVER

C. E. Gibson presented a memorial from the Spokane Ministerial Association requesting that a Conference superintendency be substituted instead of a district superintendency. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Robert Warner presented a memorial from the Wenatchee Circuit in favor of a change in ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

DELAWARE

J. H. Scott presented a memorial from C. A. Tindley and others on the election of an assistant secretary for the Church Temperance Society for the colored Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

DES MOINES

O. W. Fifer presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the appointment of a commission to devise ways and means for the abolition of the legalized liquor traffic. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Also a memorial from the same urging that a hospital and training school board be created. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

E. M. Holmes presented a memorial from W. H. Shipman requesting a change in ¶ 467 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

DETROIT

George Elliott presented a memorial from the Conference amending the chapter on Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the delegation requesting an episcopal residence at Detroit, Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Saint Clair Quarterly Conference concerning the church membership of baptized children. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

A. R. Johns presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference requesting changes in ¶ 306 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial from the same requesting a change in ¶ 306 of the Discipline so as to make the Conference rather than the

district the basis of estimating the salary of the district superintendent.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

EAST MAINE

J. W. Hatch presented a memorial from the Conference requesting an amendment to ¶ 221, § 3 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial from the same requesting an amendment to ¶ 214 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial from the same advocating a change in ¶ 219, § 1 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial from the same advocating a change in ¶ 216 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial from the same requesting an amendment of ¶ 220, § 3 of the Discipline.

All referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

EAST OHIO

F. A. Arter presented a memorial requesting an episcopal residence at Cleveland, Ohio.

E. O. Buxton presented a memorial from the Akron Preachers' Meeting relating to episcopal supervision over contiguous Conferences for a term of years.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial requesting a change in ¶ 173 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same favoring the preparation of a manual for probationers. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same requesting the consolidation of benevolences.

Also a memorial from the same requesting that the General Conference meet once in six years.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the same requesting an amendment of ¶ 167, § 2 of the Discipline relating to ordination of theological students. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. W. Reed presented a memorial asking for consideration of relation between the Church Temperance Society and the Anti-Saloon League; and a plan for unification of action. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

J. J. Wallace presented a memorial from himself and W. F. Conner favoring a modification of the plan of episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

EASTERN SWEDISH

J. E. Jacobson presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral

Conference requesting lay representation in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

GENESEE

J. L. Sooy presented a memorial from E. G. Piper and one other favoring an appellate system in the Church. Referred to the Commission on Judicial Procedure.

HOLSTON

J. A. Patten presented a memorial from the Book Committee relating to Church periodicals.

Also a memorial from the Book Committee relating to subsidizing periodicals.

Both referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

ILLINOIS

J. W. Van Cleve presented a memorial requesting that Rule 7 (3) of the Rules of Order of the General Conference be amended. Referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

Also a memorial requesting a change in the manner of episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from Cerro Gordo, Illinois, favoring the simplification of the Ritual for the reception of members into full connection.

Also a memorial asking a change in ¶ 101 of the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

KANSAS

Edwin Locke presented a memorial from F. H. Wright requesting a statement of the relation of the Italian Mission to the district superintendency. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

G. M. Hammel presented a memorial protesting against any change in ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

W. C. Hanson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that Kansas City, Kansas, be made home of a resident Bishop. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. M. Miller presented a memorial from the Conference favoring reduction in the membership of the General Conference. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

KOREA

W. A. Noble presented a memorial from the Japan Mission Council requesting that Japan Missions be given a recognized status. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MICHIGAN

E. A. Armstrong presented a memorial concerning change in § 37, ¶ 101 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Hugh Kennedy presented a memorial relative to the publication of the Christian Republic and World-Wide Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial requesting that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be not expunged. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

D. C. Riehl presented a memorial requesting equal ministerial and lay representation in the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

MISSOURI

J. W. Anderson presented a memorial asking that certificate be sent to the pastor one year from date of removal without request by the member so removing. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NEBRASKA

R. N. Orrill presented a memorial requesting a change in ¶ 307, § 1 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW ENGLAND

Dillon Bronson presented a memorial relating to amendment of ¶ 153 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

L. A. Nies presented a memorial requesting change in laws relating to deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

J. I. Bartholomew presented a memorial from County Street Church, New Bedford, Massachusetts, requesting an amendment of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NEW YORK

G. P. Eckman presented a memorial from a Mission Conference. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

E. S. Tipple presented a memorial from the Conference relating to home missions. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

E. S. Tipple presented a memorial from W. H. Brooks and F. A. Cullen asking that the colored people in the State of New York be included in the Delaware Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NEW YORK EAST

D. G. Downey presented a memorial requesting amendment of Chapter VII of the Appendix of the Discipline relating to accepting certificates.

Also a memorial from the same relative to election to Elders' orders and ordination.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

J. M. Bulwinkle presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring certain changes in the method of electing lay delegates. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH GERMANY

Bernard Keip presented a memorial from the Conference requesting changes in statistical blanks. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Wilhelm Schuetz presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the General Conference to aid in securing state recognition in Prussia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

NORTH INDIANA

M. S. Marble presented a memorial from C. E. White relating to district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial requesting abolition of the plan for raising and distributing funds for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial requesting that a time limit be placed upon pastoral appointments. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH MONTANA

W. W. Van Orsdel presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the fixing of the boundary between the Montana and the North Montana Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH NEBRASKA

E. T. George presented a memorial requesting that all preachers in charge be given the right to baptize. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH OHIO

F. I. Johnson presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the duties of district superintendents.

Also a memorial relating to the duties of district superintendents.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Anthony Anderson presented a memorial favoring lay representation in Annual Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

M. P. Burns presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a change in the boundaries between the Minnesota and the Northern Minnesota Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Andrew Gillies presented a memorial from the Conference requesting a change in the Appendix of the Discipline, making it optional with Annual Conferences to accept certificates from other schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the authorization of a canvass for the Veterans' Jubilee Fund for Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting a change of constitution for deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial from Bishop Hartzell concerning the constituting of a North Africa Annual Conference.

Also a memorial from the Wyoming Mission relating to an enabling act.

Also a memorial from the West China Mission asking for an enabling act.

All referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

J. J. Wheeler presented a memorial on episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

OHIO

P. A. Baker presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that provision be made to elect a Secretary of Labor. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

H. L. Sibley presented a memorial from the Conference concerning district Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

OREGON

Benjamin Young presented a memorial from the Portland Ministerial Association in favor of requesting the district superintendent to arrange for at least one service each Sabbath, by using of local preachers and exhorters. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same in favor of substituting the word "Retired" for "Superannuated." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

PHILADELPHIA

E. C. Griffiths presented a memorial requesting a Quarterly Conference examination for local preachers.

PUGET SOUND

J. P. Marlatt presented a memorial concerning membership in the Quarterly Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial on Foreign Missions from the Seattle District Conference. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

SOUTH GERMANY

H. L. E. Luering presented a memorial requesting the General Conference to establish two episcopal residences in Europe—one at Zurich and one at Copenhagen.

Also a memorial from the European delegates requesting that the two European episcopal residences should be at Rome, Italy, and Hamburg, Germany.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

J. B. Green presented a memorial from the Conference advocating an appeal to the Church for a million dollars for the Permanent Fund of the Board of Conference Claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial favoring change of word "Supernumerary" to "Preachers on Leave of Absence." Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial requesting a change in Chapter VII of the Discipline.

Also a memorial advocating a change from the word "Probation" to the word "Preparative."

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial favoring the establishment of a Church department of labor. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

W. V. Burns presented a memorial protesting against certain alleged practices in Methodist colleges. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial asking that the limitation of an evangelist to work only in his own Conference be stricken out. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

F. E. Mossman presented a memorial from himself and others advocating provision for religious training of Methodist youth in State colleges. Referred to the Committee on Education.

WEST WISCONSIN

F. C. Jackson presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference advocating union with certain other Methodist bodies. Referred to the Committee on Federation.

UPPER IOWA

H. C. Stuntz presented a memorial requesting that a treasurer who shall give the entire time to the business of his office be added to the offices of the Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

WISCONSIN

A. J. Benjamin presented a memorial from the Conference relating to publication of the Advocates. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

WYOMING

H. C. McDermott presented a memorial requesting the appointment of a commission on Christian stewardship. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial advocating the restoration of a time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 14, 1912:

CALIFORNIA

G. D. Kellogg presented a memorial from the New Castle Quarterly Conference requesting that women who marry superannuates do not participate in Conference funds except by a three-fourths vote of the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

CENTRAL OHIO

J. F. Harshbarger presented a memorial from the Defiance District Conference asking a change in the Constitution of the Church requiring that all votes for amendments be by ballot. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

CINCINNATI

V. F. Brown presented a memorial from the Dayton District Laymen's Association relating to church loans. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

COLORADO

C. B. Wilcox presented a memorial from W. F. Steele and 5,000 Conference claimants requesting that no material change be made in the legislation concerning Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

COLUMBIA RIVER

C. E. Gibson presented a memorial from the Spokane Ministerial Association changing the work of the district superintendent. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

DELAWARE

J. H. Scott presented a memorial from the delegation favoring the election by the Church Temperance Society of a colored man for colored work. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

DES MOINES

C. R. Benedict presented a memorial from the Epworth League of Wesley Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., requesting that ¶ 260 be not removed from the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

EAST OHIO

N. W. Stroup presented a memorial from C. O. Dorchester and others asking that appointments in Annual Conference be made for a period of three years.

Also a memorial favoring a time limit of three years.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy

GENESEE

Mark Kelley presented a memorial in favor of a provision for any member or organization by memorial, petition, resolution to ask the Board of Control for amendments, and the publication of their meetings. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

IOWA

C. L. Stafford presented a memorial from the delegation concerning alleged dissipation in Church colleges. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

LIBERIA

J. H. Reed presented a memorial favoring an enlarged appropriation for Liberia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

MICHIGAN

E. A. Armstrong presented a memorial favoring a change in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

W. G. McCune presented a memorial favoring better attendance on Sunday school. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edgar Blake presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a change in ¶ 176 of the Discipline.

Also a memorial favoring an amendment to Chapter VII of the Appendix of the Discipline.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH INDIANA

M. S. Marble presented a memorial relating to the editing of the Discipline.

Also a memorial relating to the title "District Superintendent."

NORTH OHIO

R. T. Stevenson presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the acceptance of certificates from institutions of learning.

All referred to the Committee on Revision.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial concerning episcopal administration. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a communication from the Bishops on "Faith and Order." Referred to the Committee on Federation.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

H. A. Gobin presented a memorial from E. S. Schumaker and others urging more religious instruction in State schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

NORTHWEST IOWA

D. A. McBurney presented a memorial from the Conference favoring a change in ¶ 95 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from H. L. Smith and others asking that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be not changed. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

OHIO

Wesley Montgomery presented a memorial from himself and four others favoring a change in ¶ 295 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

OKLAHOMA

Marion Porter presented a memorial favoring a change in the boundary between the Oklahoma and Arkansas Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PHILADELPHIA

Samuel Shaw presented a memorial from Wesley Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., against the removal of ¶ 260 from the Discipline.

PITTSBURGH

C. E. Towner presented a memorial from the New Brighton

Epworth League asking that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be retained.

Also a memorial from the Epworth League of the Rochester First Methodist Episcopal Church, asking that ¶ 260 of the Discipline be not removed.

Also a memorial from J. F. Murray protesting against the removal of ¶ 260 from the Discipline.

All referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

J. F. Harmon presented a memorial from the Conference relating to an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial relating to the revision of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

W. V. Burns presented a memorial from the Conference favoring an increased support for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

UPPER IOWA

H. C. Stuntz presented a memorial favoring a change in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

WASHINGTON

M. J. Naylor presented a memorial favoring a bishop for the colored people. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

WEST GERMAN

D. W. Smith presented a memorial favoring the election of district superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Leonard Stromberg presented a memorial requesting a Scandinavian Bishop. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 15, 1912:

BLUE RIDGE

J. F. Matney presented a memorial from the Conference favoring union of the Blue Ridge and the Atlantic Mission Conferences.

CENTRAL CHINA

R. C. Beebe presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the division of the Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the same relating to episcopal residences for China. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same favoring a change in the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

F. T. Keeney presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the distribution of books. Referred to the Committee on Book Committee.

Also a memorial favoring a change in the name of "Bishop" to "General Superintendent." Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

B. C. Conner presented a memorial from the Conference requesting the restoration of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

W. P. Eveland presented a memorial from the same requesting a commission to discuss the better support for the ministry. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial from the same favoring a change in the term of trustees of church property. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CHILE

W. F. Rice presented a memorial requesting that the Discipline be printed in Spanish. Referred to the Committee on Book Committee.

DAKOTA

Thomas Nicholson presented a memorial proposing the revision of the Discipline in regard to the Board of Education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

DELAWARE

S. S. Jolly presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the music committee. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

DETROIT

R. S. Campbell presented a memorial asking for the amendment of ¶ 194, § 2 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference, favoring a change in the Discipline as to the modification of lay delegates.

Also a memorial from the same favoring lay representation in Annual Conferences.

Both referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the same on keeping children in the Church. Referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Alonzo B. Leonard presented a memorial from the Conference favoring an addition to the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

EAST OHIO

E. A. Simons presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the change of boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

N. W. Stroup presented a memorial requesting that certain changes be made in the present plan of the district superintendency.

GENESEE

Mark Kelley presented a memorial favoring the restoration of the time limit.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

E. E. Tait presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring a change in the ¶ 87 of the Discipline relating to the election of lay delegates. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. F. White presented a memorial from the same favoring the restoration of the time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

IOWA

C. L. Stafford presented a memorial concerning the Advocates. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Oskaloosa District Conference favoring the restoration of the term "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

MICHIGAN

Hugh Kennedy presented a memorial from the First Church, Big Rapids, favoring a better financing of the benevolent enterprises. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NEW ENGLAND

L. J. Birney presented a memorial from the Conference requesting that women be licensed to preach. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Dillon Bronson presented a memorial from the same requesting a change in ¶ 48 of the Discipline relating to transfer of membership.

Also a memorial from the same requesting a change of ¶ 460 of the Discipline relating to the baptism of children.

Both referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the same requesting a definition of the Board of Foreign Missions. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

E. S. Ninde presented a memorial from the Conference relating to a change in the statistics of Church membership. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NEW YORK EAST

F. L. Brown presented a memorial favoring the reconstruction of the Quarterly Conference Committee on Sunday Schools. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NEWARK

J. A. Cole presented a memorial from the Conference protesting against the granting of subsidies to Church periodicals. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference favoring a change in the date of opening the General Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same protesting against the action of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States acting as chairman of the International Brewers' Association. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

NORTH INDIA

Mrs. J. M. Dease presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia favoring certain changes in the appointment of lay missionaries. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial relating to the Black Hills Mission. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial from the West Japan Mission Council concerning Bishop Harris. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

Also a memorial favoring the revision of the Ritual. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the National Reform Association relating to citizenship. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

PITTSBURGH

E. L. Kidney presented a memorial from the North Avenue Sunday School protesting against the doctrinal teachings of the Sunday School Journal. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

VERMONT

William Shaw presented a memorial from the Conference relating to the course of study. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

WEST TEXAS

L. H. Richardson presented a memorial requesting a change in the name of "District Superintendent."

WEST VIRGINIA

J. B. Workman presented a memorial concerning the Disciplinary relationship of the pastor to the W. H. M. S. and the W. F. M. S.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

WISCONSIN

A. J. Benjamin presented a memorial relating to the Advocates. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 16, 1912:

BALTIMORE

J. F. Goucher presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the return of Bishop Cranston as resident bishop at Washington.

J. C. Nicholson presented a memorial from himself and others relative to a vacancy on episcopal residences.

Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

J. St. C. Neal presented a memorial from himself and others favoring a just distribution to Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

C. H. Richardson presented a memorial from the Conference proposing a book store for Baltimore. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial proposing a flexible time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial proposing a revision of the Discipline with reference to the term of Trustees. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial proposing a revision of the Discipline with reference to divorce. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

R. B. Williams presented a memorial proposing an extension of the district superintendent's term from six to eight years. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

E. M. Stevens presented a memorial proposing a change in the

Ritual for the reception of members. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from the same that ¶ 260 of the Discipline remain unchanged. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial from the Conference requesting a change in ¶419, § 2 relating to the Sunday School Board. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

DAKOTA

G. T. Notson presented a memorial from the delegation proposing Mitchell, South Dakota, as an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

DELAWARE

C. A. Tindley presented a memorial from the Conference with reference to the work of the Sunday School Treasurer. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

EAST OHIO

N. W. Stroup presented a memorial from the Cleveland Preachers' Meeting relating to a home missionary training school. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions.

GENESEE

Mark Kelley presented a memorial with reference to amendment in the local Epworth League Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

LIBERIA

J. H. Reed presented a memorial from himself and others with reference to autonomy for the Liberia Conference. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MINNESOTA

G. A. Cahoon presented a memorial from Lake Wilson Circuit relative to a Day of Prayer for the success of the cause of temperance. Referred to the Committee on Temperance.

MISSOURI

W. F. Burris presented a memorial from E. O. Wells relating to the Constitution of the Epworth League. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

J. I. Bartholomew presented a memorial on the election of stewards. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial with reference to the administration of the Freedmen's Aid Society. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid.

J. H. Newland presented a memorial from the delegation relating to the size of an Annual Conference. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

NEW YORK EAST

D. G. Downey presented a memorial from the Board of Sunday Schools concerning the work of the Board. Referred to the Committee on Sunday School.

NORTH DAKOTA

S. A. Danford presented a memorial from his Conference proposing an amendment to the Ritual. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial from same concerning a change in ¶ 103 of the Discipline with reference to the official board. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. P. Jackson presented a memorial from the Conference proposing a change in ¶ 48 of the Discipline concerning admission into full membership. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH INDIANA

Somerville Light presented a memorial from the Conference opposing any change in the present plan of episcopal supervision. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on the duties of district superintendents.

Also a memorial favoring a restoration of the time limit to the pastorate.

NORTH NEBRASKA

William Esplin presented a memorial proposing a minimum of sixty charges for a district superintendent's district.

All referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

G. H. Gray presented a memorial from the Conference favoring the return of Bishop Nuelsen to Omaha. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NORTH OHIO

R. T. Stevenson presented a memorial from the Conference concerning the passing grade in Conference examinations. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial from Mission in North Africa on the organization of Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial from several Churches in China with reference to their relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

Marvin Campbell presented his quadrennial report as treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

N. E. Simonsen presented a memorial from various Conferences requesting the publication of the Discipline in the Norwegian and Danish languages. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from same asking for a change in General Conference districts.

OKLAHOMA

Marion Porter presented a request for an enabling act. Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PITTSBURGH

W. F. Conner presented a memorial relative to the effectiveness of the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

ROCK RIVER

James Rowe presented a memorial from members of the Chicago Preachers' Meeting relating to "Marie Chapel." Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a memorial from the Chicago Northern District favoring a better financial plan for the said society. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

W. O. Shepard presented a memorial favoring special work among the deaf mutes. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

C. T. Franks presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference concerning ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

UPPER IOWA

H. C. Stuntz presented a memorial from O. B. Chassell suggesting plans for a more economical publication of our periodicals.

WEST VIRGINIA

C. W. Flesher presented a memorial favoring a Conference publishing committee for the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate. Both referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

WYOMING

H. C. McDermott presented a memorial from the Conference proposing to substitute the word "Retired" for "Superannuated." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 17, 1912:

BALTIMORE

Summerfield Baldwin presented a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking for a book depository at Baltimore. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the same favoring the restoration of time limit. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial from the same on ratio of representation. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

CENTRAL ALABAMA

E. M. Jones presented a memorial asking to change from "District Superintendent" to "Presiding Elder." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

KANSAS

I. O. Armel presented a memorial from the delegation urging the union of the Kansas and the South Kansas Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

G. M. Hammel presented a memorial asking that no lower standard on questionable amusements be adopted. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Edwin Locke presented a memorial asking that the Annual Conference have control over its superannuate funds. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

J. R. Madison presented a memorial urging that "tithing" be placed among the Advices. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

MICHIGAN

E. A. Armstrong presented a memorial concerning scriptural teachings in the Sunday schools. Referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

Also a memorial concerning a change in the wording of the Apostles' Creed. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NEW ENGLAND

L. J. Birney presented a memorial concerning the promotion of fellowship among superannuates. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

W. S. Dillon presented a memorial asking continuous episcopal leadership in contiguous Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

NEW YORK EAST

T. S. Henderson presented a memorial relating to Quarterly Conference membership of local preachers and the method of changing membership. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEWARK

J. R. Joy presented a memorial from the Laymen's Missionary Movement requesting a commission on finance for the Methodist Episcopal Church. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

R. P. Smith presented a memorial asking a change of boundary between itself and the Kansas Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial asking that Kansas City be made an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial urging the return of term "Presiding Elder" instead of "District Superintendent." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

N. E. Simonsen presented a memorial asking for a subsidy of \$1,600 annually for Den Kristelige Talsmand.

Also a memorial for subsidy of \$400 for the Hyrde-Stemmen. Both referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Also a memorial from the W. H. M. S. asking for the study of the conditions of deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

OHIO

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial from the Lancaster District protesting against the election of colored Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the same urging the unification of benevolences. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

PHILADELPHIA

John Walton presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Social Union asking that Bishop Wilson be returned for another quadrennium. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Harry Farmer presented a memorial urging union with the Central Conference of Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

ROCK RIVER

G. W. Dixon presented a memorial from the Chicago Preachers' Meeting asking a change of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

H. V. Holt presented a memorial concerning the information of a Bohemian-Slavonian Mission Conference. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also a memorial concerning a subsidy for the Krestansky Posel. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

SOUTH INDIA

A. H. Baker presented a memorial urging an All-India English Conference.

Also a memorial asking that a position of the Godavery District be transferred from the Central Conference Mission to the South India Conference.

Both referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

F. E. Mossman presented a memorial urging that the Board of Education control the location of new colleges. Referred to the Committee on Education.

W. V. Burns presented a memorial urging that changes in Conference districts be made by vote of Conference. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial urging a General Conference Board of Hospitals and Training Schools. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

TROY

F. L. Decker presented a memorial urging that Conference registrars' reports be published in the Year Book.

Also a memorial urging a new course of Conference study by the University Senate or by a special committee.

Both referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

UPPER IOWA

T. E. Fleming presented a memorial concerning the denying of a certificate of membership. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

E. J. Lockwood presented a memorial asking for changes in wording of the Apostles' Creed.

VERMONT

William Shaw presented a memorial asking that the terms "Presiding Elder" and "District Superintendent" be made interchangeable.

Both referred to the Committee on Revision.

Also a memorial urging the removal of ¶ 260 from the law

of the Church. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial asking for an independent General Conference deaconess board. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial asking for continuous and contiguous administration of the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

WILMINGTON

J. G. Townsend presented a memorial protesting against the action of the Secretary of Agriculture in presiding at the Brewers' Congress. Referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

Also a memorial from the Lay Electoral Conference asking for an endowment for Barratt's Chapel. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

WISCONSIN

G. H. Trever presented a memorial concerning the change of name of "District Superintendent." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

The following MEMORIALS were passed to the Secretary May 18, 1912:

BALTIMORE

J. C. Nicholson presented a memorial from the W. H. M. S. favoring changes in the Discipline relating to deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

CENTRAL GERMAN

A. J. Nast presented a memorial from the Conference relating to ratio of representation. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Also a memorial from the same concerning the reorganization of deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial concerning the retention of ¶ 260 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Also a memorial concerning the districting of the Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial concerning the admission of laymen to the Annual Conference. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

CHILE

Mrs. Ida T. Arms presented a memorial concerning an episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial concerning revision of Discipline as to district boundaries. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

COLORADO

H. A. Buchtel presented a memorial on the reassignment of episcopal residences. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial from the Conference on accepting credits from other than Methodist institutions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

COLUMBIA RIVER

D. H. Cox presented a memorial from the Spokane Ministerial Association with reference to the Annual Conference Board of Home Missions.

Also a memorial from the same relating to the indebtedness of a charge to the Board of Home Missions.

Both referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

DAKOTA

G. T. Notson presented a memorial from the delegation proposing that residences be assigned to superannuated Bishops. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Thomas Nicholson presented a memorial on the anniversary of Methodism. Referred to the Committee on Education.

A. C. Shepherd presented a memorial on the trial of members of a Conference. Referred to the Committee on Judicial Procedure.

EAST OHIO

R. R. Beetham presented a memorial proposing that the apportionment of General Conference delegates be on the basis of Church membership. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

ILLINOIS

J. W. Miller presented a memorial from P. J. Hasenstab favoring special work among the deaf mutes. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

MISSOURI

W. F. Burris presented a memorial favoring an enabling act for uniting the Saint Louis and Missouri Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

E. S. Ninde presented a memorial relating to certificates from educational institutions. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also a memorial relating to deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

Also a memorial relating to the size of the General Conference. Referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

Also a memorial from the Conference relating to local preachers as Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Also a memorial relating to the deaconess work. Referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

NEW JERSEY

W. S. Child presented a memorial from H. J. Zelley and others recommending the book, *Definite Work in Child Training*, by William Stone. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

Also a memorial on special services for Good Friday. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NEW YORK EAST

F. L. Brown presented a memorial on the assignment of Church members to Sunday school classes.

Also a memorial on courses of study to include Sunday school training.

Both referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

NORTH DAKOTA

S. A. Danford presented a memorial from the Conference proposing that a textbook on temperance and social reform be included in the course of studies for local preachers. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH INDIANA

Everett Warner presented a memorial proposing that no part of the Responsive Reading be printed in italics. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

C. C. Cissell presented a memorial favoring an enabling act for the union of the North Indiana and the Northwest Indiana Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Robert Forbes presented a memorial favoring three Corresponding Secretaries for the Home Missionary Society. Referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

J. B. Hingeley presented a memorial from the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana requesting the General Conference to favor woman suffrage. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTHWEST INDIA

H. R. Calkins presented a memorial from the Central Conference of Southern Asia requesting an enabling act for the Central Provinces Mission Conference of India. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

N. E. Simonsen presented a memorial from himself and others proposing that the Epworth League financial statistics be published in the Annual Conferences' Minutes. Referred to the Committee on Epworth League.

OHIO

J. C. Arbuckle presented a memorial relating to unification of the Benevolent Boards. Referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Levi Gilbert presented a memorial from the Conference favoring methods for increasing ministerial supply. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

OKLAHOMA

H. A. Doty presented a memorial favoring a change in the phrase "Holy Catholic Church." Referred to the Committee on Revision.

PITTSBURGH

C. S. Towner presented a memorial on teaching sociological science. Referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

J. J. Hill presented a memorial on education. Referred to the Committee on Education.

ROCK RIVER

A. C. Fassett presented a memorial relating to an annuitant's claim. Referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

S. B. Jones presented a memorial from the Executive Committee of Methodist Deaconess Association with reference to the transfer of deaconesses. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

E. J. Sawyer presented a memorial concerning the election of colored Bishops.

E. B. Burroughs presented a memorial relating to an episcopal residence.

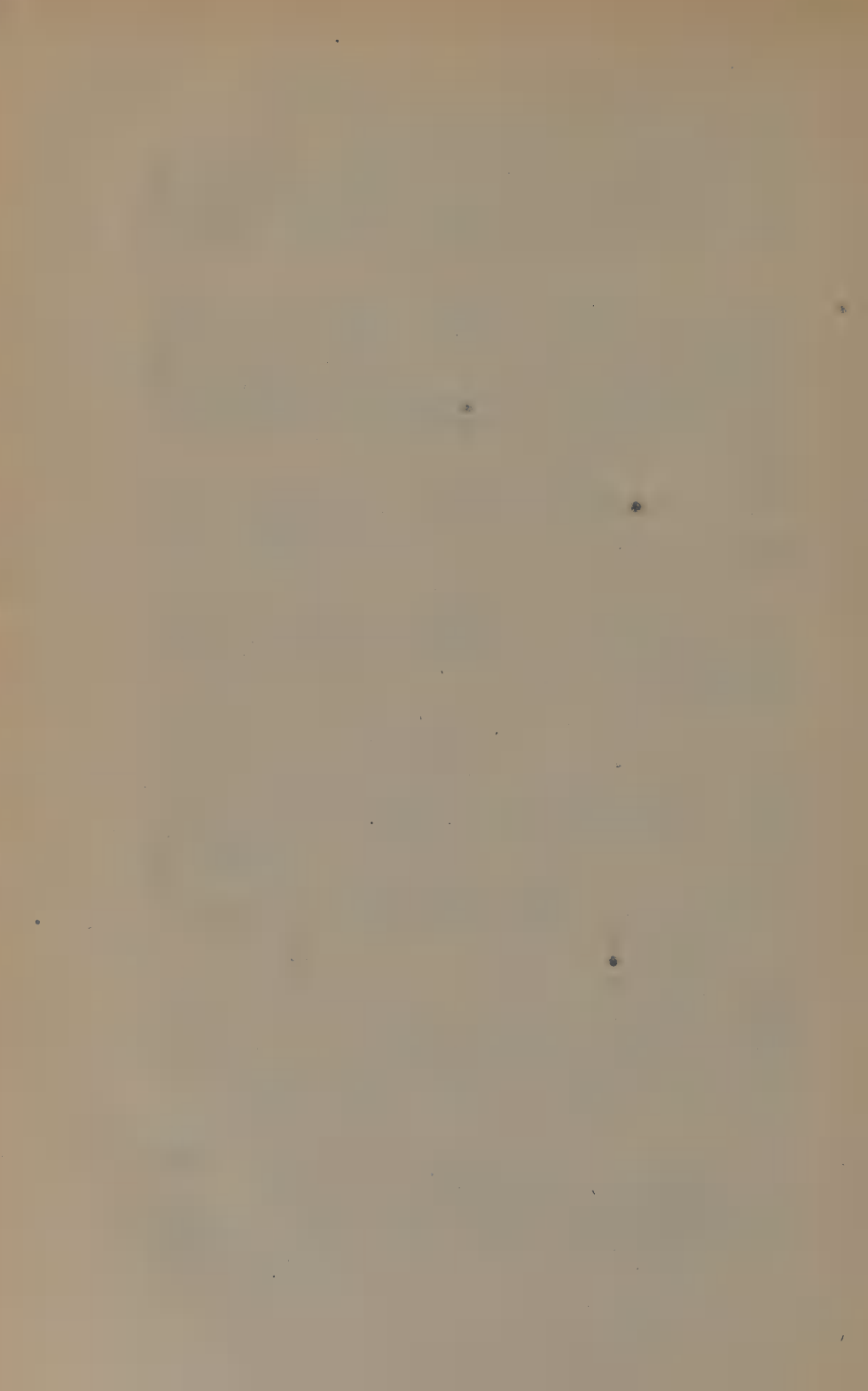
Both referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Also a memorial relating to an amendment to ¶ 86, § 1 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

WEST WISCONSIN

E. C. Dixon presented a memorial on the Conference course of study. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Also a memorial concerning the Advocates. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.



JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1912

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1912

THE TWENTY-SIXTH DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH convened in the Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minnesota, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

The Conference was called to order by Bishop Henry W. Warren, senior effective Bishop.

Devotional Services were conducted as follows:

1. Singing: Hymn 180, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," announced by Bishop Warren.

2. The Apostles' Creed.

3. Prayer by Bishop William Burt.

4. First Scripture Lesson, Psa. 70: Read by the Rev. Andrew Gillies, D.D., of Minneapolis.

5. Singing: The Gloria Patri.

6. Second Scripture Lesson, Eph. 3. 14-21: Read by Mr. W. E. Carpenter, of Brazil, Indiana.

7. Singing: Hymn 188, "O Spirit of the Living God," announced by the Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D., President of Drew Theological Seminary.

8. Prayer by Bishop Frank W. Warne, of India.

9. Singing: Hymn 208, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," announced by the Rev. M. J. Naylor, D.D., Baltimore, Maryland.

The Rev. M. P. Burns, D.D., of Minneapolis, presented for the use of the Conference a table made by the students of the Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tennessee. The table was made of 706 pieces of wood from one hundred and sixty-one Conferences, thirty-four of which are foreign, and represented the historical development of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A chair and gavel made by the students of the same institution were also presented.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.

*Morning
Session.
Opening.*

Presentation
of tables.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

Bishop Warren accepted the table in the name of the General Conference, and presented to the Conference the Rev. Judson S. Hill, D.D., president of the college.

Bishop David H. Moore presented a library table made by the students of the Industrial Department of Claflin University at Orangeburg, South Carolina, which was accepted by Bishop Warren on behalf of the General Conference.

Roll Call.

At the request of the Bishop, the Rev. Joseph B. Hingeley, D.D., Secretary of the last two General Conferences, called the roll.

Deceased
Bishops.

The General Conference stood while the Secretary called the names of the Bishops who had been transferred during the quadrennium from the Church militant to the Church triumphant, as follows:

CYRUS D. FOSS,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
DANIEL A. GOODSSELL,
HENRY SPELLMEYER.

G. J. Nichols.

The name of GEORGE J. NICHOLS, lay delegate-elect from the Indiana Conference, who had died since his election, was also called. One stanza of the hymn, "Servant of God, Well Done," was sung.

Bishops
present.

The following Bishops responded to their names:

HENRY W. WARREN,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
EARL CRANSTON,
DAVID H. MOORE,
JOHN W. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH F. BERRY,
WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,
JAMES W. BASHFORD,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER B. WILSON,
THOMAS B. NEELEY,
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,
JOHN L. NUELSEN,
WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,
CHARLES W. SMITH,
WILSON S. LEWIS,

EDWIN H. HUGHES,
ROBERT MCINTYRE,
FRANK M. BRISTOL.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

The following Missionary Bishops responded to their names:

Missionary
Bishops.

JAMES M. THOBURN,
FRANK W. WARNE,
ISAIAH B. SCOTT,
JOHN E. ROBINSON,
MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.

The roll of the delegates-elect and of properly certified reserve delegates was called, and the following seven hundred and eighty-four responded to their names:

Roll of
Delegates.

ALABAMA

John L. Brasher, Arthur D. Peck.

ARKANSAS

Thomas Mason.

ATLANTA

Madison C. B. Mason, Charles L. Johnson, Luther J. Price, Alonzo M. Wilkins.

AUSTIN

John F. Boeye, Frank Jensen.

BALTIMORE

John F. Goucher, James C. Nicholson, Joseph St. C. Neal, Whitford L. McDowell, C. Herbert Richardson, William H. Anderson, Summerfield Baldwin, Thomas H. Anderson, Henry S. Dulaney.

BENGAL

George S. Henderson, Benjamin R. Barber.

BLUE RIDGE

Joseph F. Matney, Robert C. Kennedy.

BOMBAY

Lewis E. Linzell, William Mathie.

CALIFORNIA

Freeman D. Bovard, Simeon D. Hutsinpillier, George W. White, Horace E. Beeks, Charles E. Irons, William W. Guth, Rolla V. Watt, Mrs. Jessie D. Westenberg, Charles H. J. Truman, George D. Kellogg, John P. Holland, David C. Crummev.

CALIFORNIA GERMAN

Otto Wilke, Ferdinand M. Reiche.

CENTRAL ALABAMA

Edward M. Jones, Alexander P. Camphor, Stephen E. Moses, John H. Redrick.

CENTRAL CHINA

Robert C. Beebe.

CENTRAL GERMAN

Elias Roser, Albert J. Nast, Charles Treuschel, John S. Schneider, Louis C. Fritsche, John W. Ingold.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Roll Call.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Joe Bell, Alexander Smith, Reuben B. Williams, J. Wellington Frizelle, Orvis T. Dwinell, William A. Rankin, Walter A. Wyatt, John S. Reece, Charles W. Bridgford.

CENTRAL MISSOURI

Benjamin F. Abbott, Richard E. Gillum, Azzora W. Craddock, Lewis M. Clark.

CENTRAL NEW YORK

Frederick T. Keeney, Edmund M. Mills, Wallace E. Brown, Lyford S. Boyd, George E. Hutchings, Francis E. Baldwin, Francis M. McFall, George E. Thorpe, Everett W. Ferguson, Judson L. Transue.

CENTRAL OHIO

Albert E. Smith, David H. Bailey, Christian R. Havighurst, Elwood O. Crist, Jonas F. Harshbarger, John M. Killits, Mrs. Delia L. Williams, Emery L. Durbin, George E. Whitney, Warren O. Allen.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Horace L. Jacobs, Emory M. Stevens, Benjamin C. Conner, William P. Eveland, Joseph F. Anderson, Barnett H. Hart, Harry E. Buckingham, Herbert T. Ames, Sterling W. Dickson, Robert A. Zentmyer, Harrie A. Hutchison, Thomas H. Murray.

CENTRAL SWEDISH

Karl H. Elmstrom, Warner Liedblad.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE

Virgil Pafford, Jesse L. Dann.

CHICAGO GERMAN

Henry C. Loeppert, Arthur L. Breslich, Ernest H. Ludwig, William E. Blutsch.

CHILE

William F. Rice, Mrs. Ida T. Arms.

CINCINNATI

Adna B. Leonard, Henry C. Jameson, Valorous F. Brown, Wilbur P. Thirkield, Cyrus M. Van Pelt, Oran F. Hypes, Isaac D. Jones, Charles W. Bennett, Charles L. Swain, Frank L. Cook.

COLORADO

Henry A. Buchtel, Frank R. Hollenback, Charles B. Wilcox, William M. Hartman, Thomas P. Barber, George Hetherington.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Clarence O. Kimball, Robert Warner, Charles E. Gibson, Walton Skipworth, Robert L. Brainard, David H. Cox, Samuel E. Notson, Mrs. Luella M. Smith.

DAKOTA

Thomas Nicholson, Gary T. Notson, Arthur C. Shepherd, Robert S. Vessey, William Carpenter, Silas E. Morris.

DELAWARE

Charles A. Tindley, Storer S. Jolly, James H. Scott, Herbert S. Wilson, George L. Waters, Horatio W. Jones.

DENMARK

Lauritz C. Larsen, Carl C. Thaarup.

DES MOINES

Orien W. Fifer, Edmund M. Holmes, Anthony E. Slothower, Albert H. Collins, Amos E. Griffith, Elmer W. McDade, Charles R. Benedict, Charles E. Kellogg, Daniel M. Woodfill, John R. Larson, Mrs. Martha S. Beall, Harry E. Hopper.

DETROIT

George Elliott, Frederick D. Leete, James T. Moore, Arthur W. Stalker, A. Raymond Johns, Charles B. Allen, James Pascoe, Eugene Moore, Alonzo B. Leonard, Richard Quayle, Charles B. Williams, Mrs. May C. Bliss, Junius E. Beal, Mrs. Margaret D. Moors.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.Morning.
Roll Call.

EAST GERMAN

Henry H. Heck, John J. Faupel.

EAST MAINE

John W. Hatch, Horace B. Haskell, Lester Strout, Lorenzo S. Robinson.

EAST OHIO

John J. Wallace, N. Wallace Stroup, John S. Secrest, William H. Dickerson, Ernest A. Simons, Edwin O. Buxton, John O. Pew, John Quinn, Frank A. Arter, John E. Morris, George W. Reed, Rupert R. Beetham.

EAST TENNESSEE

Judson S. Hill, Charles J. Small.

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Samuel P. Craver.

EASTERN SWEDISH

Benedict Nilsson, John E. Jacobson.

ERIE

John C. McDonald, William H. Crawford, James B. Neff, Thomas R. Thoburn, Cyrus H. Frampton, William J. Whieldon, Frank X. Kreitler, Austin Blakeslee, Alexander Deemer, Charles E. Welch.

FINLAND

George A. Simons, Albert W. Willberg.

FLORIDA

James F. Elliott, Stephen A. Huger, John W. Smith, Miss Bessie M. Garrison.

FOOCHOW

Harry R. Caldwell, Di Gi Uong, James E. Skinner, Miss Bi Cu Li.

GENESEE

Josephus L. Sooy, Ward D. Platt, Melville R. Webster, Mark Kelley, Earl D. Shepard, Edwin E. Tait, Julian A. Morris, Daniel N. Calkins, John F. White, F. H. Coman, Dell L. Tuttle, Thomas G. Young.

GEORGIA

William A. Parsons, Charles W. Olson.

GULF

Henry H. McCain, Addison C. Smith.

HINGHWA

Diong-sui Li, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brewster.

HOLSTON

Richard J. Cooke, George T. Francisco, Burton M. Martin, John A. Patten, Samuel H. Thompson, Charles L. Parham.

IDAHO

James D. Gillilan, George W. Barnes, Abel E. Eaton, Ross S. Madden.

ILLINOIS

Joseph W. Van Cleve, Theodore Kemp, Christie Galeener, Benjamin F. Shipp, Robert Stephens, John W. Miller, William J. Davidson, Henry C. Gibbs, Ernest L. Pletcher, Henry R. Crawford, Thomas E. Orr, Stephen A. D. Harry, David S. Shellabarger, Oliver T. Purl, Gamaliel S. Tarbox, James L. Loar, Thomas R. Hopkins.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Roll Call.

INDIANA

Francis J. McConnell, Albert Hurlstone, William G. Clinton, Lewis F. Dimmitt, Layton C. Bentley, E. Robb Zaring, John W. Duncan, Benjamin F. Adams, J. Frank Hanly, William C. Van Arsdell, Allen A. Swartz, Charles H. Badger, Mrs. Lura C. Shirk.

IOWA

Edwin A. Schell, Ulysses S. Smith, Charles L. Stafford, Herman N. Smith, Jesse M. Beck, Scott A. Power, Horace M. Havner, Charles V. Smith.

ITALY

Walling Clark, Miss Italia Garibaldi.

KANSAS

William C. Hanson, John T. McFarland, James A. Stavely, Edwin Locke, John R. Madison, Harry C. Rushmore, George M. Hammel, Isaac O. Armel, Miss Viola A. Troutman, James M. Miller.

KENTUCKY

Frederick W. Harrop, Frank L. Creech, Robert T. Miller, Harold Means.

KOREA

William A. Noble, Sang M. Rhee.

LEXINGTON

Edward L. Gilliam, David E. Skelton, Robert B. Scott, Richard A. Crolley.

LIBERIA

John H. Reed, Benjamin J. K. Anderson.

LINCOLN

David G. Franklin, Andrew J. Scales.

LITTLE ROCK

James M. Cox, William R. R. Duncan, Mrs. Anna C. Freeman, Nathaniel Darby.

LOUISIANA

B. Mack Hubbard, Hubbard Daniels, John W. Turner, William S. Chinn, Matthew S. Davage, Aaron W. Brazier, Joseph A. Reddix, Frank B. Smith.

MAINE

David B. Holt, Joshua M. Frost, Harry H. Cochrane, D. Stanley Evans.

MALAYSIA

John R. Denyes, John Polglase.

MEXICO

John W. Butler, Miss Carrie M. Purdy.

MICHIGAN

Daniel C. Riehl, Patrick J. Maveety, Wilbur I. Cogshall, William P. French, John C. Floyd, William F. Kendrick, Hugh Kennedy, Edward A. Armstrong, Samuel Dickie, Luren D. Dickinson, Abel B. Knapp, George Shackleton, William G. McCune, Edwin J. Phelps, A. Nathaniel Lawrason, William P. Harvey.

MINNESOTA

Henry C. Jennings, Frank B. Cowgill, Frank Doran, Guybert A. Cahoon, Lewis D. Harkins, Henry C. Beise, Frank J. Clemans, George E. Nettleton.

MISSISSIPPI

William W. Lucas, James M. Shumpert, William McMorris, John R. Ross, Malachi C. Collins, Edward L. Gorden.

MISSOURI

James W. Anderson, William F. Burris, William B. Christy, John L. Beaghtler.

MONTANA

Edward L. Mills, James A. Metcalf.

NEBRASKA

Charles M. Shepherd, Richard N. Orrill, James R. Gettys, Norman A. Martin, George M. Spurlock, Clark A. Fulmer, Robert B. Windham, George E. Tobey.

NEW ENGLAND

Laurens J. Birney, Franklin Hamilton, Edgar J. Helms, Dillon Bronson, Arthur P. Sharp, Leopold A. Nies, Frank D. Howard, Chester O. Dorchester, Eugene D. Lacount, Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, Lester V. Bailey, Francis P. Luce.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

Edward S. Ninde, John H. Newland, James I. Bartholomew, Andrew J. Coultas, Freeman F. Patten, Benjamin F. Thurston, John Goss, Herbert L. Chipman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edgar Blake, Edward C. Strout, William S. Dillon, William J. Flather.

NEW JERSEY

Alfred Wagg, John Handley, Harry P. Bennett, Sanford M. Nichols, Edmund J. Kulp, Melville E. Snyder, Charles F. Repp, William S. Child, Charles C. Read, Archibald G. Smith.

NEW YORK

Ezra S. Tipple, George P. Eckman, Richard E. Wilson, James R. Day, Allan MacRossie, Hough Houston, John E. Andrus, Clarence W. Pierce, Herbert Carl, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Henry J. Sarles, G. F. Secor.

NEW YORK EAST

David G. Downey, James M. Buckley, Theodore S. Henderson, George P. Mains, Ernest G. Richardson, William V. Kelley, Abram S. Kavanagh, Henry W. Rogers, Frank L. Brown, Eugene M. Travis, Henry L. Quick, John M. Bulwinkle, Samuel R. Smith, Ezra B. Tuttle.

NEWARK

William H. Morgan, Henry A. Buttz, John Krantz, Jacob A. Cole, Ralph B. Urmey, Benjamin F. Edsall, Frank E. Morse, James W. Pear-sall, James R. Joy, Henry K. Carroll.

NORTH CAROLINA

Robert E. Jones, John P. Morris, James A. McRae, Robert B. McRary.

NORTH CHINA

William T. Hobart.

NORTH DAKOTA

Jabez G. Moore, Charles E. Vermilya, Samuel A. Danford, Charles A. Pollock, John P. Jackson, Alvin S. Burrows.

NORTH GERMANY

Bernard Keip, Wilhelm Schuetz, Ernest Furrer, Ferdinand Rieker.

NORTH INDIA

John W. Robinson, Joshwant R. Chitambar, Nolini K. Mukerjee, Mrs. Jennie M. Dease.

NORTH INDIANA

Somerville Light, Chesteen W. Smith, Wallace W. Martin, Cassius C. Cissell, Mitchell S. Marble, Charles E. Line, Everett Warner, Marion B. Stults, Albert B. Cline, John M. Moulder, William H. Charles, Mrs. Florence C. Binford.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.

Morning.

Roll Call.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Roll Call.

NORTH MONTANA

William W. Van Orsdel, Charles I. O'Neill.

NORTH NEBRASKA

Charles N. Dawson, William Esplin, Edward T. George, Oscar O. Snyder, John Dale, George H. Gray.

NORTH OHIO

Richard T. Stevenson, Friend I. Johnson, Glezen A. Reeder, Henry S. Powell, John H. Focht, Edward L. Young, Silas Parr.

NORTHERN GERMAN

Charles F. Blume, Frederick Peik.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Robert Forbes, Andrew Gillies, Joseph B. Hingeley, Milton P. Burns, Joseph C. Ulland, Bert N. Wheeler, Anthony Anderson, Benjamin F. Nelson.

NORTHERN NEW YORK

Samuel J. Greenfield, Edward B. Topping, Charles C. Townsend, William G. Atwell, George H. Fenton, Edgar H. Marshall, Herbert D. Reed.

NORTHERN SWEDISH

John A. Anderson, Carl J. Stone.

NORTHWEST GERMAN

Louis J. Brenner, George Witter.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Thomas S. Donohugh, Harvey R. Calkins, Albert M. Shaw, Lazarus B. Lyall.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

William F. Hovis, Albertus T. Briggs, Hillary A. Gobin, James G. Campbell, William E. Carpenter, Frank C. Evans, Marvin Campbell, George B. King.

NORTHWEST IOWA

David A. McBurney, John B. Trimble, Robert Smylie, J. Lewis Gillies, Eben S. Johnson, Charles Beacham, Oscar P. Miller, Edward H. Rich, Herbert D. Peck, John G. Shumaker.

NORTHWEST KANSAS

Merritt F. Loomis, Robert P. Smith, John W. Snapp, William A. Matson, Christoph Eberhardt, Harry Gray.

NORTHWEST NEBRASKA

Allen R. Julian.

NORWAY

Johan Thorkildsen, Harold Christensen.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH

Nels E. Simonsen, John J. Moe.

OHIO

Herbert Scott, Purley A. Baker, Loren L. Magee, Levi Gilbert, John C. Arbuckle, Levi C. Sparks, Samuel W. Dunlap, Mrs. Mary B. Townsend, William A. Morrison, Wesley Montgomery, Hiram L. Sibley, William B. Anderson.

OKLAHOMA

George H. Bradford, Marion Porter, Hiram A. Doty, Charles R. Robinson, George W. Ferguson, Fred W. Green, Webster E. Brewster, Leander J. Stark.

OREGON

Benjamin Young, James Moore, Fletcher Homan, Amedee M. Smith, Robert A. Booth, Andrew A. Lee.

PACIFIC GERMAN

Herman F. Lange, Louis Schumacher.

PHILADELPHIA

Charles M. Boswell, George H. Bickley, Eli E. Burriss, Samuel M. Vernon, John G. Wilson, Edwin C. Griffiths, George W. Henson, Thomas R. Fort, Leander W. Munhall, J. Lincoln Hall, Albert M. Brenneman, John Walton, William H. G. Gould, Samuel Shaw.

PITTSBURGH

William F. Conner, John J. Hill, Joseph B. Risk, Jesse W. Cary, Nathan L. Brown, Robert S. Ross, Elmer L. Kidney, James A. Huston, James McCune, Harry G. Samson, Claude E. Towner, Norman H. Humphreys.

PUGET SOUND

Joseph P. Marlatt, William H. W. Rees, Thomas E. Elliott, George A. Landen, Frederick C. Harper, George L. Marsh, Edward L. Blaine, Mrs. Eva B. McFall.

ROCK RIVER

William O. Shepard, Timothy P. Frost, Claude S. Moore, James Rowe, Charles M. Stuart, Harlow V. Holt, Robert H. Pooley, Ray C. Harker, Adelbert C. Fassett, Edward C. Page, George W. Dixon, David R. Anderson, Edwin H. Forkel, John B. Mecham, Perley Lowe, Mrs. Lucy R. Meyer.

SAINT JOHNS RIVER

Robert A. Carnine, Charles W. Kinne.

SAINT LOUIS

Naphtali Luccock, William T. Wright, Stephen B. Campbell, William F. Jones, James D. Bufton, Charles T. Orr, Alfred Matthews, John N. Lucas.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN

Frederick Munz, Frederick L. Mahle, Charles J. Knipmeyer, Charles Hertel.

SAVANNAH

Frank R. Bridges, Samuel A. Hull.

SOUTH CAROLINA

John W. Moultrie, Isaiah H. Fulton, Charles C. Jacobs, Edward B. Burroughs, Isaac S. Leevy, Edward J. Sawyer, Amos J. Andrews, James A. Nimmons.

SOUTH GERMANY

Emil Luering, H. Robert Moeller, E. Gideon Bek, Oswald Storch.

SOUTH INDIA

Albert H. Baker.

SOUTH KANSAS

John Maclean, Bascom Robbins, Henry J. Coker, Charles W. Bailey, J. Luther Taylor, Manford Schoonover, O. Grant Markham, Oscar C. Payne.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Matthew S. Hughes, Charles E. Locke, Alfred Inwood, Francis M. Larkin, John B. Green, Franklin D. Mather, Daniel W. Huffman, Alexander M. Drew, Miss Lydia E. Alexander, Albert J. Wallace, Stephen Townsend, Ernest P. Clark.

SOUTHERN GERMAN

William A. Moers, John B. Meyers.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

John F. Harmon, Stephen A. D. Rogers, Jerry S. Cummins, Charles A. Beckett, John A. Taylor, John B. Stout, Mrs. Frances P. Wilson, Samuel E. Harwood, Albert L. Goodenough, John M. Mitchell.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Roll Call.

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Roll Call.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Frank E. Mossman, Daniel M. Yetter, Albert B. Hestwood, William V. Burns, Charles T. Franks, Thomas B. Oldroyd, Mrs. Alice T. Shamleffer, James Clayton.

SWEDEN

Karl A. Wik, Karl A. Jansson, Jens Pehrsson, Hugo A. Palmquist.

SWITZERLAND

R. Ernst Grob, L. Arnold Grob.

TENNESSEE

Hilary W. Key, Thomas W. Johnson, Julius A. McMillan, William D. Hawkins.

TEXAS

Matthew W. Dogan, Kay W. McMillan, J. Mercer Johnson, Henry B. Pemberton, Barney F. Carter, Thomas W. Sparks.

TROY

Fred L. Decker, John H. Coleman, Homer Eaton, Thomas G. Thompson, William H. Hughes, Milton B. Pratt, Birnie R. Carey, Jefferson G. McKinney, John W. Emery, Charles McKernon, Daniel L. Robertson.

UPPER IOWA

Homer C. Stuntz, Frank Cole, Thomas E. Fleming, Edmund J. Lockwood, Nelson A. Mershon, Arthur E. Bennett, Thomas J. B. Robinson, Thomas H. Simmons, James E. Harlan, Joseph J. Clark.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

Norman R. Clay, William R. Gilliam, Charles W. Butler, Ephraim H. McKissack, Edward D. Coleman, Mrs. Mattie E. Ferguson.

VERMONT

William Shaw, Ralph F. Lowe, William B. Lance.

WASHINGTON

William C. Thompson, Ernest B. Williams, Mack J. Naylor, I. Garland Penn, George A. Owens, Andrew J. Oliver.

WEST GERMAN

David W. Smith, Otto E. Kriege, Daniel L. Katterjohn, Christian H. Pfeiffer.

WEST NEBRASKA

James W. Morris, Allen Chamberlain, William R. Akers, Edward A. Cook.

WEST TEXAS

Harry Swann, Lazarus H. Richardson, Reuben S. Lovinggood, Samuel H. Gates.

WEST VIRGINIA

George D. Smith, Carl G. Doney, Jefferson B. Workman, O. Dale King, William D. Reed, Sterling J. Miller, William E. Glasscock, Ira E. Robinson, Luther C. Anderson, Clinton W. Flesher, Frank B. Trotter, Frank E. Mower.

WEST WISCONSIN

Edwin C. Dixon, Fred W. Straw, James W. Irish, Fred W. Harris, Adolphus P. Nelson, Franklin C. Jackson, Obie E. Gibson, Mrs. Jennie W. Dixon.

WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH

Ole O. Twede, Robert Nordtome.

WESTERN SWEDISH

Leonard Stromberg, Edward S. Johnson.

WILMINGTON

Charles A. Hill, Robert K. Stephenson, Robert Watt, George P. Jones, Charles H. Jefferson, John G. Townsend, Jr., William Saulsbury, Joseph W. Coley.

WISCONSIN

George H. Trever, James H. Tippet, Samuel Plantz, Anthony J. Benjamin, Charles D. Thompson, John V. Stevens, Mrs. Emma P. Wheeler, Henry A. Larson.

WYOMING

Hugh C. McDermott, Oscar L. Severson, Leonard C. Murdock, John H. Race, John A. Faulkner, George L. Peck, Charles W. Laycock, Harry C. Perkins, Edward J. Nowlan, Perry Rood.

On motion of Joseph B. Hingeley, the following resolution was adopted:

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Roll Call.

Reserves
seated.

Resolved, That the reserve delegates who have been properly certified to the Secretary of the General Conference to be seated in the place of absent delegates, and who have already answered to their names, be seated as delegates to this General Conference.

The following resolution was presented by the Secretary:

Whereas, Questions have arisen as to the correctness of the certificate of the Secretary of the Lexington Conference as to the number of delegates to which said Conference is entitled,

Resolved, That this question be referred to the Committee on Credentials, that they may consult with the parties interested, and determine whether the full rights of the Lexington Conference have been recognized by the certificate which has been issued, and by the supplementary statements of the Secretary of said Conference.

Lexington
Conference
Certificate
referred to
Committee
on Cre-
dentials.

The Conference proceeded to the election of Secretary.

Joseph B. Hingeley and Edmund M. Mills were nominated.

The following tellers were named by Bishop Wilson: J. St. C. Neal, W. F. Conner, J. G. Wilson, Fletcher Homan, P. A. Baker, W. E. Carpenter, J. L. Taylor, O. P. Miller, H. T. Ames.

A ballot was taken and the tellers retired.

The following resolution was presented by J. A. Patten, and adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Entertainment of this General Conference, Mr. Hanford Crawford, be granted such privileges of the floor and platform as will facilitate the discharge of the duties of his position.

Mr. Hanford Crawford presented a joint report of the Commission on Entertainment and the Secretary of the General Conference.

Nomina-
tions for
Secretary.

Tellers.

Ballot.

Resolution
Granting
Privileges
of Floor.

Joint
Report
on Program.

The Secretary read that part of the report which included the preamble and the first resolution, and, on motion of J. A. Patten, the report was adopted as follows:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We report to you our action, under direction given us by the General Conference of 1908, relating to preparations for the General Conference of 1912 as outlined by the following resolutions:

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Program.

"Whereas, Under the present arrangements there are many matters of importance which are delayed until the session of the General Conference opens, to the serious delay of the business; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Book Committee and its Commission on Entertainment and the Secretary of the General Conference be directed to coöperate with each other in making such careful provisions for the General Conference of 1912, in advance of its opening, as will expedite its legislative work, said preliminary arrangements to be subject to change by the General Conference." (Journal, 1908, p. 449.)

The same General Conference also adopted the following (see Journal, pp. 382-386), to wit:

"Whereas, The magnitude and importance of the questions which must be acted upon by the General Conference, and the brief time which can be devoted to their consideration, make economy of time a matter of great moment; and,

"Whereas, The consideration is emphasized by the cost entailed upon the Church by the expense of the General Conference, a cost which each additional day of the session increases, and which therefore demands that all the time of the session be employed in the most effective way possible; and,

"Whereas, The session of the General Conference calls pastors and church officials away from their ordinary duties, and laymen from their daily business, so that each day of its continuance beyond the time actually needed for the careful and accurate transaction of its business produces loss of service to the Church as well as personal loss and inconvenience to men, some of whom are charged with important responsibilities; therefore,

"Resolved, That the committee having control of arrangements for the next session of the General Conference be requested to provide that all Receptions to Fraternal Delegates be held in the evening, and, as far as possible, within the first ten days of the session.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the Memorial Session should be held on the afternoon of the first Sunday following the assembling of the General Conference and that the Bishops be a committee to arrange for such service.

"Resolved, That there shall be one Episcopal Address, which shall include all subjects to be brought before the General Conference by the General Superintendents who have visited foreign mission fields; and for the Missionary Bishops, an evening or evenings may be set apart for the adequate presentation of their reports; *provided*, however, that any matters which may seem to require separate presentation may be printed, and referred to the appropriate committees without reading."

In harmony, therefore, with the foregoing resolutions, we have given notice to those concerned of the following assignments for meetings provided for by the above named resolutions:

General
Conference
Program.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

All announcements for 8 P. M., unless otherwise noted.

Tuesday, April 30—Reception to the Delegates by the City of Minneapolis.

Wednesday, May 1—Reports of Bishops: Europe and Africa.

Thursday, May 2—Reception to Fraternal Delegates, representing the British Wesleyan Conference, the Irish Methodist Church, and the Methodist Church, Canada.

Friday, May 3—3 P. M.: Anniversary of the General Deaconess Board. 8 P. M.: lecture, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, under auspices of the local committee.

Saturday, May 4—Report of Bishops: China and Korea.

Sunday, May 5—3 P. M.: Memorial Services, in charge of the Bishops.

Monday, May 6—Anniversary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Tuesday, May 7—3 P. M.: Anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. 8 P. M.: Reception of Fraternal Delegates, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Japanese Methodist Church and Methodist Protestant Church.

Wednesday, May 8—Lecture, Bishop W. A. Quayle, under auspices of local committee.

Thursday, May 9—3 P. M.: Anniversary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. 8 P. M.: Anniversary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Friday, May 10—Anniversary of the Board of Education.

Saturday, May 11—Report of Bishops: South America, Mexico, and Southern Asia.

Sunday, May 12—3 P. M.: Sunday School Anniversary.

Monday, May 13—Anniversary of the Book Concern.

Tuesday, May 14—Reception of Fraternal Delegates, representing the Federal Council, the Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the Evangelical Associations.

Wednesday, May 15—Anniversary of the Epworth League.

Thursday, May 16—Reception of Fraternal Delegates, representing the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Friday, May 17—Lecture, Dr. Matt S. Hughes, under auspices of local committee.

Saturday, May 18—Anniversary of the Church Temperance Society.

Sunday, May 19—3 P. M.: Evangelistic Service.

Monday, May 20—Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Tuesday, May 21—Anniversary of the Board of Conference Claimants.

Wednesday, May 22—Lecture, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, under auspices of local committee.

Thursday, May 23—Anniversary of the Anti-Saloon League and of the Lord's Day Alliance.

Friday, May 24—Anniversary of the Methodist Brotherhood, the American Bible Society, and the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.

Committee
Meeting
Places.

COMMITTEE MEETING PLACES

The following places of meeting have been reserved for the Standing Committees. The Bishops assigned according to custom by the Board of Bishops to preside at the meeting for organization are also indicated:

COMMITTEE	PLACE	BISHOP
Episcopacy.....	Church of Redeemer.....	Warren
Itinerancy.....	Wesley.....	Cranston
Boundaries.....	Central Baptist.....	Walden
Revision.....	Y. M. C. A.....	Moore
Temporal Economy.....	First Baptist.....	Hamilton
State of the Church.....	Westminster.....	Berry
Sunday Schools.....	Hennepin Avenue (old building).....	Nuelsen
Temperance and Prohibition.....	First Baptist.....	McDowell
Book Concern.....	Church of Redeemer.....	Bashford
Foreign Missions.....	Wesley.....	Burt
Home Missions.....	Westminster.....	Wilson
Education.....	Y. M. C. A.....	Neely
Freedmen.....	Church of Redeemer, lecture room.....	Anderson
Deaconesses.....	Y. W. C. A.....	Lewis
Epworth League.....	Y. W. C. A.....	Smith
Conference Claimants.....	Central Baptist.....	Quayle

Respectfully submitted,

HANFORD CRAWFORD,

J. A. PATTEN,

A. S. MOWBRAY,

O. P. MILLER,

J. W. PEARSALL,

C. E. BACON,

GEORGE F. WASHBURN,

Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference.

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY,

Secretary of the General Conference.

On motion of George Elliott, the time was extended.

John A. Patten presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Whereas, The General Conference has received the joint report from the Commission on Entertainment and the Secretary of the General Con-

Conduct of
Business.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.

Morning.
Conduct of
Business.

ference, outlining the preparations made for this General Conference, in harmony with instructions received from the General Conference of 1908, and,

Whereas, The importance of the business to be considered makes it desirable to complete the organization of the General Conference and its Standing Committees with the least possible delay; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the following resolutions and directions for the conduct of business be adopted:

1. That the Rules of Order of the last General Conference, as modified and printed in the Handbook, be adopted for this General Conference, until changed in the manner provided in said rules.

2. That the program submitted by the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference and the Secretary of the General Conference be approved, and that the meetings for receiving the reports of Bishops relating to foreign fields, for the receptions of Fraternal Delegates, and for the Memorial Service be sessions of the General Conference.

3. That the list of members of the Standing Committees, as printed in the Daily Christian Advocate of this date, and in the Handbook of the General Conference, be recognized as the official roll of the Standing Committees for this General Conference.

4. That when vacancies occur in the Standing Committees they shall be referred to the individual delegations and that changes or corrections in membership shall be certified in writing to the Secretary of the General Conference by the chairman of the delegation affected, and be reported by him to the secretary of the Standing Committee involved.

5. That the Bishops designated by the Board of Bishops be requested to preside at the organization of each of the Standing Committees, until the committee shall choose its chairman; and that the Secretary of the General Conference be requested to assign an assistant secretary to each Standing Committee to act until the committee shall elect its secretary.

6. That the first, or Monday, group of committees be called to meet for organization to-day (Wednesday), at 3 P. M., at the following named places:

Episcopacy—Church of the Redeemer.

Itinerancy—Wesley Church.

Boundaries—Central Baptist Church.

Revision—Y. M. C. A.

Temporal Economy—First Baptist Church.

State of the Church—Westminster Church.

7. That the second, or Tuesday, group of committees be called to meet for organization to-day (Wednesday), at 4:30 P. M., at the following named places:

Temperance and Prohibition—First Baptist Church.

Book Concern—Church of the Redeemer.

Foreign Missions—Wesley Church.

Home Missions and Church Extension—Westminster Church.

Education—Y. M. C. A.

Freedmen's Aid—Church of the Redeemer (Lecture room).

Deaconess—Y. W. C. A.

8. That the following committees be called to meet for organization at the locations and the hours named:

Epworth League—Y. W. C. A., 4:30 P. M., Thursday.

Conference Claimants—Central Baptist Church, 4:30 P. M., Thursday.

Sunday Schools—Hennepin Avenue Church (old building), 4:30 P. M., Thursday.

Judiciary Committee—Ordinary of West Hotel, 4:30 P. M., Friday.

9. That the secretaries of the several Standing Committees be instructed to return to the Secretary of the General Conference, after they have been considered, all memorials, etc., referred to the committees, and also the records of the committee meetings.

10. That the Secretary of the General Conference be authorized to edit the Journal of this Conference for publication; that he be authorized to make such verbal changes in the phraseology of the Journal as may be necessary to correctness and uniformity, but not so as to change the meaning of any action of the General Conference; and that the published copy, properly certified by him be the official Journal of this General Conference.

11. That the General Conference District meetings be held at the fol-

lowing places at 3 P. M., Thursday, for organization, for selecting the members of the Committee on Judiciary, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before said meetings:

District

- I. Church of the Redeemer (Auditorium).
- II. Wesley Church (Auditorium).
- III. Wesley Church (Sunday School Room).
- IV. Young Men's Christian Association.
- V. First Baptist Church.
- VI. Hennepin Avenue Church (Old Building).
- VII. Westminster Church (Auditorium).
- VIII. Young Women's Christian Association.
- IX. Auditorium (Assembly Hall).
- X. Westminster Church (Auditorium).
- XI. Young Men's Christian Association (Assembly room).
- XII. Church of the Redeemer (Lecture Room).
- XIII. Wesley Church (Ladies' Parlor).
- XIV. First Baptist Church (Lecture Room).
- XV. Central Baptist Church.

MAY 1
FIRST
DAY.
Morning.
Conduct of
Business.

And that the Secretary of the General Conference be requested to assign an assistant secretary to each district meeting, to act until a secretary shall be elected.

12. That the Bishops be invited to present the Episcopal Address tomorrow (Thursday) morning, at the hour most agreeable to them, and that following the reading, the Address shall be distributed by the Secretary among the different committees having jurisdiction over the subjects treated.

13. That the Publishing Agents be directed to print 5,000 copies of the Episcopal Address, supplying five copies to each General Conference delegate, and to secure its publication as a supplement in our official Church papers, whenever practicable.

14. That the reports in the General Conference Handbook be accepted as the official reports of the different organizations, and that they be referred to the several Standing Committees for consideration.

15. That the Publishing Agents be directed to place each morning three copies of the Daily Advocate in the seat of each delegate, and that copies be supplied for the use of representatives of the press.

16. That the members of the Commission on Entertainment be constituted a Committee on Expenses of Delegates, and be hereby authorized to pay the same.

17. That the extension of courtesies of the platform to distinguished guests be referred to the Secretary of the General Conference and to the chairman of the Commission on Entertainment; and that the names of those to whom such recognition shall be given shall be entered in the Journal and printed in the Daily Advocate.

18. That the Bishops be requested to appoint the following special committees:

(a) Committee of five on Rules of Order, to which all proposals for changes in the rules shall be referred.

(b) Committee of five on Credentials, to consider contests, and requests of members to be excused before adjournment.

(c) Committee of five on Fraternal Delegates.

(d) Committee of twenty-five on Federation, one from each General Conference district and ten at large, to consider reports, memorials, and other papers relating to Federation and Organic Union.

(e) Committee of fifteen on Evangelism, one from each General Conference district.

(f) Committee of fifteen on the Methodist Brotherhood, one from each General Conference district.

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DAY.
Morning.

(g) Committee of fifteen on the American Bible Society, one from each General Conference district.

(h) Committee of fifteen on City Evangelization.

J. A. PATTEN,
J. B. HINGELEY,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
M. P. BURNS,
DAVID G. DOWNEY,
THOMAS NICHOLSON,
JOHN F. GOUCHER,
JOHN H. RACE,
HOMER C. STUNTZ,
F. J. McCONNELL,
R. J. COOKE.

Election of
Secretary.

The tellers returned and the Bishop announced the vote for Secretary of the General Conference as follows:

Total vote cast.....	781
Blank ballots.....	4
Total ballots counted.....	777
Necessary to a choice.....	389
Joseph B. Hingeley.....	521
Edmund M. Mills.....	264
Scattering.....	2

The Bishop announced that Joseph B. Hingeley having received the majority of the votes cast, was elected Secretary of the General Conference.

Assistant
Secretaries.

The Secretary named the following Assistant Secretaries, and they were elected:

Charles C. Townsend, Northern New York.
Eben S. Johnson, Northwest Iowa.
Frank B. Smith, Louisiana.
Matthew W. Dogan, Texas.
Charles R. Benedict, Des Moines.
Otto E. Kriege, West German.
Sterling J. Miller, West Virginia.
Wilbur I. Cogshall, Michigan.
Edwin Locke, Kansas.
Samuel Shaw, Philadelphia.
Charles L. Stafford, Iowa.
James W. Anderson, Missouri.
Joseph F. Anderson, Central Pennsylvania.
Nathan L. Brown, Pittsburgh.
Edward B. Burroughs, South Carolina.
Joshwant R. Chitambar, North India.
Henry R. Crawford, Illinois.
Charles E. Irons, California.

A. Raymond Johns, Detroit.
 Clarence O. Kimball, Columbia River.
 O. Grant Markham, South Kansas.
 Leopold A. Nies, New England.
 Ernest A. Simons, East Ohio.
 Robert K. Stephenson, Wilmington.
 Melville E. Snyder, New Jersey.
 Samuel H. Thompson, Holston.

MAY 1
 Prayer
 List.
 Morning.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, the reading of the Episcopal Address was made the Order of the Day for Thursday and Friday immediately after recess.

Episcopal
 Address
 Made Order
 of Day

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the following resolution was adopted by unanimous standing vote:

Resolution
 of Appre-
 ciation of
 Bishop
 Bowman

Whereas, Our greatly beloved and revered senior Bishop, the Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D., LL.D., who is filling out "by reason of strength" his ninety-fifth year, has the distinction of being in the Ministry seventy-five years—longer than any minister of the gospel in the entire history of Methodism; and in the episcopacy forty years—longer than any other General Superintendent of our Church—is detained in his home in Orange, New Jersey, by the condition of his health and strength, and is prevented from attending the sessions of this General Conference of the Church which he has so long and highly honored and so faithfully served with unswerving devotion and substantial usefulness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of this General Conference, and the presiding officer, Bishop Henry W. Warren, be and hereby are instructed to send to this noted, worthy, and truly esteemed servant of the Church our liveliest felicitations on the long and esteemed career and the assurances of our blessings and prayers; and that all the correspondence be fully reported to this Conference and spread upon the Journal.

Bishop Wilson announced the appointment of the following Special Committees:

Special
 Committees

Reception of Fraternal Delegates: G. P. Eckman, New York; F. J. McConnell, Indiana; E. A. Schell, Iowa; T. H. Anderson, Baltimore; I. Garland Penn, Washington.

Rules of Order: J. M. Buckley, New York East; C. M. Stuart, Rock River; H. L. Jacobs, Central Pennsylvania; J. Frank Hanly, Indiana; J. A. Patten, Holston.

Credentials: Henry Wade Rogers, New York East; Walling Clark, Italy; E. S. Nide, New England Southern; Andrew Gillies, Northern Minnesota; Marvin Campbell, Northwest Indiana.

Announcements were made, and, on motion of E. A. Schell, the General Conference adjourned.

Adjourn-
 ment

"Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," was sung, and Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1912

MAY 1

FIRST
DAY.Evening.
Devotional
services.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the General Conference to order at 8 o'clock. Hymn 653, "The Morning Light Is Breaking," was sung. The Rev. Karl A. Jansson, D.D., of Sweden, read the Scripture lesson, Rom. 15. 8-21. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Judson S. Hill, D.D., of Morristown, Tennessee. Hymn 631, "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," was sung.

Reports of
Bishop
Burt,
Bishop
Hartzell,

Bishop William Burt read his report on Methodism in Europe. Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell read his report on Missionary work in Africa.

Bishop
Scott,
and
Bishop
Wilson.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott read his report of the Missions in Liberia.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson reported concerning Missions in Africa.

Received
and
referred.

On motion of George Elliott, the reports were received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions. The recommendations of Bishop Hartzell were referred to the Committee on Boundaries. (See Reports of Bishops in charge of Foreign Fields.)

Adjourn-
ment.

On motion of A. E. Slothower, the General Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop John E. Robinson.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1912

MAY 2

SECOND
DAY.Morning
Session.Bishop
Berry
presiding.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry called the General Conference to order at 8:30 o'clock, and conducted the devotional services, during which Bishop Wilson S. Lewis offered prayer and Bishop William F. McDowell gave the message.

Bishop
Moore
presiding.
Journal.

Bishop David H. Moore assumed the chair.

The Journal of yesterday, morning and evening sessions, was read and approved.

Handbook
Reports
received and
referred.

Homer Eaton called attention to the General Conference Handbook, a copy of which had been placed in the seat of each delegate, and, on his motion, the reports contained therein were referred to the appropriate committees.

Organization
Standing
Committees.

The Secretary reported the organization of the Standing Committees as follows:

Committee on Home Missions: President T. S. Henderson; Secretary, T. J. B. Robinson.

Committee on Education: President, W. H. Crawford; Secretary, E. M. Mills.

Committee on Freedmen's Aid: President, E. A. Schell; Secretary, R. S. Lovinggood.

Committee on Deaconess Work: President, Samuel Dickie; Secretary, C. E. Irons.

Committee on Episcopacy: President, Thomas Nicholson; Secretary, O. F. Hypes.

Committee on Itinerancy: President, George P. Eckman; Secretary, O. G. Markham.

Committee on Boundaries: President, Bishop J. M. Walden; Secretary, W. I. Cogshall.

Committee on Revision: President R. A. Booth; Secretary, E. H. Forkel.

Committee on Temporal Economy: President, J. Edgar Leaycraft; Secretary, John Krantz.

Committee on the State of the Church: President, A. J. Wallace; Secretary, J. D. Gillilan.

Committee on Temperance and Prohibition: President, J. F. Hanly; Secretary, W. H. Anderson.

Committee on Book Concern: President, J. H. Race; Secretary, J. H. Focht.

Committee on Foreign Missions: President, J. M. Buckley; Secretary, James R. Joy.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, it was ordered that there be no meeting of the Standing Committees this afternoon.

The Secretary called the Roll of Conferences, for the presentation of resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration.

MICHIGAN

Samuel Dickie presented the following resolution:

Whereas, Valuable time is usually lost in the earlier part of the session, with the result that important measures receive scant consideration near the close; therefore,

Resolved, That 10 A. M., Monday, May 13, be fixed as the time for commencing the elections; that the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to report on the effectiveness of the Bishops and to present a recommendation as to the number of Bishops to be elected, said report and recommendation to be presented to the Conference immediately after the reading of the Journal on the morning of Saturday, May 11, or at an earlier date if possible.

Robert Forbes moved, as a substitute, that the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to report their recommendations as to

MAY 2
SECOND
DAY.

Morning.
Standing
Committees.

Roll of
Conferences.

Committee
on
Episcopacy.

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SECOND
DAY.

Morning.

the number of episcopal residences at as early a date as practicable.

On motion of W. I. Cogshall, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A motion of G. H. Trever to suspend the rules did not prevail.

MISSISSIPPI

To Edit
Discipline.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Bishop Thomas B. Neely, Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, and Dr. James M. Buckley be requested to edit the Discipline of 1912, calling to their aid such assistance as they may desire.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Revision.

General
Conference
Journal.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Publishing Agents be instructed to send a copy of the Journal of this General Conference to each delegate, to each Bishop, to each college, seminary, and theological school of the Church, and to each Fraternal Delegate.

Commission
on Episcopal
Supervision
of the
Colored
Work.

W. W. Lucas presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That this General Conference requests the Board of Bishops to appoint a commission, consisting of one minister and one layman from each General Conference district, to look into the needs as to episcopal supervision and conditions for growth of our 325,000 colored members, with instructions to report to this body within one week from this date.

J. A. Patten moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Episcopacy.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

On motion of I. G. Penn, the previous question was ordered.

A motion of H. T. Ames, to refer the resolution to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid, was laid on the table.

The resolution was adopted.

Introduc-
tions.

The Bishop introduced to the Conference the following visitors: The Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference and the Irish Methodist Church; the Rev. W. H. Heartz, D.D., and the Hon. J. A. M. Aikins, M.P., K.C., Fraternal Delegates from the Methodist Church, Canada, and the Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, Canada.

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

The Bishop called the General Conference to order.

On motion of F. I. Johnson, missionaries and Fraternal Delegates were invited to seats on the platform.

Bishop Earl Cranston entered upon the reading of the Episcopal Address, in the course of which the Conference sang two stanzas of "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord."

On motion of E. S. Ninde, all memorials concerning the size of the General Conference were ordered referred to the Commission on the Size of the General Conference.

The General Conference was declared adjourned by expiration of time.

Announcements were made.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1912

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the General Conference to order at 8 o'clock.

Hymn 1, "O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing," was sung.

The Rev. F. D. Bovard, D.D., offered prayer.

Hymn 388, "A Charge to Keep I Have," was sung.

The Secretary read greetings from the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia. (See Fraternity.)

Bishop James W. Bashford, Fraternal Messenger to the British Wesleyan Conference, presented his report.

The Rev. Joshua Stansfield, D.D., Fraternal Messenger to the British Wesleyan Conference and the Methodist Church of Ireland, presented his report, and introduced the Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, Fraternal Delegate of the British Wesleyan Conference, and of the Methodist Church of Ireland.

Hymn 301, "Arise, My Soul, Arise," was sung.

The Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford addressed the General Conference.

Senator Robert A. Booth, Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Church, Canada, presented his report, and introduced the Rev. W. H. Heartz, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church, Canada, who addressed the General Conference.

Justice Thomas H. Anderson presented the Hon. J. A. M. Aikens, K.C., M.P., Lay Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church, Canada, who addressed the General Conference.

(For Addresses, see Fraternity.)

The General Conference adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Warren.

MAY 2
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.
Episcopal
Address.
General
Conference,
Size of.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 2
SECOND
DAY.
Evening.
Devotional
services.

Australasia
Greetings.

Bishop
Bashford's
Report.

Dr. Stans-
field's
Report.

Dr. Stafford's
Address.

Senator
Booth's
Report.

Dr. Heartz's
Address.

Justice
Anderson.
J. A. M.
Aikens'
Address.

MAY 3

THIRD
DAY.Devotional
services.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by Bishop William F. Anderson, Dr. T. S. Henderson, and Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, Canada.

Bishop
Hamilton
Presides

Bishop John W. Hamilton called the General Conference to order.

Journal
approved.
Committees
approved.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

Bishop Wilson announced the appointment by the Board of Bishops of the following committees:

Commission
on Colored
Work.

COMMISSION ON THE EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION OF THE COLORED WORK

District

- I. Dillon Bronson, William D. Locklin.
 - II. E. G. Richardson, J. W. Pearsall.
 - III. J. L. Sooy, C. W. Laycock.
 - IV. G. H. Bickley, T. H. Murray.
 - V. H. C. Jameson, William B. Anderson.
 - VI. H. H. McCain, I. G. Penn.
 - VII. R. E. Gillum, R. S. Lovinggood.
 - VIII. John Maclean, J. N. Lucas.
 - IX. O. W. Fifer, G. M. Spurlock.
 - X. W. J. Davidson, Perley Lowe.
 - XI. Somerville Light, W. C. Van Arsdell.
 - XII. F. D. Leete, R. S. Vessey.
 - XIII. W. A. Moers, John S. Schneider.
 - XIV. Alfred Inwood, W. L. Hartman.
 - XV. Benjamin Young, F. C. Harper.
- Bishop Walden was assigned to organize the commission.

Commission
on
Federation.

ON FEDERATION

District

- I. D. B. Holt.
- II. H. L. Quick.
- III. E. M. Mills.
- IV. Summerfield Baldwin.
- V. E. O. Buxton.

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DAY.

- VI. C. W. Olson.
- VII. B. M. Hubbard.
- VIII. F. W. Green.
- IX. D. A. McBurney.
- X. W. A. Rankin.
- XI. W. P. French
- XII. J. S. Ulland.
- XIII. H. C. Loeppert.
- XIV. D. C. Crummey.
- XV. G. A. Landen.

At Large: J. F. Goucher, G. A. Reeder, C. R. Havighurst, W. F. Conner, J. W. Van Cleve, J. A. Patten, R. T. Miller, Henry Wade Rogers, John Dale, Samuel Dickie.

Bishop Wilson presented the following communication from the General Conference of the Japanese Methodist Church, which, on motion of George Elliott, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Communica-
tion from
Japan
Concerning
Bishop
Harris.

The special session of the General Conference of the Nippon Methodist Kyokwai, which was held at the Central Tabernacle, Hongo, Tokyo, on April 8, 1912, unanimously passed the following resolutions, and instructed the secretary to forward the same to the College of Bishops and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to be convened at Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.:

"Resolved, 1. That we deeply appreciate the valuable services rendered to us by Bishop M. C. Harris, LL.D., Bishop Emeritus of the Japanese Methodist Church, in performing ordinations at the sessions of Annual Conferences, and in consecrating the new Bishop elected at the special session of the General Conference; for which the Bishop postponed his time of departure for the United States, at the earnest request of the Church, because of the emergency caused by the sudden death of our lamented Bishop Yoitsu Honda.

"Resolved, 2. That, considering these and other good works done for the Japanese Church in past years, we earnestly request the College of Bishops and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to send Bishop M. C. Harris back to Japan as a Missionary Bishop in order that thus his personal influence may ever be exerted to us, as a friend and as a leader.

"(Signed) T. HIRAIWA,

"Bishop Japanese Methodist Church.

"K. USAKI,

"Secretary General Conference of
Japanese Methodist Church."

Robert Forbes called attention to the fact that the HANDBOOK of the General Conference does not contain the Report of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and announced that the report of that Board would be placed in the hands of the delegates to-morrow. On his motion, said report was ordered referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, and to any other committee or committees having jurisdiction, in the matters contained therein.

Report
Board Home
Missions
and Church
Extension.

MAY 3

THIRD
DAY.Aisles to be
kept clear.

On motion of Robert Watt, the superintendent of pages and ushers was instructed to keep the pages out of the aisles during the reading of the Episcopal Address.

The Call of Conferences for the presentation of resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

MISSOURI

J. W. Anderson presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolution
regarding
Secretary
Wilson and
Brewers'
Congress.

Whereas, In the preparation of the program for the International Brewers' Congress held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, in the month of October, 1911, those in charge made the Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, the honorary chairman of said Congress; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of State, his authorized representatives, were petitioned by the millions of Christian people of the nation, individually and through their respective representatives, to desist from all national indorsement of said Brewers' Congress; and that the Secretary of Agriculture decline said position of honorary chairman, because of the indorsement such a position would give to the business represented and the evident purpose in view by said meeting; viz., to increase and extend the sale of beer, and thus encourage the increase of drunkenness; and,

Whereas, The said United States authorities utterly disregarded the expressed wish and prayers of the Christian manhood and womanhood of the Nation, with the exception that the Secretary of Agriculture sent out in reply a most frivolous, fallacious, and stereotyped excuse, as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
"OFFICE OF SECRETARY
"WASHINGTON

"October 7, 1911.

"Mr. J. W. Anderson, Keokuk, Iowa.

"DEAR SIR: Your communication of recent date received. There is an international feature to this Congress to be held in the United States. Agriculture is to be discussed. The United States is interested in the growing of barley and hops for domestic uses. They are usually under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Discussion along other lines would be foreign to us. This Congress and Exhibition are not under the official patronage of the government of the United States. The honorary presidency which comes to me is on account of my position as Secretary of Agriculture. I will have no actual presiding to do in this Convention.

"Very respectfully,

"JAMES WILSON, *Secretary.*"

And, *Whereas*, This reply is an insult to the intelligence of Christian people, inasmuch as the writer must have known that the sole and only purpose said Congress had in view was to secure the seal and approval of the United States authorities to their part in the beverage liquor traffic, which is the greatest curse and blight to the nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, that while we pledge ourselves to remain loyal citizens of the United States and to support those in authority over us in every laudable, lawful, and legal way, we do hereby announce as our conviction that in so aiding the beverage liquor traffic by their persistent indorsement of the said Brewers' Congress, in the face of most earnest protest, those in authority have forfeited all claims on the future franchise of the Christian and sober manhood of the nation,

J. W. ANDERSON,
W. F. BURRIS,
W. B. CHRISTY.

R. B. Williams moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.

The motion of James Rowe to lay on the table the motion to refer did not prevail.

Motion to lay
on table.

John Handley moved, as a substitute for the motion to refer, that the resolution be adopted immediately by a rising vote.

Substitute.

A motion by J. C. Nicholson to lay the substitute on the table did not prevail.

The substitute was put to a rising vote and declared carried.

A count vote was called for and showed: AYES, 544; NOES, 241.

The resolution was adopted.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN

J. I. Bartholomew presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolution on
Constitutionality of
Paragraph
260.

Whereas, It is believed by many eminent lawyers that the enumeration of amusements in the paragraph of the Discipline formerly numbered 248 and now numbered 260, is an addition to the General Rule against "The taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," and is, therefore, in violation of that provision of the Constitution which declares that "The General Conference shall not revoke nor change the General Rules of our Church," and,

Whereas, The Committee on Judiciary in 1896 reported as follows: "We are of the opinion that paragraph 248 of the Discipline was an act of legislation in 1872, and not a judicial construction of the General Rules upon the subject contained in such section; that the clause therein relating to specific amusements changes section 30 of the General Rules, by adding thereto the amusements enumerated in said paragraph 248, and is, therefore, in violation of ¶ 67, §4, of the Discipline; and,

Whereas, Said report, though not passed upon by the General Conference, increased the already grave doubt of the constitutionality of the Act of 1872; and,

Whereas, The subject has been before the Church ever since, in contributed articles and editorials in our Church periodicals, and in General Conference resolutions, but has never been judicially determined; and,

Whereas, It is exceedingly unfortunate that this provision, which is a source of constant agitation and unrest, should remain in the Discipline if it is not constitutional, and it is highly desirable that if it is to remain its validity should be settled beyond question; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report, at as early a date as practicable, on the constitutionality of the enumeration of amusements in paragraph 260.

Edwin Locke moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Laid on
table.

The result being in doubt, a count vote was taken, which showed: AYES, 394; NOES, 275.

The Secretary announced the organization of the several GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS as follows:

Organization
of General
Conference
Districts.

District

I. Chairman, J. H. Coleman, Troy Conference.

Secretary, H. L. Chipman, New England Southern Conference.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.

Organization
of General
Conference
Districts.

- II. Chairman, J. R. Day, New York Conference.
Secretary, H. K. Carroll, Newark Conference.
- III. Chairman, F. T. Keeney, Central New York Conference.
Secretary, Mark Kelley, Genesee Conference.
- IV. Chairman, J. F. Goucher, Baltimore Conference.
Secretary, Samuel Shaw, Philadelphia Conference.
- V. Chairman, F. A. Arter, East Ohio Conference.
Secretary, E. A. Simons, East Ohio Conference.
- VI. Chairman, R. A. Carnine, Saint Johns River Conference.
Secretary, E. S. Williams, Washington Conference.
- VII. Chairman, E. L. Gilliam, Lexington Conference.
Secretary, S. E. Moses, Central Alabama Conference.
- VIII. Chairman, W. F. Burris, Missouri Conference.
Secretary, H. C. Rushmore, Kansas Conference.
- IX. Chairman, O. W. Fifer, Des Moines Conference.
Secretary, A. E. Bennett, Upper Iowa Conference.
- X. Chairman, W. O. Shepard, Rock River Conference.
Secretary, O. T. Dwinell, Central Illinois Conference.
- XI. Chairman, Samuel Dickie, Michigan Conference.
Secretary, A. B. Cline, North Indiana Conference.
- XII. Chairman, N. E. Simonsen, Norwegian and Danish Conference.
Secretary, A. R. Johns, Detroit Conference.
- XIII. Chairman, O. E. Kriege, West German Conference.
Secretary, Oswald Storch, South Germany Conference.
- XIV. Chairman, R. V. Watt, California Conference.
Secretary, D. W. Huffman, Southern California Conference.
- XV. Chairman, G. A. Landen, Puget Sound Conference.
Secretary, G. W. Barnes, Idaho Conference.

Committee
on Judiciary

The Secretary announced the election by the several General Conference Districts of the district members of the Committee on Judiciary, as follows:

- I. J. I. Bartholomew, New England Southern Conference.
- II. H. W. Rogers, New York East Conference.
- III. H. C. Perkins, Wyoming Conference.
- IV. I. E. Robinson, West Virginia Conference.

- V. J. M. Killits, Central Ohio Conference.
- VI. E. B. Burroughs, South Carolina Conference.
- VII. A. P. Camphor, Central Alabama Conference.
- VIII. F. W. Green, Oklahoma Conference.
- IX. G. M. Spurlock, Nebraska Conference.
- X. Christie Galeener, Illinois Conference.
- XI. H. A. Gobin, Northwest Indiana Conference.
- XII. C. A. Pollock, North Dakota Conference.
- XIII. L. C. Fritsche, Central German Conference.
- XIV. A. M. Drew, Southern California Conference.
- XV. C. E. Gibson, Columbia River Conference.

MAY 3
THIRD
DAY.

The Secretary announced the organization of the following additional Standing Committees:

Organization
of Standing
Committees.

Conference Claimants: Chairman, H. L. Jacobs; Secretary, G. T. Notson.

Epworth League: Chairman, J. L. Loar; Secretary, I. G. Penn.

Sunday Schools: Chairman, W. E. Carpenter; Secretary, C. W. Flesher.

Recess was taken.

Recess.

The General Conference was called to order.

The time was extended.

Bishop Cranston completed the reading of the EPISCOPAL ADDRESS.

Bishop
Cranston
completes
reading the
Episcopal
Address.

During the reading the General Conference rose to its feet and sang "AMERICA."

J. G. Wilson presented the following resolutions, and, on his motion, they were adopted:

Resolution of
appreciation
of the
Episcopal
Address.

Resolved 1. That this General Conference has heard the Quadrennial Address of our beloved Board of Bishops with great pleasure and profit. We are grateful to God for such wise and inspiring leadership.

2. We record our sincere appreciation of the important principles to which our attention has been directed, and the clear, commanding, and statesmanlike presentation of the vitally interesting subjects therein discussed.

3. We recommend the reference of the various matters considered to the appropriate committees.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, adjournment was ordered.

Announcements were made, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop John W. Hamilton.

Adjourn-
ment.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1912

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.

Bishop William F. McDowell conducted the devotional service, assisted by the Rev. Benjamin Young, D.D., of the Oregon Con-

Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.
Bishop
Cranston
presides.

ference; the Rev. Lewis F. Dimmitt, D.D., of the Indiana Conference; the Rev. J. T. Wardle, Stafford, of the British Wesleyan Conference; and the Rev. Robert Stephens, D.D., of the Illinois Conference.

Bishop Earl Cranston took the chair.

Call of
Conferences.

The Journal of Thursday evening and of Friday morning sessions was read and approved.

Order
of Call.

The Call of Conferences for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

E. A. Schell moved to suspend the rules and call the Newark Conference next.

George Elliott offered an amendment that all Conferences be called in their exact alphabetical order, which, on motion of John Handley, was laid on the table. The motion prevailed.

NEWARK.

Paragraph
260,
Resolution.

B. F. Edsall presented the following resolution:

In accordance with the suggestion in the Episcopal Address, and for the reason stated therein, this General Conference declaring that it does not sanction the amusements mentioned in ¶ 260 of the Discipline, reaffirms the statement in ¶ 68 thereof, "Special Advices," to wit: "We . . . lift up a solemn note of warning and entreaty particularly against theater-going, dancing, and such games of chance as are frequently associated with gambling, all of which have been found to be antagonistic to vital piety, promotive of worldliness, and especially pernicious to youth." Believing that the paragraph does not accomplish its purpose, "that compulsory good behavior is not the essence of religion," that John Wesley dealt more wisely with the dangers when he simply proscribed "such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That ¶ 260 of the Discipline be amended by striking therefrom the words, "dancing, playing at games of chance, attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency."

Resolution
referred.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Resolutions
regarding
Discipline.

John Krantz presented the following resolution:

Resolved, 1. That the Editing Committee and publishers of the Discipline be requested to place the first edition on sale as soon as possible; not too long after the General Conference, since delay prevents the enthusiasm of its circulation.

2. That the district superintendents and pastors be earnestly requested to use their best influence to induce every member of the Quarterly Conference to become an owner of the Discipline of 1912.

F. A. Arter moved to amend by adding instructions to prepare a good Index to the Discipline. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution
fixing
hours for
Committees.

C. W. Olson rose to a question of privilege, under which he presented the following resolution, which was, on his motion, adopted:

The question of the most effective use of our Standing Committee membership has been a source of concern in our committee organization. The best remedy in sight is to make the attendance upon two sessions each afternoon as nearly possible as we may. To this end be it

Resolved, That the committee's hours be changed from 3 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. to 2:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M., without changing the days as now assigned to each committee. The Secretary is directed to confer with the committee chairmen as to which committee shall use the 2:30 hour and which the 4:30, and announce same not later than the end of this morning session.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

A motion of Edwin Locke to reconsider the vote for the purpose of moving reference to the Committee on Rules of Order did not prevail.

Motion to
reconsider.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley it was ordered that the change of Rules provided by the above resolution should not apply until next Monday.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Edgar Blake presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolution
on Episcopal
Supervision.

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed carefully to consider the plan of episcopal supervision proposed in the Episcopal Address, and report to this body such measures, consistent with the Constitution, as the committee may deem expedient, in order to give to the Church the most effective form of episcopal supervision and leadership.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Resolution
referred.

NEW YORK EAST

The following resolution presented by H. W. Rogers was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolution
regarding
retirement
of Bishops
referred.

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to consider and report whether in its opinion it is desirable to repeal ¶¶ 201, 202 of the Discipline, which relate to Superannuated Bishops, and to adopt instead thereof the following:

1. A General Superintendent when he arrives at the age of seventy years may be relieved, by action of the Board of Bishops, from the obligation to travel through the connection at large; and when so relieved he shall not thereafter be assigned to the presidency of Annual Conferences, nor make appointments, nor preside in a General Conference. When so relieved he may choose the place of his residence, and continue to exercise all the rights and privileges which pertain to his office, except as herein otherwise provided.

2. When a General Superintendent has been so relieved by the Board of Bishops the action so taken shall be reported by the Board to the next ensuing General Conference.

3. When a General Superintendent, not so relieved by the Board of Bishops, reaches the age of seventy-five years he is relieved from the obligation to travel through the connection at large, and shall not thereafter exercise any episcopal function which cannot be exercised by a General Superintendent who has been relieved by the action of the Board of Bishops. A General Superintendent on reaching the age of seventy-five years may choose the place of his residence.

4. A General Superintendent in the active discharge of episcopal functions shall notify the General Conference next preceding his seventy-fifth birthday of the date when he will reach the age limit herein prescribed.

MAY 4

FOURTH
DAY.

NORTH OHIO

Morning.
Resolution
for memorial
service for
Dr. W. F.
Whitlock.

R. T. Stevenson presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Memorial Services be requested to arrange for the presentation and publication of a Memoir of the Rev. William Francis Whitlock, D.D., LL.D., deceased, of the North Ohio Conference, who in 1884 became a member of the Book Committee from the Fifth General Conference district, and in 1896 was elected chairman of the Book Committee, and served in that official capacity continuously until the day of his death, May 2, 1909; rendering to the Church in this relation uninterrupted and conspicuous service.

Memoir of
Dr. F. L.
Thompson.

G. P. Eckman, under a question of privilege, presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That in the Memorial Service on to-morrow afternoon, the Board of Bishops be requested to provide for the Memoir of Dr. Fayette L. Thompson, late General Secretary of the Methodist Brotherhood.

NORTHWEST INDIANA

Resolution
asking special
committee on
new plan for
electing Sec-
retaries, etc.

Marvin Campbell presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Bishops be requested to appoint a special committee of thirty from the delegates of this General Conference, fifteen preachers and fifteen laymen. There shall be as a part of this committee at least one from each General Conference district, and at least one from each of the Administrative Boards to wit: the Book Committee, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Board of Education, the Board of Sunday Schools, the Board of Conference Claimants, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Epworth League.

The purposes of this special committee shall be:

1. To give to this General Conference at the earliest possible date, not later than May 10, its recommendation as to the advisability of a changed policy in accordance with which the secretaries for the various Administrative Boards, the Publishing Agents of the Book Concern and the editors of the official periodicals shall be nominated, elected, or employed by the respective Administrative Boards (as shall finally be determined) instead of being elected by the General Conference, as heretofore.

2. If, after recommendation by this special committee and consideration by the General Conference, it is agreed as to what new methods or policies, if any, should be adopted, it shall then be the further duty of this committee to draft such specific changes in the Discipline as will be necessary and to present them to the General Conference for final action.

George Elliott moved to amend by adding that the special committee shall also be instructed to report, if possible, some improved method of selecting the administrative boards.

Motion
to refer.

G. H. Bickley moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

On motion of J. A. Patten, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

Contest
referred to
Committee on
Credentials.

Notice was served of a contest of the seat of Joseph A. Reddix, of the Louisiana Conference, and the case was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Notices were given.

Recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Bishops, announced committees appointed by the Bishops as follows:

Additional Members of the Committee on Judiciary: T. H. Anderson, Baltimore Conference; W. W. Guth, California Conference; Naphtali Luccock, Saint Louis Conference; R. T. Miller, Kentucky Conference.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the appointments were confirmed.

On Evangelism: C. O. Dorchester, New England Conference; T. S. Henderson, New York East Conference; C. E. Welch, Erie Conference; B. C. Conner, Central Pennsylvania Conference; N. W. Stroup, East Ohio Conference; J. F. Boeye, Austin Conference; N. R. Clay, Upper Mississippi Conference; J. L. Taylor, South Kansas Conference; H. E. Hopper, Des Moines Conference; Robert Stephens, Illinois Conference; B. F. Adams, Indiana Conference; Samuel Plantz, Wisconsin Conference; D. W. Smith, West German Conference; C. B. Wilcox, Colorado Conference; J. P. Marlatt, Puget Sound Conference.

On Brotherhood: L. A. Nies, New England Conference; E. M. Travis, New York East Conference; F. T. Keeney, Central New York Conference; Robert Watt, Wilmington Conference; Herbert Scott, Ohio Conference; S. H. Thompson, Holston Conference; W. R. R. Duncan, Little Rock Conference; Alfred Matthews, Saint Louis Conference; E. W. McDade, Des Moines Conference; G. W. Dixon, Rock River Conference; W. E. Carpenter, Northwest Indiana Conference; S. E. Morris, Dakota Conference; E. G. Bek, South Germany Conference; S. D. Hutsinpillar, California Conference; E. L. Blaine, Puget Sound Conference.

Bishop Charles W. Smith presented the Report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure, ordered by the General Conference of 1908, as follows:

To the General Conference of 1912.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: 1. The General Conference of 1908 directed the Bishops to appoint a commission to consider the entire question of a Final Court of Appeals, separate from the General Conference, and to report to the General Conference of 1912 "a recommendation as to how such a tribunal should be constituted, and what steps are necessary to place its constitutional powers beyond question." The

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
Recess.
Committees
announced.

Report of
Commission
on Judicial
Procedure.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

undersigned were appointed said commission, and herewith submit a plan for such a Court, and report that in their opinion such a tribunal cannot be introduced into our system of government except by the constitutional process.

2. By the adoption of Report No. 36 of its Committee on Revision the General Conference of 1908 directed the Bishops to appoint a commission to revise Chapter VI of the Discipline, on "Judicial Administration," and to report to this body. As these two matters are so intimately related, the Bishops thought best to commit them both to the same commission. Our entire report, covering both subjects and making a complete and properly articulated system, has been printed and bound in pamphlet form for your convenience, and will be distributed to the members when you shall so direct. The part relating to Judicial Administration we desire to withhold from consideration until you shall have disposed of that pertaining to the Final Court of Appeals. If you should approve the establishment of this court, we will need to make no changes in any part of our report; but if you do not accept this part, we shall need to make some minor modifications in "Judicial Administration" before we finally submit it for your consideration.

We would therefore, respectfully ask that you fix as early a date as you may deem wise for the consideration of the proposed Final Court of Appeals.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. SMITH,
WILLIAM W. EVANS,
RICHARD J. COOKE,
ROBERT T. MILLER,
THOMAS H. ANDERSON,
ROBERT F. RAYMOND,

Commission.

Report
Commission
on Judicial
Procedure
Made Order
of Day.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, that part of the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure relating to the Final Court of Appeals was made the Order of the Day for Tuesday morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Resolution
regarding
Periodicals
read and
referred.

Marvin Campbell presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The reports of the Book Committee show heavy losses to the Book Concern from the publishing of the weekly Advocates, the Epworth Herald, the Methodist Review, and the Adult Bible Class Monthly; and,

Whereas, All of these losses must be borne by the Conference claimants because of the consequent decrease in dividends from the Book Concern; and,

Whereas, We believe that these losses are traceable to three causes, all of which can be remedied and should be remedied, to wit: too few subscribers, too many publications, failure to judiciously conserve resources; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the subscription price for the weekly papers should be \$1.50 per annum in advance, and that a systematic continuous effort should be made to place and keep a Church paper in every Methodist home;

2. That the weekly publications should be limited to four, of which one should be printed in German and three in English. The German paper should be published in Cincinnati, and called the German Methodist Advocate; one paper printed in English should be published in New York, and called the Eastern Methodist Advocate; one published in Kansas City, and called the Central Methodist Advocate; one published in San Francisco or Portland, as may be determined, and called the Western Methodist Advocate.

3. That the better to conserve resources all of these papers and the Methodist Review should be so closely allied in management that, to the farthest extent practicable, one common matter and one common set of plates may be used in all of them, it being understood that such

as is common to the Review and the weeklies, shall originate with the Review.

4. That as a further conservation of resources, a constant effort should be made to avoid paying for literary contributions; but that systematic request should be made to Bishops, to the presidents and deans of colleges and theological schools, to our board secretaries, and to the long list of those having scholarly ability within our Church, to *give from their pens* for the rescue of these papers with the same liberality as they are continually urging upon the laity to give of their money to the support of various needy objects.

5. That if for 1912 the Epworth Herald continues to show a loss, it should be reduced to a monthly paper and edited by the Secretary of the Epworth League; and that if within two years the Adult Bible Class Monthly cannot be published without loss to the Book Concern, it should be discontinued.

6. That no subsidies shall be paid from the profits of the Book Concern, but that any call for help to sustain papers outside of the official publications should be considered as benevolent in character, and application shall be made to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

On motion of J. A. Patten, the Committee on Temporal Economy was requested to consider and report on the subject matter of the resolution offered by Marvin Campbell, together with the proposed amendment thereto.

A motion of R. A. Chase to suspend the rules for the purpose of presenting a motion to limit the presentation of resolutions under the Call of Conferences to five minutes did not prevail.

OHIO

H. L. Sibley presented resolutions concerning the districting of the Bishops and other administrative changes.

W. L. McDowell raised the question of consideration.

The Conference voted to consider.

On motion of H. L. Sibley, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

A motion by J. W. Van Cleve to suspend the rules for the purpose of making a motion to provide for determining the admissibility of resolutions offered under the Call of Conferences, did not prevail.

On motion of George Elliott, Rule 31 was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order for interpretation.

PHILADELPHIA

E. C. Griffiths presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The working of our present appellate system for ministers has been attended with much dissatisfaction in some of the Annual Conferences and among the churches; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to consider and report whether some improvement of the present system, or an en-

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Further
reference.

Refusal to
suspend rules.

Districting
of Bishops.

Referred.

Refusal to
suspend rules.

Rule 31
referred
for inter-
pretation.

Appellate
system.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

tirely new system would be advisable; and if they reach an affirmative conclusion, that they report such new or such modified system.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the resolution was amended by striking out the words, "Committee on Judiciary," and inserting therefor the words, "Commission on Judicial Procedure."

The resolution was adopted.

SOUTH KANSAS

Child labor
condemned.

H. J. Coker presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The citizens of the United States of America proclaim their liberty and enlightenment as being in advance of most of the nations of the earth; and,

Whereas, We have declared ourselves, at great cost of human life, as opposed to human slavery in any form whatsoever; and,

Whereas, We hold ourselves responsible for and provide educational facilities for the liberal education of our young people and for their care in the earlier years of their tutelage; and,

Whereas, In the greed for gain many employers have in their service, in mills, mines, factories, messenger service, etc., a multitude of children (estimated at 2,500,000), so that it is questionable who cries the louder on the street corner, Jesus Christ or the monster Greed, "Suffer the little children to come unto me"; therefore,

Resolved, That we in General Conference assembled, representatives from the whole earth, declare our utter condemnation of and most determined hostility to this shameful custom in our own fair America, and respectfully urge our churches, and our officials in State and nation, executive and judicial and legislative, to do their utmost to abolish this great evil from our national domain and from the whole earth.

E. G. Richardson moved to amend by the addition of a paragraph requesting the Board of Bishops to appoint a special committee of fifteen to consider the whole question of child life.

The amendment was accepted.

Referred.

On motion of W. P. Eveland, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

H. J. Coker presented a resolution concerning the manner of passing on the effectiveness of the Bishops by the Committee on Episcopacy which, on motion of E. A. Schell, was laid on the table.

E. M. Mills
assistant
secretary.

The Secretary nominated E. M. Mills as one of the Journal secretaries, and the nomination was confirmed.

Governor W. E. Glasscock was excused for several days on account of pressing public duties.

Delegates
seated.

The Secretary announced the arrival of the following delegates: W. F. Hovis, Northwest Indiana Conference; Homer Hall, Missouri Conference; S. L. McCrory, Central Illinois Conference; Miss Catherine Wood, South India Conference; W. B. Locklin, Vermont Conference.

Also the following message sent to the Senior Bishop, Thomas Bowman, by order of the General Conference:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 1, 1912.

BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, Orange, N. J.

The General Conference in session sends you loving remembrances and felicitations on your long life and health, praying God's richest blessings on you and yours.

HENRY W. WARREN, *President*.
JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary*.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishop
Bowman.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the question of the alphabetical order of Conferences was referred to the Committee on Rules of Order.

Order of
Conferences.

H. C. Stuntz presented a communication from the secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, which, on his motion, was referred to the Board of Bishops.

Thomas Nicholson presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Bishops
to enforce
Rule 46.

Whereas, The frequent interruptions of debate by demonstration of approval or disapproval consume time and greatly minister to disorder;
Resolved, That we request the Bishops strictly to enforce Rule 46.

G. H. Bickley moved to amend by adding instructions to the editors of the Daily Advocate, to omit all reference to applause, laughter, etc., from the report of the General Conference proceedings.

Daily
Advocate.

On motion of Frank Doran, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of E. J. Kulp, the resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, it was ordered that all appeals from Annual Conferences, from individual ministers, and from lay members, together with the records of all Judicial Conferences, and such legal questions as the General Conference may desire to send to it, shall be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Referred to
Judiciary
Committee.

On motion of N. W. Stroup, it was ordered that the Secretary of the General Conference convey the most cordial greetings of the General Conference to the members of the Minnesota Conference of the Evangelical Association now assembled in this city.

Greetings to
Minnesota
Conference
Evangelical
Association.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop Earl Cranston pronouncing the benediction.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 4
FOURTH
DAY.

Evening.

Bishop

Moore.

Devotional
services.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1912

The General Conference met at the appointed time, Bishop David H. Moore in the chair.

The Rev. George Heber Jones, of Korea, read the Scripture lesson, Isa. 36.

Hymn 653, "The Morning Light Is Breaking," was announced by the Rev. Robert C. Beebe, D.D., of China.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis led the Conference in prayer.

The hymn, "Bringing in the Sheaves," was announced by the Rev. W. T. Hobart, D. D., of Peking, China.

Report of
Bishop
Harris.

The work in Japan and Korea for the quadrennium was reported by Bishop Merriman C. Harris.

The Rev. W. A. Noble, D.D., of Seoul, Korea, announced the hymn, "Behold the King."

Report of
Bishop
Bashford.

The work in China, for the quadrennium, was reported by Bishop James W. Bashford.

(See Reports of Bishops in charge of Foreign Fields.)

The Doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced in the Korean language by the Rev. W. A. Noble, D.D.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.

Afternoon.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 5, 1912

MEMORIAL SERVICE

The General Conference was called to order by Bishop Henry W. Warren at 3 P. M.

Bishop
Warren.

Bishop Warren said: The Word of God is a record of his doings with his children, and it is very significant that we have not only records of lives, but also so many records of deaths—Abel, Moses, Elijah, the Lord himself, and Stephen, who looked into the infinite glory. All these show that "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints," and men who have come up through great tribulation have places next to the throne. We are following the divine order this afternoon by pausing a while and reviewing the lives of those who have been with us, whom we have loved so much, who have been transferred from the Church militant to the Church triumphant.

Hymn 612, "Jerusalem the Golden," was sung.

Bishop John M. Walden led in prayer.

Devotional
services.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson read the Scripture lesson, 1 Cor. 15. 38-58; Rev. 5.

Bishop Warren said: The Methodist Episcopal Church sends up recruits to the great army that follows Him, to the number of 45,000 a year. It is not like the olden times when a city was plundered, its inhabitants reduced to slavery, and taken away. The inhabitants here are glorified, and taken to the perfect world, and rejoice forever.

Hymn 430, "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest," was sung.

Bishop Warren: George J. Nichols was elected to membership in this body, and expected to be here to answer the roll call, and join in these resonant hymns of praise in this blessed and holy service. But he has answered the roll call above, and joined in the pæans of praise that break like mighty waters in a storm. The memoir to Brother Nichols will be presented by Dr. Duncan.

The Rev. John W. Duncan, D.D., read the memoir of Mr. George J. Nichols, delegate-elect from the Indiana Conference.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Memorial
services.

Memoir of
Mr. George
J. Nichols.

Bishop Warren said: The older members of the General Conference remember how Dr. David S. Monroe filled the laborious office of Secretary of the General Conference with such acceptability. His memoir will be read by Dr. Conner.

The Rev. B. C. Conner, D.D., read the memoir of the Rev. David S. Monroe, D.D., for twenty years Secretary of the General Conference.

Memoir of
Dr. David S.
Monroe.

The Rev. Timothy P. Frost, D.D., read the memoir of D. D. Thompson, LL.D., late editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

Memoir of
Dr. D. D.
Thompson.

The hymn, "Some Day the Silver Cord Will Break," was sung.

The Rev. R. T. Stevenson, D.D., read the memoir of the Rev. William F. Whitlock, D.D., for many years chairman of the Book Committee.

Memoir of
Dr. Wm. F.
Whitlock.

The Rev. Benjamin Young, D.D., read the memoir of the Rev. Daniel L. Rader, D.D., late editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*.

Memoir of
Dr. Daniel
L. Rader.

Mr. Fred Tasker read the memoir of the Rev. Fayette L. Thompson, D.D., late secretary of the Methodist Brotherhood.

Memoir of
Dr. Fayette
L. Thompson.

Bishop Warren said: In front of the city hall in Brooklyn there is a statue of Henry Ward Beecher, an exceedingly natural and expressive one. Reaching up toward the top of the pedestal is the form, ill-clad and half-fed, of a slave girl lifting

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Memorial
services.

a wreath of immortelles up to the base of the statue at his feet. Bishop W. F. Mallalieu devoted his life largely to the race that bears the color of that girl. It is fitting that I should ask Dr. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, to lay the immortelles at the feet of Bishop Mallalieu.

Memoir of
Bishop
Willard
F. Mallalieu.

The Rev. R. E. Jones, D.D., read the memoir of Bishop Willard F. Mallalieu, D.D., LL.D., late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Warren said: How surprised we were one morning to learn that Bishop Spellmeyer, in the midst of Conference duties, had suddenly ceased to work and live. Armor girt on, voice ringing through the great congregation, he departed to his room, and was not, for God took him. I will ask Dr. Buttz, president of Drew Theological Seminary, to speak the words that should be said.

Memoir of
Bishop
Henry
Spellmeyer.

The Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D., read the memoir of the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, D.D., late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Warren said: Probably there is no body of men on earth in which so many things contribute and converge toward mutual admiration and affection as the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Elected in the same way, by the same body, doing the same lofty work, following one another in fields of labor, having conference together twice a year, we learn to love one another with an exceeding and universal affection. But there are sometimes things that bring some people nearer together than others. Bishop Foss and I were elected on the same ballot, at the same minute, with almost exactly the same number of votes. We were in college together. We were in Philadelphia, where love of the brethren prevailed. He and I had charge of the same church in Brooklyn. And we learned to love one another with an affection sincere and earnest.

Memoir of
Bishop
Cyrus
D. Foss.

The Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., read the memoir of the Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D.D., LL.D., late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Warren said: There is one more—the magnificent Goodsell. Some of you can hear that voice that rang out four years ago in the Episcopal Address. You remember how all the Conference rose to greet his inspired utterances. Let us hear a résumé of his deeds, his words, his characteristics.

The Rev. Richard J. Cooke, D.D., read the memoir of the Rev. Daniel A. Goodsell, D.D., LL.D., late Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Benjamin Young moved that the memoirs be adopted. It was so ordered. (See Memoirs.)

Bishop Warren read the Ritual of the Dead, and pronounced the benediction.

The General Conference adjourned.

MAY 5
FIFTH
DAY.
Memoir of
Bishop
Daniel A.
Goodsell.
Memoirs
adopted.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1912

Bishop William F. McDowell conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. A. E. Smith, D.D., Bishop James W. Bashford, and Bishop John W. Hamilton.

Bishop Berry took the chair.

The Journal of Saturday morning and evening sessions and of the Sunday afternoon Memorial Session was read and approved.

The Secretary presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to consider and report a plan for rearranging the times of meeting of the several Standing Committees met with Samuel Dickie as chairman, and after careful consideration unanimously agreed on the following report:

Resolved, That we consider the proposition to change at this time the hours of meeting of the several Standing Committees to be impracticable, and we recommend that no change be made.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the report was adopted.

Bishop Wilson announced the appointment by the Board of Bishops of the following special committees:

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.
Devotional
services.

Bishop Berry.

Journal
approved.

Time for
Standing
Committees.

Committees
appointed.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

District

- I. Edgar Blake, New Hampshire.
- II. J. Edgar Leaycraft, New York.
- III. J. C. McDonald, Erie.
- IV. F. B. Trotter, West Virginia.
- V. J. A. Leonard, North Ohio.
- VI. A. D. Peck, Alabama.
- VII. E. M. Jones, Central Alabama.
- VIII. J. A. Stavely, Kansas.
- IX. S. K. Warrick, Northwest Nebraska.
- X. J. A. Anderson, Northern Swedish.
- XI. C. C. Cissell, North Indiana.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.

- XII. B. F. Nelson, Northern Minnesota.
- XIII. Bernard Keip, North Germany.
- XIV. W. F. Rice, Chile.
- XV. H. F. Lange, Pacific German.

District

CITY EVANGELIZATION

- I. J. W. Hatch, East Maine.
- II. Allan MacRossie, New York.
- III. George W. Fenton, Northern New York.
- IV. H. G. Sampson, Pittsburgh.
- V. F. A. Arter, East Ohio.
- VI. C. A. Tindley, Delaware.
- VII. F. B. Smith, Louisiana.
- VIII. F. E. Mossman, Southwest Kansas.
- IX. N. A. Martin, Nebraska.
- X. James Rowe, Rock River.
- XI. C. H. Badger, Indiana.
- XII. F. J. Clemans, Minnesota.
- XIII. L. A. Grob, Switzerland.
- XIV. F. M. Larkin, Southern California.
- XV. G. W. Barnes, Idaho.

Report of
Committee on
Credentials
on Lexington
Conference.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Credentials, recommending the seating of J. Wallace Robinson and Wesley S. Langston, of the Lexington Conference, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

Seats
assigned.

In harmony with this action the Secretary made the following re-assignment of seats:

Philippine Islands delegation from L 15 to C 3, vacant; Northwest German delegation from U 5, 6 to L 15, 16; Lexington delegation U 1-6.

Daily
Advocate
to print list
of pulpit
supplies.

On motion of J. C. Floyd, the Daily Advocate was requested to furnish in the Saturday issue a list of preachers appointed to supply the pulpits of Minneapolis and Saint Paul.

Change of
time of
Freedmen's
Aid
Committee.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the Committee on Freedmen's Aid was permitted to hold its regular meetings at 4:30 P. M.

Credentials
of Rev. Frank M.
Thomas,
Fraternal
Delegate
M. E. Church,
South.

G. P. Eckman, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Delegates, presented the credentials of the Rev. Frank M. Thomas, A.M., D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and they were read by the Secretary, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

COLLEGE OF BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
RICHMOND, VA., May 1, 1912.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: To the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been committed the responsibility of appointing a Fraternal Messenger to your great Conference.

Reverend Frank M. Thomas, Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity, has been selected for this honorable office. He is commended to you as a brother well beloved and highly esteemed among us, one in every respect qualified to discharge the duties of this high commission. He has rendered distinguished service as a pastor and presiding elder, and is well acquainted with the varied and extended efforts by which our Church seeks to spread the knowledge of the common salvation and to advance the kingdom of God among men. He will bear our affectionate salutations and will convey to you warm assurance of our fraternal regard for you in the Lord. He will also inform you of our state and of the progress of the work of God committed to our hands.

The visit to our last General Conference of your honored Fraternal Messengers, Reverend Naphtali Luccock, Doctor of Divinity, and Governor J. Frank Hanly, is remembered by us with great pleasure. We thanked God and took courage as they spoke to us of your prosperity as a Church. Their brotherly spirit warmed our hearts. Both by their utterances in public and their association in private they edified us and promoted fraternity between the two great bodies of Episcopal Methodism in our beloved country.

And now, brethren, may grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour be multiplied unto you, and may our God supply all your need, according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

By order of and on behalf of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

COLLINS DENNY, *Secretary of the College of Bishops.*

On request of the Secretary, consent was given to return the original beautifully engrossed credentials to Dr. Thomas, with the hope that they would be a perpetual reminder to him and to his children, not only of the honor in which he is held in the great Southland, but also of our brotherly esteem.

Dr. Thomas was introduced to the General Conference.

The Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., Fraternal Messenger from the Japanese Methodist Church, was introduced.

J. W. Butler presented the following resolution under a question of privilege. On motion of Edwin Locke, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Mexico, our next-door neighbor, is now for the second time in the throes of a revolution, and certain papers both north and south of the Rio Grande are circulating distorted and exaggerated reports of the situation, which tend to disturb the tranquillity of the inhabitants of both countries, and thus contribute to possible international complications, which are sure to result disastrously, not only to the interests of the United States and Mexico, but especially to the interests of our work in the last named country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference has noted with profound satisfaction the firm and persistent stand of the government at Washington against American intervention in Mexico; and that, whatever may happen in the future, we earnestly pray that, while protecting American life and property, our government may be granted such wisdom as will in no case

MAY 6

SIXTH
DAY.

Doctors
Thomas
and Soper
introduced.

Resolution
regarding
Mexico.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.

disturb the present friendly relations existing between these two sister republics, or the uninterrupted prosecution of our work south of the Rio Grande.

Changes in
seating of
Delegates.

On motion of W. P. Eveland it was ordered that notice of changes in the delegations made hereafter be sent to the Secretary and entered in the Journal without announcement.

Resolution
of sympathy
to Morningside
College.

On motion of Eben S. Johnson, under a question of privilege, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Morningside College, one of our recognized institutions of learning, last week suffered the loss of its main building from fire; and,

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of Morningside College will meet to-morrow morning about the ashes of its once noble hall; and,

Whereas, A number of the trustees of Morningside College are members of the General Conference and cannot attend the important meeting of their board to-morrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request Bishop Wilson Seeley Lewis, who made Morningside College and led it in the accumulation of an endowment of over \$400,000, and who from the presidency of that institution was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to convey to the Board of Trustees of Morningside College at its session to-morrow the sympathetic greetings of this General Conference and our word of good cheer and hope.

Call of
Conferences
resumed.

The Call of Conferences for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Administration
of funds of
the Board
of Home
Missions
and Church
Extension.

Alfred Inwood presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension is so vital to the progress of our work; and,

Whereas, The administration of the department of Church Extension so frequently determines the success or failure of church building enterprises; and,

Whereas, The present method of giving aid is necessarily slow and uncertain, often resulting in the defeat of building enterprises; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the appropriations made for Church Extension be administered in the same general manner as that of the distinctively Home Missionary Department; that is, that when the General Committee of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension at its Annual Meeting shall appropriate a certain amount to any given Conference, that amount shall be unquestionably available during the succeeding fiscal year, and shall be distributed by said Annual Conference through its Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in the same way that the regular missionary appropriation is distributed.

Not
considered.

W. F. Burris raised the question of consideration, and the Conference voted not to consider.

Referred.

On motion of M. J. Naylor, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

Paragraph
260.

F. D. Mather presented a resolution concerning paragraph 260 of the Discipline, on which W. F. Conner raised the question of consideration, and the Conference voted not to consider.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

C. T. Franks presented a resolution concerning organized Adult Bible Classes in Sunday Schools, on which R. A. Chase raised the question of consideration, and the Conference voted not to consider.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.
Adult Bible
Classes;
not con-
sidered.

TENNESSEE

H. W. Key presented a resolution on mob violence, and moved its adoption. Mob violence

E. J. Kulp moved to refer to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid. Referred

E. G. Richardson moved to amend by substituting the "Committee on State of the Church."

A motion to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

H. W. Key presented a resolution concerning the election of a Bishop of African descent, on which G. H. Bickley raised the question of consideration. The resolution was not considered. A Bishop of African descent.

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the Committee on Rules of Order, presented Report No. 1, fixing the quorum of the Standing Committees, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.) Rules of Order. Report No. 1 adopted.

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. 2, and, on his motion, it was laid over and ordered printed in the Daily Advocate. Report No. 2 presented.

UPPER IOWA

E. J. Lockwood presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, Much valuable time of the Conference has already been wasted in unnecessary parliamentary discussion; and

Whereas, Repeatedly presiding Bishops have said that they knew that a speaker was out of order, but were waiting for some one to raise the point of order; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the Bishop presiding call to order at once any speaker whom he clearly sees to be out of order, without waiting for a delegate to raise the point from the floor of the Conference.

Bishops
to call
to order
without
request.

WISCONSIN

G. H. Trever presented a resolution to instruct the Committee on Episcopacy to report on the number of residences before reporting on the number of Bishops, on which the question of consideration was raised, and the resolution was not considered.

Bishops'
residences.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.
Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

R. V. Watt presented resolutions calling for a modification of Rule 7, which, on motion of Edwin Locke, were referred to the Committee on Rules.

Conversa-
tion in
corridors
forbidden.

On motion of H. C. McDermott, under a question of privilege, the Committee on Arrangements was requested to post notices in the corridor requesting that there be no conversation about the doors during the session.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Libraries
favored.

W. P. Eveland presented the following resolution.

On motion of Marion Porter, the words "and hospitals" were inserted and the resolution was adopted:

The General Conference hereby directs that copies of each of the different Advocates and other official papers of the Church shall be furnished during the quadrennium, free of charge to the libraries of our colleges, seminaries, or other institutions of learning, also to our hospitals.

Paragraph
260.

W. P. Eveland presented a resolution referring to paragraph 260. The question of consideration was raised by T. S. Henderson, and the resolution was not entertained.

Brotherhood
Locomotive
Engineers.

H. L. Jacobs presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted, the last paragraph being adopted by rising vote:

Whereas, The regular Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the most influential, conservative, and strongly officered labor organizations in the United States, is now in session in the capital city of the State of Pennsylvania; and,

Whereas, Many of these masters of the throttle are active and useful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which they honor by their noble profession and joyous experiences; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference hereby designates and commissions the Rev. John D. Fox, D.D., pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to present to them our most cordial greetings with multiplied assurances of our sincere, large, and abiding interest in them and their hazardous labors.

2. That the Bishops be requested to furnish to Dr. Fox a suitable certificate of assignment to this mission.

3. That this General Conference, which has given by its high approval of the Episcopal Address its powerful and reiterated recognition of the right of labor to organize with hearty encouragement thereto, and, also enunciating clearly certain primal principles for the happy solution of our vast and involved social problems, gladly records its unbounded and grateful gratification in the recent decision of the officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to accept and accede to arbitration rather than to resort to a strike.

Lay
Electoral
Conference.

H. T. Ames presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Whereas, By ¶ 39, § 3, Article III, of the Constitution of the Church it is provided that "A Lay Electoral Conference shall be constituted

quadrennially or whenever duly called by the General Conference, for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference, and for the purpose of voting on Constitutional changes," etc.; and,

Whereas, By ¶ 39, § 2, Article III, of the Constitution it is provided that "The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of the Annual Conference on the first Friday of the session immediately preceding the General Conference, unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise"; and,

Whereas, The Constitution of the Church can be amended only by the concurrent recommendation of two thirds of all the members of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting; which amendment must be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the next ensuing General Conference; or, whenever an amendment shall have been first recommended by a General Conference by a two-thirds vote and shall have been concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Judiciary is requested to inquire into and report to the General Conference: (1) Whether a Lay Electoral Conference as now constituted can originate an amendment to the Constitution of the Church. (2) If a Lay Electoral Conference cannot under the existing Constitution of the Church originate a constitutional amendment, how the Constitution can be amended so as to secure to the Lay Electoral Conference this privilege.

Resolved, 2. That the report of the Committee on Judiciary, when made to the General Conference, shall lie over one day and be printed in the Daily Advocate, then shall come up for consideration in the regular order.

H. T. Ames presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference hereby sets apart and will observe Sunday, the 12th day of May, 1912, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; seeking the manifest presence of our Divine Lord upon our beloved Zion, that we may obtain anew God's favor in restoring the Christ vision, which will enable the Church so to live the Christ life and do the Christ work that pentecostal power shall come upon the Church of Jesus Christ for the salvation of the world.

Resolved, 2. That we request the Board of Bishops to arrange for the proper observance of the day.

COLORADO

R. A. Chase presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

To expedite
Committee
business.

Whereas, At every General Conference for several quadrenniums, much deserved and important legislation has been held until the last days of the Conference, and then has passed into the hands of a Committee of General Reference, or Sifting Committee; and,

Whereas, By this process not infrequently incomplete, if not inconsistent, legislation is passed; and,

Whereas, Reference of memorials is often made by personal preference rather than logical order or the due relations of memorials; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the chairmen of all the committees are requested to meet at least three times each week, to talk over and arrange reports in such manner as will best bring forward dependent and related legislation in consecutive order, so that, as far as possible, matters relating to the same general subject shall be discussed and passed in consecutive order.

A motion by Edwin Locke to refer to the Committee on Rules did not prevail.

Not
referred.

The resolution was adopted.

Adopted.

MAY 6

SIXTH
DAY.Interpreting
General
Conference
action.

The following resolution was presented by R. A. Chase, and, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, The General Conference, following the custom of preceding General Conferences, and honoring the spirit and expectation of our people, sends forth by regular resolution or enactment, utterances on public questions; and,

Whereas, In the public press and often in public utterance we are subject to misrepresentation as indulging in political action; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no action of this body may be justly interpreted as a contribution to or participation in partisan or factional politics.

CHILE

Protestant
Missions
in Roman
Catholic
countries.Special
committee
ordered.

W. F. Rice presented the resolutions concerning the relation of the World's Missionary Conference and missionary work in Catholic countries, and moved their adoption.

J. M. Buckley moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Bishops to whom this resolution shall be referred.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the previous question was ordered.

The motion calling for the appointment of a special committee was adopted.

Report of
Committee
made Order
of Day.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the report of this special committee was made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal, on Wednesday morning next.

C. W. Olson moved that the text of the above resolution be withheld from publication until the committee reports thereon.

On motion of E. J. Kulp, the motion was laid on the table.

DELAWARE

Greetings
to General
Conference
African
Methodist
Episcopal
Church.

J. H. Scott presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference be directed to send the greetings of this body to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in Kansas City, Missouri, and to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church now in session in Charlotte, North Carolina.

DES MOINES

The Kenyon-
Sheppard Bill.

J. R. Larson presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted:

Whereas, There is a constant hindrance to the enforcement of State laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, by the privilege of interstate shipments; and,

Whereas, There is now pending before the Congress of the United States a bill known as the "Kenyon-Sheppard Bill," which seeks to prevent illegal shipments of intoxicating liquor into States which are under prohibitory laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference indorses and requests the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference send copies

of this resolution to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the secretaries of said Senate and House of Representatives, and to Senator Kenyon and to Congressman Sheppard.

MAY 6
SIXTH
DAY.

E. M. Holmes presented a resolution concerning the Ritual for Admission into the Church, on which Edwin Locke raised the question of consideration, and the resolution was not considered.

Ritual for admission into the Church not considered.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the report on the contest in the case of Joseph A. Reddix, which, on motion of B. Mack Hubbard, was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

Report 2, Committee on Credentials, Louisiana contest.

On motion of F. D. Leete, it was ordered that all memorials on the question of episcopal supervision of the Colored work, now in the hands of the Committee on Episcopacy, be placed in the hands of the Special Committee on Episcopal Supervision of the Colored Work.

Episcopal supervision Memorials.

The Bishop announced the committee of five on the resolution offered by W. F. Rice, as follows: W. F. Rice, J. M. Buckley, H. R. Calkins, J. W. Butler, H. C. Stuntz.

Special committee announced.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the following resolution was adopted:

Secret sessions Episcopal Committee ordered.

Whereas, Secret sessions of any of the Standing Committees cannot be lawfully held without the consent of the General Conference; and,

Whereas, For various reasons it seems highly proper that only members of the Committee on Episcopacy and those directly interested in its proceedings shall be admitted to its sessions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be authorized to exclude from its sessions all persons not members of said committee.

Announcements were made and the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop Joseph F. Berry.

Adjournment.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1912

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. E. S. Ninde, D.D., the Rev. E. A. Schell, D.D., and Bishop James W. Bashford.

Morning Session. Devotional services.

Bishop William F. McDowell took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

Journal approved. Rules suspended.

On motion of B. F. Edsall, the rules were suspended to take up the Order of the Day.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced a change in the appointment of the Committee on the American Bible Society, whereby W. H. W. Rees was substituted for H. F. Lange.

Change in committee.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Ritual
referred.

Bishop Wilson called the attention of the General Conference to the fact that the report of the Commission on the Revision of the Ritual, appointed by the General Conference of 1904, was not acted upon by the General Conference of 1908, and suggested that that report be submitted to the Committee on Revision. On motion of Edwin Locke, the report was so referred.

Report
Commission
Judicial
Procedure.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, the Order of the Day, the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure relating to the Final Court of Appeals was taken up.

Serialim con-
sideration.

R. J. Cooke presented the report, and moved its adoption.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, the consideration of the report was taken up serialim, by paragraphs.

W. F. Conner moved that in the consideration of each paragraph there shall be determined by vote whether, if adopted, the enactment shall be constitutional or statutory.

On motion of James Rowe, the motion was laid on the table.

H. L. Sibley moved that the section of the report now under consideration be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, for its judgment upon its constitutionality, in its entirety, or in any of its provisions.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

R. J. Cooke moved the adoption of the first paragraph of the report.

E. T.
Brackett
seated.

It was announced that E. T. Brackett, of the Troy Conference, had taken his seat.

Ritual Report
printed.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, it was ordered that the report of the Commission on the Ritual, presented to the General Conference of 1908, and which was referred by this body to the Committee on Revision, be printed in the Daily Advocate.

Recess.

A recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

Miss McNeill
invited to
Platform

On motion of R. E. Jones, Miss Dinah B. McNeill, who was brought to this country at the age of three and a half years by the late Bishop William Taylor, was invited to a seat on the platform.

Platform
privileges.

It was announced that platform privileges had been granted to the Fraternal Delegates, to members of the Book Committee, to returned missionaries, to the members of the Commission

on Representation in the General Conference, to the chairmen of the several local committees, to President George H. Bridgman, to Dr. John Merritt, and to the Rev. Noah Lathrop and the Rev. E. R. Lathrop, pioneer preachers of Minnesota.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend the first paragraph of the report of the Committee on Judicial Procedure by striking out all words after "hereinafter provided," and inserting therefor the words, "but all constitutional questions shall be finally determined by the General Conference."

J. L. Loar, on a question of privilege, moved to permit the Committee on Epworth League to make its hour of meeting 4:30 in place of 3 o'clock. The motion prevailed.

On motion of James Rowe, the previous question was ordered on the first paragraph of the report.

A motion of J. W. Frizzelle to extend the time did not prevail. On motion of E. A. Schell, the rule requiring adjournment at 12:30 was suspended to allow Dr. Cooke to make his closing speech and to take the vote.

A motion of Edwin Locke to recommit the report did not prevail.

On motion of James Rowe, the amendment was laid on the table.

A motion of Edgar Blake to lay on the table the paragraph under consideration did not prevail.

The motion to adopt the paragraph was then put and did not prevail.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop William F. McDowell pronouncing the benediction.

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1912

The General Conference was called to order at 8 o'clock by Bishop Henry W. Warren.

The Rev. J. C. Nicholson, D.D., of Baltimore, led in prayer.

The Hymn, "Blessed Assurance," was sung.

The Rev. Naphtali Luccock, D.D., ministerial Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presented his report.

Governor J. Frank Hanly, lay Fraternal Messenger to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presented his report, and introduced the Rev. Frank N. Thomas, D.D., of Louisville,

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Van Cleve
Amendment.

Hour for
committee
meeting.

Rule
suspended.

Paragraph
not adopted.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Evening.
Devotional
services.

Reports of
Drs. Luccock
and J. Frank
Hanly.

Address
Dr. Thomas.

MAY 7
SEVENTH
DAY.
Evening.

Kentucky, who brought an inspired message of loving greetings from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. (For Address, see Fraternity.)

Address
Dr. Soper.

The Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Japanese Methodist Church, was introduced by Bishop Warren, and brought the greetings of that body.

Adjourn-
ment.

The General Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishop Warren.

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.
Devotional
services.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Coman, D.D., of the Genesee Conference; the Rev. L. J. Brenner, D.D., of the Northwest German Conference; and Bishop William F. Anderson.

Bishop James W. Bashford took the chair.

Journal
approved.
Credentials
of Dr.
Julius Soper,
Fraternal
Messenger
from Japan.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, consent was given to insert in the Journal, and to print in the Daily Advocate, the credentials of the Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., Fraternal Messenger from the Japanese Methodist Church.

Documents
on doctrinal
teachings
referred to
Committee
on State of
Church.

The Secretary asked for instructions from the General Conference with reference to certain documents concerning the doctrinal teachings of our Sunday School periodicals, which had been returned to him from standing committees.

Eben S. Johnson moved that the documents in question be referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

A motion by A. J. Wallace to amend the motion by substituting "the Committee on Book Concern" did not prevail.

Levi Gilbert moved to amend by substituting "the Committee on Sunday Schools" for "the Committee on State of the Church."

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the amendment was laid on the table.

A motion to lay on the table the motion to refer to the Committee on State of the Church did not prevail.

The motion to refer to the Committee on State of the Church prevailed.

Instructions
concerning
Resolutions
on Kenyon-
Sheppard bill.

The Secretary asked for instructions in reference to transmitting copies of the resolutions concerning the Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the General Conference ordered a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution concerning the Kenyon-Sheppard bill was adopted, and, on motion of J. F. Hanly, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, with instructions to preserve the full import of the resolution and to be prepared to report back to this body on Saturday morning.

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.
Reconsideration of action on Kenyon-Sheppard bill.

The Secretary announced that J. J. Hollis, lay delegate from Northern New York Conference, had arrived and was seated, and that E. S. Smith, lay delegate from the Wisconsin Conference, had arrived and taken his seat, in place of Henry A. Larson, reserve delegate.

Seating of Delegates.

Bishop Wilson announced that the Board of Bishops had nominated E. C. Strout to take the place of Edgar Blake on the Committee on American Bible Society.

Bishop Wilson asked that certain changes in the Discipline proposed by the Board of Bishops be referred to the Committee on Revision.

Suggested changes in Discipline referred.

On motion of T. G. Thompson, they were so referred.

The Order of the Day, the report of the Special Committee on the Resolution touching Protestant Missions in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, was taken up.

Order of Day.
Committee on Protestant missions in Roman Catholic Lands.

W. F. Rice presented the report of the committee, and moved its adoption.

On motion of R. V. Watt, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of W. P. Eveland, the General Conference ordered a rising vote.

The report was adopted by a rising vote. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

J. M. Buckley presented amended Report No. 2 of the Committee on Rules.

Report No. 2, Committee on Rules.

R. V. Watt moved to amend by providing for a motion to refer to a committee before the introducer of a resolution shall have spoken.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the amendment was laid on the table.

E. A. Schell moved to amend by inserting the words "provided, however, that resolutions that are denied consideration shall not be printed in the Daily Advocate."

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.

A motion by John Handley to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

Edwin Locke moved to refer the amendment to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The amendment prevailed.

W. F. Conner moved to amend by striking out the words "one-hundred" and inserting therefor the words "the majority of those present and voting."

On motion of H. J. Coker, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of E. G. Richardson, the entire report was referred back to the Committee on Rules.

Farewell of
Dr. W. H.
Heartz,
Fraternal
Delegate
from Metho-
dist Church
of Canada.

On motion of G. P. Eckman, the Rev. W. H. Heartz, D.D., Fraternal Messenger from the Methodist Church, Canada, who was about to leave the city, was invited to speak words of farewell.

Dr. Heartz addressed the Conference, and the Bishop responded.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That we most heartily appreciate the visit of the Rev. W. H. Heartz, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Methodist Church, Canada, and his fraternal message to us, and assure him of our hearty Godspeed on his homeward journey and our prayers for the continued success of our great sister Church which he so ably represented.

The Call of Conferences, for resolutions, appeals, and miscellaneous business for immediate consideration, was resumed.

EAST OHIO

Order of
elections not
considered.

F. A. Arter presented resolutions concerning the order of elections, on which Samuel Dickie raised the question of consideration.

The General Conference refused to consider.

Support
of college
churches.

N. W. Stroup presented a resolution concerning the support of pastors of college churches, on which M. B. Pratt raised the question of consideration.

The General Conference refused to consider.

N. W. Stroup presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Evangelism be made the Order of the Day for Saturday morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.

Committee
on Evangel-
ism to report.

HOLSTON

J. A. Patten presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the quadrennial report of the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church be printed in the Daily Advocate, for the information of the lay delegates of the General Conference who are members of the said Laymen's Association.

Report of
Executive
Committee
Laymen's
Association.

ILLINOIS

W. J. Davidson presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That we instruct the Committee on Epworth League to report early as to the advisability of making the editor of the Epworth Herald the General Secretary of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolution
to Committee
on Epworth
League.

J. W. Frizzelle raised the question of consideration.

The General Conference voted to consider.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the resolution was amended by transposing the titles "Editor of the Epworth Herald" and "General Secretary of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church," so as to read:

Resolved, That we instruct the Committee on Epworth League to report early as to the advisability of making the General Secretary of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church the editor of the Epworth Herald.

The amendment prevailed, and the resolution was adopted. Announcements were made and recess was taken.

Recess.

On motion of R. A. Booth, the report of the Commission on the Basis of Representation in the General Conference was made the Order of the Day for Friday morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Report
Commission
on Basis of
Representa-
tion made
Order of Day.

On motion of H. J. Coker, the Commission on Entertainment was requested to keep doors numbered 106 to 109 closed during the sessions; and it was ordered that the aisles be kept clear and that visitors in the rear refrain from talking during the sessions.

Doors
to be closed
during
sessions.

On motion of R. A. Booth, Dr. W. C. Evans, chairman of the Commission on the Basis of Representation in the General Conference, was accorded the privileges of the floor for the purpose of presenting the report of the commission.

Dr. W. C.
Evans
accorded
privileges
of floor.

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.
Report
Commission
on Judicial
Procedure.

Bishop Charles W. Smith, representing the Commission on Judicial Procedure, called attention to the remaining portion of the report of that commission, and asked instructions as to how much of it should be printed in the Daily Advocate, the whole report being already in the hands of the delegates, both in the Handbook and in pamphlet form.

Publication
in Handbook
sufficient.

On motion of W. F. Conner, the rules were suspended and it was voted that the publication in the Handbook be deemed sufficient publication except in those parts in which changes in the Discipline are proposed, which parts shall be printed in the Daily Advocate.

Order of
Day.

On motion of E. G. Richardson, the remaining portion of the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure was made the Order of the Day for Tuesday morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Sympathy
to flood
sufferers.

W. S. Chinn, under a question of privilege, presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, We have learned with sadness and with profound regret that a great area of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas is now under water, by reason of many crevasses in the Mississippi River, causing great loss in life, property, and crops; and,

Whereas, Many of the sufferers in this overflowed territory are pastors and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we commend the sufferers to the kindly consideration of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. D. S.
Gray invited
to platform.

On motion of Herbert Scott, Mr. D. S. Gray was invited to a seat on the platform.

ILLINOIS

Use of
tobacco by
General
Conference
officers.

Robert Stephens presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that no person should be elected to any office within the gift of the General Conference who uses tobacco in any of its forms.

Summerfield Baldwin raised the question of consideration. The General Conference voted to consider.

Frank Doran moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

James Rowe moved to amend, by substituting the "Committee on Education" for the "Committee on State of the Church."

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the previous question was ordered.

J. A. Cole moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of G. P. Eckman, the Rev. Frank M. Thomas, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who leaves the seat of the General Conference to-day, was invited to address the General Conference.

Dr. Frank
M. Thomas
takes leave.

Dr. Thomas addressed the General Conference. At the close of his address the Conference sang, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

The Bishop responded on behalf of the Conference.

The following resolutions were presented by B. F. Edsall, and were adopted by a rising vote:

Fraternal
relations with
Methodist
Episcopal
Church,
South.

Resolved, 1, That the General Conference has listened with pleasure to the message of genuine fraternity so eloquently delivered to this body by the Rev. Frank M. Thomas, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The rare felicity of its style was worthy of the noble and patriotic burden of the message.

2. That we do hereby express our strongest desire for the unification of Methodism, that the Church of Wesley and Asbury may again be, as before 1844, one body.

3. That we know that with God all things are possible, and that we, with the Fraternal Delegate, the Rev. Frank M. Thomas, D.D., believe in the power of prayer.

4. That we pledge ourselves to pray God that all hindrances may be removed, and that it may appear that in this matter there is no such thing as the impossible, but "that they all may be one."

The General Conference remained standing while Bishop Henry W. Warren prayed as follows:

Bishop
Warren's
prayer.

O Spirit of the living God, move on our hearts as thou didst move on chaos and let the darkness be made light. Let all disorder depart and the glorious unity that flows from One God fill all hearts with yearning toward the fulfilling of the prayer of our Christ. May all hearts, world-wide, join in the prayer of our Lord that they may be one as thou Father and Christ are one. So may thy children be one in spirit, in life, in activity. Hear us and breathe upon us the spirit of union and grace, in our ascending Lord's name. Amen.

INDIANA

J. W. Duncan presented a resolution concerning tithing, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Tithing.

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.

Sectarianism
in Indian
Schools.

KANSAS

Edwin Locke presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, It has been a cardinal principle of our government from the very beginning that there should be no connection between state and Church, and that none of our public schools should be sectarian; and,

Whereas, The Commissioner of Indian Schools, the Hon. Robert G. Valentine, issued an order in January, directing that in all government schools all insignia of any particular denomination should be removed from all public rooms, and the members of any denomination wearing a distinctive garb should leave off such garb while engaged in lay duties as government employees; and,

Whereas, The President of the United States, at the solicitation of certain ecclesiastics, directed that the order of the Commissioner be suspended pending a future hearing; which hearing was held on April 8, when that "denomination which chiefly offends in the matter of sectarianism in the federal service" made a strong plea for the permanent revocation of the order; and the Home Mission Council, representing twenty-four Mission Boards, made equally strong pleas in behalf of this order, and the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fisher, has announced that he will make his decision about August first; and,

Whereas, Our Church has always been vitally interested in the education of the Indians, and still is trying to do its part in their civilization and Christianization; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we most heartily commend the action of the Home Mission Council.

2. That we approve of the Commissioner's action in issuing the order against the wearing of sectarian garb in government schools.

3. That we earnestly request the Secretary of the Interior to put said order into immediate effect.

4. That the Secretary of the General Conference be requested to send to the Commissioner of Indian schools, the Secretary of the Interior and to the President of the United States a record of the action of this General Conference.

On motion of W. I. Cogshall, it was ordered that a rising vote be taken.

The resolutions were adopted by rising vote.

MISSOURI

Entertainment of next
General
Conference.

W. F. Burris presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

In view of the many large interests committed to the Book Committee, and in order to give a wider distribution of these large responsibilities of the Church,

Resolved, That this General Conference authorize a Commission for the Entertainment of the Next General Conference, to be composed of one commissioner from each General Conference district of the Church in America, said commissioner in each district to be elected by the delegates of his district attending this General Conference.

Committee
on Rules.

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the Committee on Rules, presented Report No. 2, recommending changes in Rule 7, and moved its adoption.

On motion of Eben S. Johnson, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

MAY 8
EIGHTH
DAY.

On motion of the Secretary, the report of the Commission on the Basis of Representation in the General Conference was received.

Announcements were made, and the General Conference adjourned, Bishop Isaiah B. Scott pronouncing the benediction.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1912

MAY 9
NINTH
DAY.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotions, assisted by several delegates and Bishop James W. Bashford.

Bishop William Burt took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Journal approved.
Justo Cubiló seated.

The Secretary announced that Justo Cubiló, lay delegate from the Eastern South America Conference, had arrived and taken his seat.

On a question of privilege, D. G. Downey requested that Judge George G. Reynolds be granted a seat on the platform. It was so ordered.

George G. Reynolds seated on platform.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the rules were suspended to consider the report of the Commission on the Better Episcopal Supervision of the Colored Work.

Rules suspended.

F. D. Leete, chairman of the commission, presented the report.

Commission on Supervision of Colored Work reports.

J. S. Hill moved that the report be referred back to the Commission, for publication in the Daily Advocate.

W. F. Burris moved to lay this on the table. It was not laid on the table.

M. J. Naylor moved as a substitute that the report be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. This motion was laid on the table.

John Handley moved that the report be printed in the Daily Advocate and be made the Order of the Day to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Order of Day.

The motion of F. A. Arter to lay this motion on the table did not prevail.

J. W. Frizzelle moved an amendment that the report be made the Order of the Day to-morrow immediately after the recess.

The amendment was accepted.

MAY 9
NINTH
DAY.

Question
divided.

E. A. Schell moved the previous question.

G. H. Trever called for the division of the question: that we vote first as to printing in the Daily Advocate, and then as to the Order of the Day.

The motion, as divided, prevailed.

Rule 7 as
amended to
be printed.

W. L. McDowell moved that Rule 7 as amended be printed in to-morrow's Daily Advocate. The motion prevailed.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Credentials, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

George
Elliott's
personal
privilege.

George Elliott, on a question of personal privilege, stated that he had signed the challenge in the case of Mrs. Arms without full knowledge of the facts in the case.

The Call of Conferences, for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

NEWARK

Labor or-
ganizations.

W. H. Morgan presented a resolution concerning the deliverance on labor organizations contained in the Episcopal Address.

G. H. Bickley raised the question of consideration. The Conference refused to consider.

NEW YORK EAST

Commission
on Entertain-
ment to fill
vacancies.

E. G. Richardson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference, authorized yesterday, be granted power to fill vacancies in their number arising through death, removal from the General Conference district, or otherwise, provided that in all cases the person appointed to fill such vacancies shall be from the same Conference to which the retiring member belongs, or from within the bounds of the Conference in which he resided.

E. J. Kulp raised the question of consideration.

The General Conference voted to consider.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend by striking out the words, "or within the bounds of the Conference in which he resided."

On motion of E. A. Schell this amendment was laid on the table.

E. J. Kulp moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The motion of J. C. Nicholson to lay this on the table did not prevail.

The motion to refer prevailed.

E. J. Kulp moved to reconsider the vote by which the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference was authorized yesterday.

MAY 9
NINTH
DAY.
Reconsidered.

A motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

On motion of Robert Watt, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Referred.

Recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

On questions of privilege the following were invited to seats on the platform: Dr. W. S. Harrington, the Rev. Frederick Pallidino, and Mr. James B. Hobbs.

Invited to
seats on
platform.

The Secretary announced that J. M. Glassco, lay delegate of the Illinois Conference, had arrived and taken his seat.

J. M.
Glassco
seated.

NEW YORK EAST

W. V. Kelley presented the report of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. On motion of J. F. Goucher, the rules were suspended and the report was referred to the Committee on Federation.

Report of
Federal
Council
referred.

On a question of privilege, J. M. Buckley corrected the report of his speech as printed in the Daily Advocate of yesterday.

J. M.
Buckley's
question of
privilege.

NORTH INDIANA

W. W. Martin presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Publishing
Agents to
report on
Advocates.

Whereas, It has been stated on the floor of the General Conference that serious loss has been occasioned by the publication of some of the Advocates, thereby entailing unnecessary sacrifice upon our Conference Claimants; and,

Whereas, Numerous memorials have been presented touching the consolidation of some of the Advocates; and,

Whereas, The whole Conference should have the largest amount of information attainable touching these vital interests, in order to intelligent consideration thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request our Publishing Agents, at their early convenience, to furnish the General Conference with the following items of information respecting each of the Advocates:

1. The approximate amount of loss or profit such publication shows for the quadrennium.

2. What general items are charged to such Advocate, and what general items are credited thereto?

3. Has such Advocate been printed by the Book Concern or by contract with some other printing establishment?

4. In the judgment of the Publishing Agents, when the profits to the Book Concern from the printing and the losses reported are balanced, would there have been a more or a less sum available for dividends to Conference claimants had the Advocates not been published during the quadrennium?

MAY 9

NINTH
DAY.Slav and
Romance
languages
in Baldwin
University.

NORTH OHIO

G. A. Reeder offered a resolution concerning the teaching of the Slav and Romance languages in Baldwin University. On motion of Robert Watt, it was referred to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

Names in
Discipline.

Robert Forbes presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the publishers of the Discipline be instructed to publish the names and addresses of the General Conference District Representatives in the next paragraph after the list of General Conference districts.

OKLAHOMA

Mothers'
Day.

F. W. Green presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That Sunday, May 12, 1912, be observed as Mothers' Day, and that each member of the General Conference wear a white flower or rose in memory and honor of our mothers.

PITTSBURGH

Plan of
elections.

E. L. Kidney offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be instructed to prepare and report not later than May 13, if possible, rules governing the nominations for all officers, except General Superintendents and Missionary Bishops; and to prepare a plan for the elections and the necessary forms for ballots.

ROCK RIVER

Marie case
referred to
Committee
on Judiciary.

On motion of Perley Lowe, a memorial concerning Marie Church, Chicago, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SOUTH KANSAS

White slave
traffic.

H. J. Coker presented a resolution on the "white slave" traffic. C. H. Richardson moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on State of the Church.

The motion of John Handley to lay this on the table did not prevail.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

Practices of
students.

W. V. Burns presented a resolution concerning certain alleged practices of students in Methodist colleges.

W. L. McDowell raised the question of consideration, and the Conference refused to consider.

TENNESSEE

T. W. Johnson presented a resolution recommending aid to the Walden University, which, on motion of W. H. Morgan, was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid.

MAY 9
NINTH
DAY.
Aid to
Walden
University.

TROY

E. T. Brackett presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That this General Conference feels the deepest interest in the subject of peace. It here records its approval of any measure that tends to prevent bloodshed and war. It does not recognize that any differences can arise between nations that may not be submitted honorably to an impartial tribunal for settlement and adjudication; and it extends to President Taft profound thanks for his persistent efforts to establish the principle of international arbitration.

President
Taft and
peace.

On motion of J. F. Anderson, the previous question was ordered and the resolution was adopted.

WEST NEBRASKA

J. W. Morris presented a resolution referring to Conference evangelists, which, on motion of T. E. Fleming, was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Conference
evangelists.

WEST VIRGINIA

I. E. Robinson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church highly commends the annual observance of the second Sabbath in May as Mothers' Day, the object of which is to honor motherhood by an expression of love and gratitude which all good men, women, and children owe to their mothers.

Mothers'
Day.

The motion of Edwin Locke to refer the resolution to the Committee on State of the Church was laid on the table, and the resolution was adopted.

WYOMING

J. A. Faulkner presented a resolution concerning an invitation to other Churches to send Fraternal Delegates to our General Conference, and moved its adoption.

Fraternal
delegates
invited.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of Robert Watt, the resolution was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson reported the following action of the Board of Bishops:

Day of
fasting and
prayer.

Pursuant to the action of the General Conference, we recommend the observance of Sunday, May 12, as a day of special prayer for the

MAY 9
NINTH
DAY.

blessing of Almighty God upon the General Conference and upon the whole Church. We suggest abstinence during the day as each individual shall himself determine; and we exhort to much private prayer for the spiritual gifts of which we are in urgent need.

The public worship in our churches should give special emphasis on this day to the subject of humiliation and prayer. Both sermons and prayers should lead the thoughts of our people to the Great Source of help—our only and sufficient hope.

We recommend also that under the leadership of Bishop Berry, a meeting for confession and prayer be held in this Auditorium between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and we affectionately urge the members of the General Conference and visitors in the city to join with the membership of our local churches in making this morning meeting a time of unusual spiritual profit.

In view of the fact that legislation of a vital character is now pending, and the General Conference is upon the eve of a series of elections, the result of which will be felt upon the character and the efficiency of the Church for years to come, we most earnestly hope that this day of abstinence, humiliation, and prayer, may be generally sincerely observed, not only in Minneapolis but throughout the Church, and that the immediate spiritual influence of such observances may be felt unto the uttermost part of the earth.

The recommendations were adopted.

Table
from Venice
presented.

Bishop William Burt presented to the Conference a richly carved table made by the students of our Industrial College at Venice, Italy.

G. A. Landen moved that after the notices have been given the General Conference stand adjourned.

Adjourn-
ment.

The Doxology was sung and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop William Burt.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.
Devotional
services.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Cole, D.D., the Rev. John H. Coleman, D.D., and the Hindustani Quartette: Joshwant Chitambar, Nolini Mukejee, Lazarus B. Lyall, and Albert M. Shaw, delegates from the North India and the Northwest India Conferences.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes delivered the message of the morning.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Journal
approved.
Change of
Date of
General
Conference.

The Secretary called attention to the official report of the vote on the Proposition to Change the Date of the General Conference, and requested returns from several Conferences.

Commission
on Basis
of Repre-
sentation.

The Order of the Day, the report of the Commission on the Basis of Representation in the General Conference, was taken up.

Report No. 1 was presented by the Rev. W. C. Evans, D.D., of San Francisco.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.

E. B. Burroughs moved the adoption of the report.

B. F. Edsall called for a division of the report.

Edwin Locke moved to refer the report to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

On motion of James Rowe, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

The Bishop announced that Article 1 of the report was now under consideration.

Article 1.

Frank Doran moved to amend Article 1 by striking out the word "seven" and inserting therefor the word "eight," so as to provide for a body of eight hundred members instead of seven hundred.

E. J. Kulp moved as a substitute for the whole matter that we submit a proposal to change the Constitution so as to fix the ratio of representation at not more than one ministerial delegate for each forty-five members of an Annual Conference and not less than one for each ninety members with a like number of lay delegates.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the substitute was laid on the table.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the amendment was laid on the table.

E. J. Lockwood moved to amend by striking out all the words from and including "but the General Conference," so that the Article shall read:

The General Conference shall be composed of seven hundred members, three hundred and fifty of whom shall be ministers chosen by the Annual Conferences, and three hundred and fifty shall be laymen chosen by the Lay Electoral Conferences.

A motion of W. F. Conner to suspend the rules and postpone the recess did not prevail.

The Secretary announced that J. M. Johnston, second reserve lay delegate of the South Dakota Conference, was seated in place of R. S. Vessey until the arrival of the first reserve.

J. M.
Johnston
seated.

The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States, and the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, Canada, were introduced.

Hon. Charles
W. Fairbanks
and Rev.
T. A. Moore
introduced.

Recess was taken.

Recess.

MAY 10

TENTH
DAY.Basis of
Representa-
tion.

The General Conference was called to order.

E. B. Burroughs moved that the further consideration of the report of the Commission on the Basis of Representation be deferred.

On motion of J. M. Shumpert, the motion to defer consideration was laid on the table.

On motion of James Rowe the previous question was ordered.

The motion of B. C. Conner, to recommit the report, was laid on the table, on motion of J. F. Harmon.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, the amendment was laid on the table.

Laid on the
table.

On motion of L. C. Murdock, the motion to adopt Article 1 of the report was laid on the table: AYES, 418; NOES, 319.

On motion of B. F. Edsall, the remaining part of Report No. 1 was laid on the table.

Eben S. Johnson moved to take up the Order of the Day, the report of the Commission on Better Episcopal Supervision of the Colored work.

A motion of R. V. Watt to lay on the table did not prevail.

Committee
on Cre-
dentials.John G.
Townsend
excused.Mrs. Jeannie
R. Field
seated.D. N. Calkins
excused
for a time.

The Committee on Credentials presented Report No. 4, recommending that John G. Townsend, lay delegate from the Wilmington Conference, be excused from further attendance, and that Mrs. Jeannie R. Field, first reserve, be seated in his place without additional expense; and that D. N. Calkins, lay delegate of the Genesee Conference, be excused on Monday and Tuesday, without expense.

The report was adopted.

Hon. Charles
W. Fairbanks
invited to
give address.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, the General Conference invited the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks to make an address.

Bishop William F. McDowell announced that Mr. Fairbanks had been compelled to leave on account of an imperative engagement.

The Order of the Day was taken up.

Episcopal
Supervision
Colored
Work.

The report of the Committee on Better Episcopal Supervision of the Colored Work was presented, and F. D. Leete, chairman of the Committee, moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

H. L. Sibley moved to amend by also referring to the Committee on Episcopacy the proposition for the creation of District Bishops, printed in Monday's Daily Advocate.

On motion of S. J. Miller, the amendment was laid on the table.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.

On motion of Walling Clark, the previous question was ordered.

The report was referred.

On motion of W. H. Crawford, Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education was made the Order of the Day for next Monday morning immediately after recess.

Report No. 1,
Committee
on Education.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, Article 2, of the report of the Commission on Basis of Representation in the General Conference was taken up.

Basis
of Repre-
sentation
Report No. 2.

The chairman of the commission not being present, further consideration of the report was deferred.

Deferred.

On motion of A. C. Shepherd, it was ordered that the Daily Advocate be requested to print the Orders of the Day continuously until action has been taken on them.

Daily
Advocate
to print
Orders
of Day.

E. A. Schell moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up Report No. 1 of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid.

Rules
suspended.

A motion of B. H. Hart to lay the motion on the table did not prevail.

The rules were suspended.

E. A. Schell presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and moved its adoption.

Report No. 1,
Freedmen's
Aid,
adopted.

On motion of B. C. Conner, the previous question was ordered.

Report No. 1 was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

The Call of Committees was taken up.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Temporal Economy and moved its adoption.

Report No. 1,
Temporal
Economy,
adopted.

J. St. C. Neal moved to amend by striking out the words "District Superintendent" in the last clause and inserting therefor the word "he."

On motion of B. C. Conner, the amendment was laid on the table.

Report No. 1 was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 2,
Temporal
Economy,
adopted.

W. E. Carpenter presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Sunday Schools, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 1,
Sunday
Schools,
adopted.

MAY 10
TENTH
DAY.

Report of
Treasurer
of Board of
Conference
Claimants
referred.
Adjourn-
ment.

By common consent the Quadrennial Report of the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants was referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Announcements were made.

The General Conference adjourned, Bishop Luther B. Wilson pronouncing the benediction.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.

Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.

Journal
approved.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotions, assisted by Bishop Henry W. Warren and Bishop William F. Oldham.

Bishop Thomas B. Neely took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Under question of privilege J. B. Risk asked permission to present a resolution instructing the Committee on the State of the Church to make an early report on the memorials concerning the doctrinal teachings of our Sunday School literature.

On motion of George Elliott, consent was refused.

The Order of the Day was taken up.

Evangelism.

T. S. Henderson presented the report of the Committee on Evangelism.

Eben S. Johnson moved the adoption of the report.

J. C. Arbuckle moved an amendment that we take up the report seriatim.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the amendment was laid on the table.

Rev. John
M. Moore
introduced.

The Rev. John M. Moore, D.D., Secretary of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was introduced.

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

Report of
Commission
on Federation
of Colored
Churches
received.

Bishop Walden presented the report of the Commission on Federation of Colored Churches which, on motion of J. B. Hingeley, was received and ordered printed in the Daily Advocate.

Judiciary.

By common consent, at the request of J. L. Sooy, certain legal documents were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Peter
Bertelson's
death.
Sympathy.

J. G. Moore presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, This General Conference has heard with profound regret of the sudden accidental death of Mr. Peter Bertelson, of Kenmare, North Dakota, who was a member of the General Conference of 1908 and a leading layman of his State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby record our appreciation of his superior worth as a Christian leader of Methodism in the new Northwest, and also extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and to the church of which he was a member.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved wife by our Secretary.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, the previous question was ordered on the question of adopting the report of the Committee on Evangelism.

Evangelism
report
adopted.

The report was adopted.

On motion of C. B. Wilcox, the rules were suspended and five thousand memorials from Conference claimants were received, praying that no essential change be made in the present laws for Conference claimants, as follows:

Claimants'
Memorials.

As recognized claimants, we desire to thank the Church for the advanced legislation as to Conference Claimants enacted by the General Conference of 1908, in response to many prayers, and especially for the salient features of the same, to wit:

The declaration of an inherent right to support.

The making of the support of Conference claimants a part of ministerial support, rather than a humiliating charity and precarious dole.

The legal, honest prorating of all the deficiencies in ministerial support.

The more complete organization and empowering of the Conference Board of Stewards.

The great trend toward uniformity of action and administration through the organization of the Board of Conference Claimants.

And finally for the consequent marked improvement and marvelous stimulation of the whole movement through said Board, its Church-wide revenues, and its illuminating reports.

Grateful beyond expression for all these benefits during the past quadrennium, we pray the General Conference of 1912 to make no essential change in the present law, but, rather, to allow another quadrennium for all to acquaint themselves fully with its excellences, and to adapt themselves thereto.

On motion of J. C. Arbuckle, the memorials were referred to the Committee on Conference Claimants.

Referred

J. F. Hanly presented Report No. 1 from the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition and moved its adoption.

Report No. 1,
Temperance
and Pro-
hibition,
adopted.

On motion of W. H. Morgan, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of W. P. Eveland, a rising vote was ordered.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

The Call of Standing Committees was resumed.

BOOK CONCERN

J. H. Race presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Book Concern, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 1,
Book
Concern,
adopted.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

Morning.
Report No. 1,
Foreign
Missions,
adopted.
Reference to
Judiciary.

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. C. McDermott, under a question of privilege, asked that a special memorial praying for an interpretation of ¶ 194, § 3 of the Discipline be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The memorial was so referred.

HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

Report No. 1,
Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
adopted.

T. S. Henderson presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 1,
Conference
Claimants,
adopted.

H. L. Jacobs presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Conference Claimants, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Miscellaneous Business was called for.

Episcopal
supervision
of colored
work.

J. W. Moultrie presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, There is now before the Committee on Episcopacy the whole subject of better supervision for the colored work; and,

Whereas, The matter is of great importance, as it involves not only the needs and claims of 325,000 members, but is of intense interest to the whole Church; and,

Whereas, This report is needed before the General Conference begins the election of Bishops, as at that time discussion may not be tolerated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the Committee on Episcopacy to bring in their report and findings on this proposition next Tuesday, May 14, immediately after recess.

J. F. Goucher moved to amend by adding the words, "or as soon thereafter as possible."

A motion by E. B. Burroughs to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment prevailed.

On motion of M. J. Naylor, the previous question was ordered.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Corporate
names to be
published.

On motion of W. F. Conner, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, It is important that the corporate names of the several Boards and Societies of our Church should be readily obtained, and no such source of information is now generally available; and,

Whereas, Requests may be lost, or only secured after prolonged and expensive litigation, because of inaccuracies in the use of the corporate names of said organizations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the editors of the Discipline be directed to publish, in such part of the book as they may deem best, the full corporate names of

the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of all the General Boards and Societies authorized by the Church.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Morning.
World
Conference
on Faith
and Order.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson presented a communication from the Board of Bishops on the proposed World Conference on Faith and Order, and requested its reference to the Committee on Federation.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the communication was so referred.

Referred.

On motion of R. V. Watt, the consideration of the remaining part of the report of the Commission on Basis of Representation in the General Conference was made the Order of the Day immediately following the first Order of the Day on next Monday morning.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 5 from the Committee on Credentials, recommending that T. W. Sparks, lay delegate from the Texas Conference, be granted leave of absence for a few days without expense.

Report No. 5,
Credentials,
adopted.

The report was adopted.

Frank Doran moved that Evangelist Sunday be invited to address the General Conference on next Monday morning.

Evangelist
Sunday.

On motion of A. J. Andrews, the motion was laid on the table.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, it was arranged that there be a meeting in the Auditorium at 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon, at which Evangelist Sunday would speak under the direction of the Commission on Evangelism.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the General Conference adjourned.

Adjourn-
ment.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell pronounced the benediction.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1912

The General Conference was called to order at 8 P. M., Bishop John L. Nuelsen presiding.

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ELEVENTH
DAY.
Evening.

Hymn 631, "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," was sung.

The Scripture lesson, Psa. 45, was read by the Rev. J. R. Chitambar, of Lucknow, India.

Devotional
services.

The Rev. S. P. Craver, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, S. A., led in prayer.

The report on the work in South America was read by Bishop Frank M. Bristol, of Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Bishop
Bristol's
report.

MAY 11
ELEVENTH
DAY.

Evening.
Bishop
Neely's
report.
Bishop
Robinson's
report.
Adjourn-
ment.

The report of the work in Mexico was presented by Bishop Thomas B. Neely.

The report of the work in India was presented by Bishop John E. Robinson. (See Reports of Bishops in charge of Foreign Fields.)

The General Conference adjourned with the benediction by Bishop James M. Thoburn.

MAY 13
TWELFTH
DAY.

Devotional
services.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1912

The devotional services were conducted by Bishop William F. McDowell, assisted by the Rev. Eben S. Johnson and the Rev. James Rowe, D.D.

Bishop William F. Anderson took the chair.

Journal
approved.

The Journal of Saturday's sessions was read and approved.

The following announcements of changes in the delegations were made:

S. B. Jones,
E. H. Fisher,
G. B. Johnson, and C. J.
Burdette
seated.

Seated: S. B. Jones, reserve lay delegate of the Rock River Conference, in place of G. W. Dixon; E. H. Fisher, reserve lay delegate of the Montana Conference, in place of J. A. Metcalf; G. B. Johnson, reserve lay delegate of the Northern New York Conference, in place of H. D. Reed; C. J. Burdette, reserve lay delegate of the Des Moines Conference, in place of H. E. Hopper; all without additional expense.

E. A. Cook
seated.

E. A. Cook, lay delegate of the West Nebraska Conference, was excused from further attendance until next Thursday morning.

Deficiency
expenses
Ecumenical
Methodist
Conference.

J. A. Patten made a statement with reference to a deficiency in the expenses of the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, and moved that the statement be referred to the General Conference Commission; granting to the commission authority to pay the balance of \$2,602, if on auditing the accounts they be found correct.

No papers to
be referred or
memorials
to be con-
sidered by
committees
after May 20.

H. L. Jacobs presented the following resolution, and, on his motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committees be authorized and instructed to return without action all memorials and papers received by them after May 20, except such as this Conference may refer by specific motion; and,

Resolved, That this action be printed in the Daily Advocate under "Special Orders."

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the report of the Commission on the Federation of Colored Churches was referred to the Commission on Federation.

The Second Call of Conferences, for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was taken up.

MAY 13
TWELFTH
DAY.
Federation
of Colored
Churches.
Call of
Conferences
resumed.

BALTIMORE

J. C. Nicholson presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, It will conserve the best interests and minister to the efficiency of the General Conference to fix the date of adjournment at an early date, so as to give ample time and opportunity for all questions and proceedings to be carefully considered; and,

Whereas, It is important for many delegates to know the exact date of adjournment in order that arrangements may be made for important business and professional engagements; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-sixth Session of the Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church do adjourn *sine die* upon Tuesday, May 28, 1912.

Date of adjournment fixed.

J. C. Nicholson presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, There is now under consideration in the House of Representatives of the United States in the Committee on the District of Columbia, a bill known as the "Works-Jones Bill" (Senate No. 5461, Calendar No. 592), for the amendment of the excise laws of the District of Columbia; and,

Whereas, The said bill has passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority; and

Whereas, The temperance organizations of the District are united in its support, and its passage will be a notable victory for temperance and good government in the nation's capital; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference, through its Secretary, communicate with Hon. Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Ben Johnson, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, urging speedy and favorable action on the bill.

Works-Jones Bill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS

W. A. Rankin presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, Memorial Day was instituted as a day wherein the nation should pause and remember her sons who gave their lives in defense of her honor and her life; and,

Whereas, The veterans still surviving of our army of volunteers deserve the gratitude of the republic for their unsurpassed record of valor, and their legacy of a flag not bereft of a single star; and,

Whereas, These, our noble heroes and defenders, are now passing away at a rate of one for every eight minutes, and all will soon be numbered among the dead; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, hereby again records its appreciation of the Memorial Day, and of its imperishable meaning. We call upon the nation to universally observe Memorial Day and to refrain from such sports as in the least divert attention from its lofty purpose.

Resolved, 2. That we appreciate the chivalrous attitude of the Grand Army of the Republic toward those who wore the gray. We rejoice that the asperities of the past have disappeared, and that above all sections arises the glory of the republic, one and indivisible.

Memorial Day.

MAY 13
TWELFTH
DAY.

Resolved, 3. That should the General Conference be in session on May 30, we request the proper committee to provide a program which will fittingly observe the day.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA

Conference
celebration,
May 24.

H. L. Jacobs presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, This General Conference has been clearly and largely characterized by a deep spirituality, which the devotional services have intensified; and,

Whereas, John Wesley's heart was "strangely warmed" in a meeting at Aldersgate, London, Wednesday night, May 24, 1738, giving him an experience of divine grace which caused the legalism of twelve long years to vanish into an achieving life of love; the bond slave being lifted into a strong and conscious son of God; testifying openly to all there what he felt in his heart, that very event being the third beginning of Methodism, raised thereby to spread its scriptural holiness over these lands and with quenchless passion to tell to all men the love of God in Christ; and,

Whereas, May 24, 1808 (a notable and significant historic coincidence), witnessed the adoption of the Restrictive Rules, which secured the purity and permanence of our distinctive standard and doctrines, which articulate the saving truths that effected and expound Wesley's experience,

Resolved, That Bishop Berry, chairman of the Commission on Evangelism, be requested to arrange for a Conference celebration of this anniversary, if possible, at the devotional hour on Friday, May 24th.

Report of
Committee
on Distribu-
tion of
Episcopal
Address.
Order of
Worship.

J. F. Anderson presented the report of the Committee on the Distribution of the Episcopal Address, and it was adopted. (See Report.)

H. E. Buckingham presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, The Order of Worship, which is prescribed in the Discipline of our Church, and also occupies the first place in the chapter on "The Means of Grace" in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, thus coördinating in worship the great hosts of Methodists in both Churches, is often followed by some pastors and congregations with indifferent observance, some of its best numbers being omitted; and,

Whereas, These irregularities are mostly mere concessions to local sentiments and false notions of so-called simplicity of worship, or to the fancies of pastors, thereby tending to both mischievous disrespect and irreverence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we emphasize the worth and use of this Order of Worship, and its large contribution to the truest unity of the Methodists of both Churches, and call upon all our ministers to show a decent care to honor at each service this excellent Order, especially in the posture in prayer, in singing the Doxology, and in pronouncing the apostolic benediction.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the previous question was ordered.

The resolution was adopted.

Committee
on form
of blanks.

B. C. Conner presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven be appointed to determine the form of all blanks for reports to the Quarterly, District, and Annual

Conferences, and submit the same to the Publishing Agents of the Book Concern for publication, said committee to serve without expense.

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DAY.

On motion of A. R. Johns, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Revision.

B. C. Conner presented a resolution concerning certificates of church membership, and moved its adoption.

Certificates
church
membership.

W. L. McDowell raised the question of consideration.

The Conference voted to consider.

On motion of E. E. Burriss, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Referred.

When the Foochow Conference was called the Bishop presiding invited Bishop James W. Bashford to take the chair and preside during the consideration of matters of interest concerning China.

Bishop J. W.
Bashford
takes chair.

FOOCHOW

James E. Skinner presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

China asks
recognition
of Republic.

Whereas, God in his Providence has preserved China and her vast population for forty centuries for some great purpose in human history; and,

Whereas, A century's preaching of a pure gospel, with its allied forms of missionary work, has undermined idolatry and superstition, transformed the lives of hundreds of thousands of Chinese, and helped prepare the way for the Chinese republic; and,

Whereas, The United States, by her historic friendship for China, by her strong stand in 1900 for the integrity of the empire; by her return of the Boxer indemnity—an act of generosity unparalleled in the history of nations; by her recent efforts to secure to China control of railways running through Chinese territory; by securing the present agreement of the six great powers that no one power alone can intervene in China; and by the action of both Houses of Congress in commending the Chinese republic, furnishes lasting and continuous demonstrations of her high regard for the Chinese; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we thank America for her priceless friendship, and that the great services of America embolden us to ask as a further favor that she now recognize the republic of China.

Resolved, 2. That we urge the United States, strongest among the strong, to crown her inestimable services to the other nations of the earth by continuing and redoubling her efforts in favor of international arbitration, to the end that China, in taking her place among the nations of the world, need not transform herself into a military camp, but may be permitted to devote her energies to industrial progress, to the promotion of learning, and to those internal, moral reforms which alone secure enduring greatness.

Uong Di Gi spoke to the resolutions, his address being interpreted by Dr. Ohlinger, as follows:

We of China are heartily thankful at this time to God for bestowing his blessing upon the labors of the missionaries whom this Church has sent to China. And we wish to express our thanks this morning, and to give expression in the most emphatic way to the feeling of our hearts, feelings of gratitude for what God has wrought in China. A monarchy that stood five thousand years has been overthrown and a republic established almost without the shedding of a drop of blood. We cast

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TWELFTH
DAY.
Recognition
of China.

about and determined which country in the world, which nation, should be our pattern and model in establishing a new form of government in China. You all know, without my telling you, that our preferences have for many years been for America. (At this point the audience rose en masse and sang, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee.")

Our people in China are of one heart and mind. It is our fixed purpose to establish in Asia a second United States. We have formed this purpose in our minds, not simply for ourselves. We have studied history, and have seen that of all the nations that have benefited this world none has benefited the world more than America; and therefore we desire to imitate America in establishing a Republic of China.

Li Diong Cui also spoke in Chinese, his address being interpreted by Mrs. E. F. Brewster, as follows:

You have all heard what our Brother Uong has said in regard to the old absolute monarchy of China, which has now given place—this oldest monarchy in the world—to the newest republic; and we want to say to you that the reason of this is because of the work of the missionaries in China. They have taken the New Testament, which has been the leaven put in the great mass and among the great people of China; and it has worked out, and it has risen, and the result of it is this great republican movement. American history has shown the people of China how to make this vision a reality, and how to work it out in the destiny of a great race. While we have great pride in our former history, yet to-day China is presented to you an infant. And we who are the oldest nation have now become a child again. We have found in American history how those who love freedom and those who want to have a will and an opportunity in the government of their people can have it. So we have looked, and learned; and we want to learn more and more from this great American nation. We have taken as the motto for our new flag something on the line of your great flag. We believe that you in America will love us in the new Republic of China, as older brothers love their little brothers. We believe that you in this great country will love us even as a mother republic loves its smallest infant republic. It seems to me that you will join in our petition to this great country to recognize our new republic. (The audience rose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner.")

T. H. Ch'en addressed the General Conference in English as follows. (As Mr. Ch'en made his way to the platform, a dozen delegations in the rear stood and broke out into the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner.")

I wish I could borrow a new tongue this morning so that I could express myself a little better. I could not understand what the two brothers of mine from my own country were saying in their own words, though they are of my own blood, my own brothers. I have been in this country not quite two years. I cannot help but feel the spirit of the American democracy, or whatever you call it. Perhaps if I live here longer I can talk more strongly of that spirit. It is your nation which has given the notion to the old China of a republic. The young men from my country come here and enter into your colleges and universities, and go everywhere, and they cannot help feeling the same feeling that I feel now. They want the liberty of the human race. And they want the whole nation to be free, they want freedom for those who are slaves. The ancient nation has been controlled by the sovereign power of royalty, but now the spirit is stirring us up and we are wanting a new government, and I think the people ought to have it. I know that every one of you Americans has a spirit of that kind, and I know that every one of you not only wants to have that spirit yourself, but also wants the other nations, the other races to have the same spirit. I know you are for the raising up of the human race and not for the raising up of America alone. Therefore, I believe the Methodist Church will pass this resolution and help us to secure the recognition of the new Republic of China.

Miss Li Bi Cu addressed the General Conference in English as follows:

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DAY.

The Bishop: This is Dr. Li Bi Cu, of the Foochow Conference. She is the daughter of Dr. Li, of the Hinghwa Conference, who spoke to you a few moments ago.

Dr. Li Bi Cu: I did not intend to come here to speak because, you know, I am a woman. (Great laughter and applause.) But I do want to leave a message with you all this morning. I think you know that the womanhood of China has been very low for several thousand years, and, therefore, now that the new republic is going to be formed, we want to have the womanhood of China lifted up as high as the womanhood of your nation. (Tremendous applause.) I think that no nation can help the women of China as does the United States through the work of missionaries in China; so now I want to ask you that, when you go home, you talk to the ladies in your churches and ask them to send more missionaries to China to help us lift the womanhood of China, so that before long the two great republics will unite together and be a power for Jesus Christ to elevate the womanhood of the world.

On motion of S. J. Miller, the resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Bishop Bashford thanked Bishop Anderson for the courtesy extended to him and relinquished the chair.

Bishop Anderson resumed the chair, and at his invitation Bishop Wilson S. Lewis addressed the Conference.

Bishop
Anderson
resumed
chair.

The Secretary nominated Li Diong Cui as an assistant secretary. The nomination was approved.

Li Diong Cui
approved
assistant
secretary.

Under suspension of rules it was ordered that the Standing Committees meet this afternoon at 3:30 instead of 3 o'clock.

Announcements were made.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, it was ordered that delegates be admitted to the afternoon meeting of Evangelist Sunday on presentation of either their badges or their delegates' certificates.

Admission
to afternoon
meeting.

Recess was taken.

Recess.

The General Conference was called to order.

On motion of E. A. Schell, it was ordered that the flag of the new republic of China be displayed with the American flag over the platform.

Flag of
republic
of China.

W. V. Kelley, under a question of privilege, announced that Dr. W. H. Morgan, of the Newark delegation, had just received a telegram bearing the sad tidings that his daughter was at the point of death, and moved that the Conference pause for a moment to offer prayer for the preservation of the young life.

Daughter of
Dr. Morgan
at point of
death.

At the request of the Bishop, W. V. Kelley led in prayer.

W. I. Cogshall announced that N. L. Brown had just received a telegram conveying the news of the death of his brother.

Death of N.
L. Brown's
brother.

MAY 13
TWELFTH
DAY.

Greetings of
sympathy.

Death of A.
M. Brenne-
man's grand-
child.

Sympathy.

Report No. 1,
Education,

On motion, W. V. Kelley was instructed to convey the sympathetic greetings of this body to Dr. and Mrs. Morgan, and W. I. Cogshall was instructed to convey like greetings of sympathy to Brother Brown.

T. R. Fort stated that A. M. Brenne-
man had just received word of the death of a dearly loved grandchild.

On motion, T. R. Fort was instructed to express our sympathy to Brother Brenne-
man.

The Order of the Day, Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, was taken up.

W. H. Crawford presented the report and moved its adoption.

Marvin Campbell moved that the report be taken up item by item without further reading.

On motion of E. M. Holmes, the motion to consider by items was laid on the table.

J. W. Frizzelle moved to take up the report seriatim.

A motion by R. B. Williams to lay on the table did not prevail.

Eben S. Johnson moved that the further consideration of the report be deferred, so that a minority report, which was in the Secretary's hands, might be printed in the Daily Advocate to-morrow.

On motion of E. G. Richardson, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to defer consideration of the report prevailed.

Considera-
tion deferred.
Order of
Day.

On motion of F. A. Arter, Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education was made the Order of the Day immediately after recess to-morrow.

Report No. 2,
Basis of
Representa-
tion, not
in order.

The Order of the Day, Report No. 2 of the Commission on the Basis of Representation in the General Conference, was taken up.

E. A. Schell raised the point of order that the report dealt with matters that had not been placed in the hands of the commission, and that it was therefore out of order.

The point of order was sustained.

The Call of Conferences, for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

GENESEE

F. H. Coman presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That we instruct the Committee on State of the Church to bring before this body an early report on memorials concerning the doctrinal teaching in the Sunday school literature of the Church.

W. P. Eveland moved to refer to the Committee on State of the Church.

The motion to refer did not prevail.

A motion by John Handley to lay the resolution on the table did not prevail.

The resolution was adopted.

INDIANA

J. F. Hanly presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, A call has been issued by the National Reform Association for the Second World's Christian Citizenship Conference, to be held in Portland, Oregon, U. S. A., June 29 to July 6, 1913, under the general direction of said Association and the citizens of Portland, represented by the Commercial Club and other commercial and civic associations; and,

Whereas, Said Conference is to be an assemblage of the leading and representative Christian citizenship of the world, including statesmen, missionaries, ministers, pastors, educators, philanthropists, sociologists, and other molders of Christian thought and action; and,

Whereas, Said Conference is not intended to bind by its action the participants therein, but is called only for inspirational purposes, the comparison of views, and the mutual exchange of thought and knowledge; and,

Whereas, Said Conference is justly attracting the attention and thoughtful consideration of the active factors in the world's social and moral progress; and,

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church is keenly alive to such progress, and is ever ready to serve in any cause looking to the moral and spiritual uplift of mankind; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference hereby indorses said proposed Conference, and directs the Board of Bishops to appoint five delegates to said Conference, as per the call submitted by said Association, to represent therein the Methodist Episcopal Church, the same to serve without expense.

IOWA

C. L. Stafford presented a resolution concerning the habits of students in our institutions of learning, on which Samuel Dickie raised the question of consideration.

Habits of students.

The General Conference refused to consider.

MICHIGAN

W. I. Cogshall presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we request the Korea Jubilee Commission to render to this General Conference a detailed report of the expenses of the Korea Jubilee Campaign, including salaries paid to secretaries and others employed in raising the Jubilee Fund, together with their traveling and other expenses.

2. To inform the Conference from what funds the campaign expenses were paid.

Korea Jubilee Commission.

MAY 13
TWELFTH
DAY.

Teachings
of Sunday
school
literature.

Second
World's
Christian
Citizenship
Conference.

MAY 13
TWELFTH
DAY.
Advocates
to delegates-
elect.

3. How much, approximately, of the total amount pledged has been paid up to date.

E. A. Armstrong presented a resolution requesting the Publishing Agents to furnish copies of all the official Advocates to delegates-elect to the next General Conference.

W. F. Burris raised the question of consideration.

The General Conference refused to consider.

L. D. Dickinson presented a resolution on Sunday newspapers and moved its adoption.

Frank A. Arter raised the question of consideration.

The resolution was entertained.

J. I. Bartholomew moved to refer to the Committee on State of the Church.

A motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

Referred.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

MISSISSIPPI

General
Conference
Secretary
custodian
of Journal
and papers.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this General Conference shall be the lawful custodian of the Journal and papers of this Conference.

R. A. Zentmyer moved to reconsider the vote by which the foregoing resolution was adopted.

The motion to reconsider did not prevail.

J. J. Hill moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of fixing the time for adjournment this morning at 12:15.

On motion of T. S. Henderson, the motion to suspend the rules was laid on the table.

NORTH INDIANA

Judiciary
Committee
to interpret
Discipline.

C. E. Line presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Whereas, In ¶ 179 of the Discipline the duties of a district superintendent are enumerated; and,

Whereas, ¶ 179, § 3, reads as follows, to wit: "To change the appointments of preachers in his district, if necessary, during the interval between the sessions of the Conference, in the absence of a Bishop"; and,

Whereas, ¶ 179, § 4, reads as follows, to wit: "To preside in the District Conference in the absence of a Bishop"; and,

Whereas, The Bishops have interpreted the meaning of the word "absence" in ¶ 179, § 3, to mean that if the Bishop is within reach by telephone or telegraph, he is present; and,

Whereas, This interpretation of the word seems to be inconsistent with its common meaning, and the evident meaning in ¶ 179, § 4; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference request the Committee on Judiciary to bring in a report as to the construction and meaning of the word referred to, and the meaning of these sections cited.

NORTH OHIO

R. T. Stevenson presented the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted:

The story of the work of John Stewart among the Wyandot Indians, and of its direct influence in the organization of the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is well known. Stewart began his evangelism at what is now Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1816. The year 1819 witnessed the opening of our organized foreign missionary effort.

As the Centenary of Stewart's entrance among the Wyandots approaches we deem it eminently fitting that the General Conference should recognize its monumental significance by such a celebration at Upper Sandusky in 1916 as will make a lasting impression upon this generation of Methodists, and will quicken to higher power all energies for more illustrious service in the second century of organized mission work.

We, therefore, request the Board of Bishops to take such steps as will execute the purpose of this resolution; and we authorize them to call to their assistance in perfecting the program for 1906 the proper authorities of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, presented the rulings adopted by the Board during the last quadrennium, and, at his request, on motion of J. B. Hingeley, they were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The General Conference adjourned, Bishop John M. Walden pronouncing the benediction.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by Bishop William A. Quayle and Bishop William Burt.

Bishop John L. Nuelsen took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

At the request of Bishop John M. Walden, chairman of the Committee on Boundaries, and on motion of the Secretary, the Committee on Boundaries was authorized to send a deputation to the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension for consultation on matters affecting both committees.

The Secretary read the following communication:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11, 1912.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in session in Kansas City, Missouri.

In reply to your message, we congratulate you on the work done by your great Church during the past quadrennium, and shall ever join with you in labors and prayers for the Christianization of the whole world, until the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. May God bless you and give you a profitable and harmonious session is our sincere prayer.

Faternally,

WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

MAY 13
TWELFTH
DAY.

Centenary
John Stewart's work
among
Wyandot
Indians.

Bishops'
rulings referred to
Committee
on Judiciary.

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.

Journal
approved.
Boundaries
and Home
Missions
and Church
Extension.

General
Conference
African
Methodist
Episcopal
Church sends
greetings.

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Order of
Day.

On motion of J. E. Leaycraft, and under a suspension of the rules, Report No. 4 of the Committee on Temporal Economy was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning after recess.

Deaconess
Board.

On motion of L. C. Murdock, the report of the General Deaconess Board was received, ordered published in the Daily Advocate, and referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work and to the Committee on Judiciary.

Order of
Day.

On motion of Edwin Locke, under a suspension of the rules, the report of the Committee on State of the Church, touching ¶ 260, was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The Order of the Day, the Report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure, was taken up.

Report
Committee
Judicial
Procedure,
adopted
in part.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, Bishop Charles W. Smith, chairman of the Commission on Judicial Procedure, was invited to explain the report as consideration should proceed.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, the report was taken up item by item.

Bishop Charles W. Smith explained the changes proposed in Chapter 1.

R. J. Cooke moved the adoption of the proposed ¶ 224.

B. F. Edsall moved to amend by inserting at the beginning of the paragraph the words, "A Bishop is answerable for his conduct to the General Conference, which shall have power to order the manner of his trial."

On motion of F. L. Decker, the amendment was laid on the table.

H. L. Sibley moved to amend by striking out the words "immoral conduct," in the first line of the paragraph, and inserting instead thereof the words, "any violation of the moral law."

The amendment prevailed.

Walling Clark moved to amend by inserting after the words "moral law" the words "or if there are rumors affecting his moral character," so as to read, "If a Bishop be accused of any violation of the moral law, or if there are rumors affecting his moral character in the interval between sessions of the General Conference," etc.

On motion of J. W. Duncan, the amendment was laid on the table.

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

¶ 224 as amended was adopted.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, ¶ 225 was adopted.

R. J. Cooke moved the adoption of ¶ 226.

The amendment substituting "any violation of the moral law" for "immorality" was accepted. Amendments.

¶ 226 was adopted.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, ¶¶ 227 and 228 were adopted.

R. J. Cooke moved the adoption of ¶ 229.

E. C. Griffiths moved to amend ¶ 229 by inserting after the word "secretary," in the 11th line, the words, "The Court as thus constituted shall have power to suspend the accused from the functions of his office, depose him from the ministry, or expel him from the Church, as it may deem his offense requires."

Also to omit the words in the 11th and 12th lines, "the findings of the Select Number," and to insert therefor the words "its findings," so as to read:

Over this Court a Bishop shall preside, and one of the secretaries of the General Conference shall act as secretary. The Court as thus constituted shall have power to suspend the accused from the functions of his office, depose him from the ministry, or expel him from the Church as it may deem his offense requires. Its findings shall be final, subject to appeal as hereinafter provided, and shall be reported to the General Conference for entry on its Journal.

A motion by G. L. Waters to lay this amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was accepted.

W. H. G. Gould moved to amend by inserting after the word "findings" the words, "when confirmed by the General Conference."

On motion, the amendment was laid on the table.

C. H. Richardson moved to amend by striking out the words, "who shall be ministers."

The motion of Frank Doran to lay the amendment on the table prevailed by a count vote of 403 AYES and 283 NOES.

E. J. Kulp moved to amend by inserting the words, "to the General Conference" after the words, "subject to appeal," so as to read, "subject to appeal to the General Conference as hereinafter provided."

The amendment was accepted.

W. F. Conner moved to strike out the words, "an investigating committee," and insert therefor the words, "a committee on investigation."

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Judicial
Procedure.

The amendment was accepted.

¶ 229 as amended was adopted.

¶ 230, § 1, was presented, and R. J. Cooke moved its adoption.

John Handley moved to amend by striking out the word "rumors" and inserting therefor the word "accusations."

The amendment was accepted.

Summerfield Baldwin moved to strike out in the fifth line the words, "being ministers."

On motion of Robert Watt, the amendment was laid on the table.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

New flag
of China.

In accordance with the order of yesterday, the new flag of the republic of China was displayed over the platform.

J. R. Chitambar's report
for India.

J. R. Chitambar, under a question of privilege, brought tidings of the remarkable success of the evangelistic campaign in India, and the General Conference joined him in singing, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

F. S. Brown
seated.

The Secretary announced that F. S. Brown, of the Dakota Conference, had been seated in place of J. M. Johnson.

Report No. 6,
Credentials.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Credentials, and it was adopted, as follows: William H. Morgan, ministerial delegate Newark Conference, excused for one week; Mrs. Jennie W. Dixon, lay reserve delegate from the West Wisconsin Conference, and C. W. Laycock, lay delegate from the Wyoming Conference, excused from further attendance; Albert S. Andrews, reserve delegate of the Wyoming Conference, seated in place of C. W. Laycock, without additional expense.

Albert S.
Andrews
seated.
Report No. 7,
Credentials.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 7 from the Committee on Credentials, and it was adopted as follows:

Resolved, 1. That when a delegate is excused and no reserve is seated in his place, he shall receive his traveling expenses in full, and his per diem during the time he serves.

2. That when a reserve delegate takes the place of a delegate it shall be with the distinct understanding that there shall be no additional expense, except in cases where vacancies are created as the result of elections by the General Conference.

3. After the twentieth day of the session no reserve delegate shall be seated, unless without additional expense.

Order of
Day.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, the further consideration of the Report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure was made the

Order of the Day for Thursday morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, together with a Minority Report thereto, was presented.

W. H. Crawford presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, and moved its adoption.

On motion of J. J. Hill, the consideration of the Minority Report was deferred until Part VIII of the report should be reached.

On motion of W. H. Crawford, the report was considered item by item.

On motion of W. H. Crawford, Parts I, II, and III were adopted.

W. H. Crawford moved the adoption of Part IV.

R. V. Watt moved to amend by striking out the first section of the report and inserting therefor "¶ 410, § 2," and amend by adding at the end of the section the words, "or for three years service as a deaconess."

Amendments.

On motion of F. H. Coman, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of W. F. Conner, Part IV was amended, by adding to the clause, "for causes which seem to them sufficient," the words, "by a two-thirds vote of the Board present and voting."

Part IV as amended was adopted.

W. H. Crawford moved the adoption of Part V.

Frank Doran moved to amend by adding after the words, "Annual Conference session" in the middle of section 2, the words, "providing the Annual Conference shall so order."

The amendment was accepted.

R. V. Watt moved to amend the first section so as to make the second sentence begin, "This Annual Conference Board shall consist of two ministers and two laymen from each district," instead of "one minister and one layman."

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the words, "one minister and one layman from each district" the words, "or two ministers and two laymen from each district as the Annual Conference may direct."

E. J. Kulp moved as a substitute to insert the words, "at least" before the words, "one minister and one layman."

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Report No. 1,
Education,
adopted
in part.

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Report No. 1,
Education.

On motion, the substitute was laid on the table.

The amendment to the amendment was accepted by the mover of the amendment and by the chairman of the committee.

Part V as amended was adopted.

On motion of W. H. Crawford, Parts VI and VII were adopted.

Part VIII was presented, and W. H. Crawford moved its adoption.

Minority
Report.

Eben S. Johnson presented that portion of the Minority Report covering Part VIII of the report of the Committee, and moved that it be substituted for Part VIII.

G. H. Trever moved the previous question.

The previous question was not ordered.

A motion by C. H. Richardson to extend the time did not prevail.

On motion of the Secretary, the time was extended for the purpose of the introduction of Fraternal Delegates.

Order of
Day.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the vote by which the report of the Committee on State of the Church on ¶ 260 was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow was reconsidered.

On motion of J. R. Day, the report of the Committee on State of the Church on ¶ 260 was made the Order of the Day for Thursday morning immediately after the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure.

On motion of W. H. Crawford, the further consideration of Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Bishop Rudolph Dubbs introduced.

Bishop Rudolph Dubbs, D.D., LL.D., of the United Evangelical Association, was introduced.

Five Swedish brothers introduced.

Five Swedish brothers by name of Stromberg, all elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were introduced by Bishop Burt.

Adjournment.

The General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop Rudolph Dubbs, D.D., LL.D.

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1912

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the General Conference to order at 8 P. M.

Hymn 393, "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" was sung.

The Rev. Edwin Locke, D.D., Topeka, Kansas, led in prayer.

Hymn 98, "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy," was sung.

The Rev. E. A. Schell, D.D., President of Iowa Wesleyan University, introduced the Rev. Henry Chapman Swearingen, D.D., of Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fraternal Delegate from the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, who addressed the General Conference.

The Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D., Secretary of the City Evangelization Union, introduced the Rev. Henry C. Herring, Representative of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, who addressed the General Conference.

The Rev. John Krantz, D.D., of Paterson, New Jersey, rendered his report as Messenger to the Evangelical Association, and presented the Rev. L. A. Seager, D.D., of Naperville, Illinois, Fraternal Delegate from the Evangelical Association, who addressed the General Conference.

Dr. Krantz also presented Bishop Rudolph Dubbs, D.D., LL.D., of the United Evangelical Association, who addressed the General Conference. (For Addresses, see Fraternity.)

The General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishops Dubbs.

MAY 14
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Evening.
Devotional
services.

Address
Dr. H. C.
Swearingen,
Fraternal
Delegate
from Presby-
terian
Church.

Address
Dr. H. C.
Herring,
Secretary
Federal
Council
Churches
of Christ.

Address Dr.
L. A. Seager,
Fraternal
Delegate
Evangelical
Association.

Address
Bishop
Dubbs,
Evangelical
Association.

Adjourn-
ment.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1912

Bishop William F. Anderson conducted the devotional services, assisted by Bishop Henry W. Warren and the Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference. The Northwest Iowa Conference Quartet sang.

Bishop William A. Quayle took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read, corrected, and approved.

N. L. Brown, under a privileged question, presented certain papers relating to the Appeal in the case of R. B. Mansell, and, on his motion, they were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Order of the Day, the further consideration of Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, was taken up.

On motion of R. H. Pooley, the previous question was ordered on the Minority Report.

On motion of B. R. Carey, that part of the Minority Report

MAY 15
FOUR-
TEENTH DAY.

Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.

Journal
approved.

Appeal of
R. B. Mansell
referred.

Report No. 1,
Education,
considered.

MAY 15
FOUR-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.

covering Part VIII of the report of the committee was laid on the table.

Announcements were made.

Recess.

Recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

Death of
Frederick,
King of
Denmark.

Bishop William Burt announced the death of Frederick, King of Denmark, and called attention to the draped Danish Flag, which had been placed over the platform.

Sympathy
with Danish
people.

Emil Luering presented the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, By the sudden death of his Majesty, King Frederick of Denmark, which occurred yesterday in Hamburg while the aged monarch was absent from his own beloved country and family; and,

Whereas, The whole Danish nation mourns the loss of this wise, sympathetic, and popular Protestant ruler; and,

Whereas, There are many other peoples, who by the tie of friendship and blood-relationship are deeply affected by the decease of so venerable and gracious a sovereign; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express to our Danish Methodist brethren, and to the whole Danish people, through its representatives in this General Conference, our heartfelt condolence in their great bereavement, and pray for comfort and strength for the mourning family and country.

Bishop
Burt's
prayer.

The General Conference remained standing while Bishop Burt offered prayer.

Bishop Burt
to send
cablegram.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, Bishop William Burt was requested to send a cablegram of condolence to the royal family of Denmark.

F. E. Tasker
and D. N.
Calkins
seated.

It was announced that F. E. Tasker was seated in place of H. J. Sarles, of the New York Conference, for the remainder of the session without additional expense; also that H. A. Buttz would take the Standing Committees assigned to W. H. Morgan during his absence; also that D. N. Calkins had returned and resumed his seat.

Order of
Day.

J. E. Leaycraft moved to take up the Order of the Day, Report No. 4 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, the motion to take up the Order of the Day was laid on the table.

Report No. 1,
Education,
amended and
adopted.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, the previous question was ordered on Part VIII of Report No. 1, Committee on Education.

R. B. Williams moved to recommit Part VIII of report.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the motion to recommit was laid on the table.

Part VIII of Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education was adopted.

W. H. Crawford presented Part IX of Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, and moved its adoption.

Eben S. Johnson moved that Part IX of the minority report be substituted for Part IX of the report of the committee.

This was accepted.

Part IX as substituted was adopted.

On motion of W. H. Crawford, Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education as amended was adopted.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the rules were suspended to allow the Committee on Episcopacy to present a report.

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 11 of the Committee on Episcopacy on the effectiveness of the Bishops, and moved the adoption of the first section.

J. E. Leaycraft moved to amend by adding to the list of Bishops recommended as effective the names of Bishops Henry W. Warren, David H. Moore, and Thomas B. Neely.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of A. C. Shepherd, the time was extended.

T. S. Henderson moved that the vote be taken by ballot.

On motion of John Handley, the motion to vote by ballot was laid on the table.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the amendment of J. E. Leaycraft was laid on the table.

The first section of Report No. 11 of the Committee on Episcopacy was adopted.

Thomas Nicholson moved that sections 2, 3, and 4 of the report be adopted.

J. B. Hingeley moved to amend by striking out the word "printed" in the fourth section.

On motion of J. Wallace Robinson, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of J. R. Chitambar, the previous question was ordered.

Sections 2, 3, and 4 of the report were adopted.

Thomas Nicholson presented a form of ballot in harmony with the provisions of the report, and, on his motion, it was adopted.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the First Group of Tellers appointed by the Bishops. (See List, page 129.)

On motion of R. K. Stephenson it was ordered that the ballot be sealed, and the result not announced until to-morrow morning.

MAY 15
FOUR-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.

Rules
suspended.

Report
No. 11,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

Tellers.

Ballot to
be sealed.

MAY 15
FOUR-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.
Rules of last
General
Conference
adopted for
this ballot.
Assistant
secretaries
detailed.
Ballot taken.

On motion of the Secretary, it was ordered that the rules of the last General Conference regarding balloting be adopted for this ballot.

The Secretary assigned the following assistants to take charge of the ballots: C. R. Benedict, H. R. Crawford, S. H. Thompson, A. R. Johns, S. J. Miller, O. E. Kriege.

The ballot was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Adjourn-
ment.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, it was ordered that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop John M. Walden pronouncing the benediction.

MAY 15
FOUR-
TEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15, 1912

Bishop William A. Quayle called the General Conference to order at 2:30 o'clock.

The Rev. B. S. Haywood, D.D., offered prayer.

Ballot
on effective-
ness of
Bishops H.
W. Warren,
D. H. Moore,
and T. B.
Neely
announced.
Adjourn-
ment.

On motion of E. J. Kulp, the vote by which the ballot was ordered sealed until to-morrow morning was reconsidered; and it was ordered that report of the ballot on the effectiveness of Bishops Henry W. Warren, David H. Moore, and Thomas B. Neely be received.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, it was ordered that immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot the General Conference stand adjourned.

The official report of the ballot was read, as follows:

GENERAL CONFERENCE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1912

Report of the ballot on the effectiveness of BISHOPS HENRY W. WARREN, DAVID H. MOORE, AND THOMAS B. NEELY.

Certified as correct by

HENRY R. CRAWFORD, *Assistant Secretary.*
A. J. OLIVER, *Teller.*

2:30 P. M., May 15, 1912.

Total number of ballots cast.....	793
Defective ballots.....	0

Total ballots counted.....	793
----------------------------	-----

Majority	397
----------------	-----

Henry W. Warren.....	For Effectiveness	344
	For Superannuation	449

David H. Moore.....	For Effectiveness	269
	For Superannuation	524

Thomas B. Neely.....	For Effectiveness	297
	For Superannuation	496

Bishop David H. Moore addressed the General Conference.

The General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. P. H. Swift, D.D.

MAY 15
FOUR-
TEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by Bishop John E. Robinson and Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.

Bishop Charles W. Smith took the chair.

The Journal of Tuesday evening was read and approved.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

Journal
approved.
E. A. Cook
resumes
his seat.

The Secretary announced that E. A. Cook, of the West Nebraska Conference, had resumed his seat, and that J. A. Leonard, of the North Ohio Conference, had been called home.

Under a question of privilege, Marvin Campbell moved that the Committee on Rules be instructed to so amend the rules that the person in charge of a minority report of a committee shall have all the privileges, including the right of closing debate, that are given to the chairman of a committee presenting a majority report.

Committee
on Rules.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Thomas Nicholson moved to suspend the rules in order that the chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy might present a report recommending the number of Bishops to be elected.

Rules
suspended.

The motion prevailed, and the rules were suspended.

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 12, as to the number of new Bishops to be elected, and moved its adoption.

Report
No. 12,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the previous question was ordered.

Report No. 12 was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

On motion of L. C. Murdock, an additional report from the General Deaconess Board was referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

On motion of J. E. Leaycraft, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up Reports Nos. 3 and 4 of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Temporal Economy concerning elections in the General Conference, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 3,
Temporal
Economy,
adopted.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

A motion by J. C. Nicholson to amend the first section by striking out the word "four" and inserting therefor the word "six" was accepted by the committee.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 4,
Temporal
Economy.

J. E. Leaycraft presented the following resolutions concerning Report No. 4, of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The secretaries of some of the Benevolent Boards have requested more time for the consideration of the Financial Plan which has been recommended by the Committee on Temporal Economy; and,

Whereas, The interests of the various Benevolent Boards are vitally related to this plan; therefore, be it

Committee of
Consultation.

Resolved, That this whole matter be referred to a Committee of Consultation to consist of three representatives to be designated by each of the following committees: Temporal Economy, Foreign Missions, Home Missions and Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday Schools, and Education; and, be it further

Resolved, That this Committee of Consultation be instructed to report to the General Conference not later than Monday, May 20, and that their report be made the Order of the Day immediately after recess on that day.

J. B. Hingeley moved to amend by including the Board of Conference Claimants in the list of boards represented in the Committee of Consultation.

The amendment was accepted and the report was adopted.

First ballot
for Bishops.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the General Conference proceeded to ballot for eight Bishops.

Tellers,
Second
Group.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Second Group of Tellers. (See List, page 129.)

The ballots were distributed.

Prayer,
Bishop
Warren.

Bishop Wilson requested Bishop Henry W. Warren to lead the General Conference in prayer.

John Krantz called attention to the fact that some members of the General Conference were engaged in committee and other work, and he was requested by the Bishop to notify them that a ballot was about to be taken.

Secretaries
in charge.

The Secretary announced the following secretaries in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, A. R. Johns, S. H. Thompson, H. R. Crawford, S. J. Miller, O. E. Kriege.

First Ballot
taken.

The First Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Order of
Day.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, the further consideration of the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure was made the Order of the Day immediately after recess this morning.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon to hear the result of the ballot and, if necessary, to proceed to a second ballot.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the report of the Committee on State of the Church concerning ¶ 260 was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The Bishop introduced his Excellency, Adolph E. Eberhart, Governor of the State of Minnesota, who addressed the General Conference.

The following were also introduced: the Rev. E. K. Warren, D.D., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World's Sunday School Association; Mr. Marion Lawrance, General Secretary of the World's Sunday School Association and of the International Sunday School Association; and the Hon. J. C. Haynes, Mayor of the city of Minneapolis.

G. E. Nettleton, lay delegate of the Minnesota Conference, was excused and C. L. Dempster was seated in his place.

Recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

On motion of Alfred Inwood, under a question of privilege, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That we have listened with great interest to the very timely message brought us this morning by his Excellency, Governor Eberhardt, and do pledge him our utmost endeavors to help solve the problem he presented.

On motion of E. O. Crist, the Committee on Judiciary was directed to consider a document relating to the will of Stevens W. Flower.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, H. A. Buchtel, ministerial delegate from the Colorado Conference, was excused from further attendance and D. D. Forsyth was seated without additional expense.

The Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, addressed the Conference and formally took his leave.

Mr. Marion Lawrance addressed the General Conference.

The Order of the Day, the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure, was taken up.

R. J. Cooke renewed his motion to adopt ¶ 230, § 1.

The section was adopted.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Session
ordered at
five P. M.

Order of
Day.

Governor
A. E.
Eberhart,
introduced.

Dr. E. K.
Warren,
Mr. Marion
Lawrance,
and Mayor
J. C. Haynes
introduced.

C. L. Demp-
ster seated.

Recess.

Response to
Governor
Eberhart.

Document
referred to
Judiciary
Committee.

D. D.
Forsyth
seated.

Rev. J. T.
Wardle
Stafford
takes leave.

Address Mr
M. Lawrance.
Order of Day,
Report
Judicial
Procedure,
considered.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Judicial
Procedure.

On motion of R. J. Cooke, ¶ 230, § 2 was adopted.

R. J. Cooke moved the adoption of ¶ 231.

The motion of B. F. Edsall to strike out this paragraph did not prevail.

On motion of H. C. Stuntz, the rules were suspended for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote on ¶ 224.

On motion of H. C. Stuntz, the vote by which ¶ 224 had been adopted was reconsidered.

H. C. Stuntz moved to amend ¶ 224 by inserting after the word "Bishop" in the first line, the words, "or a Missionary Bishop," so as to read, "If a Bishop or a Missionary Bishop be accused of any violation of the moral law," etc.

On motion of E. G. Richardson, Chapter I, "Investigation and Trial of Bishops," was referred back to the commission.

H. W. Rogers moved to recommit Chapter II of the report.

W. W. Guth moved to amend by adding Chapters III, IV, VII, VIII, and IX to the part to be recommitted.

R. J. Cooke moved as a substitute that a special committee be appointed to whom the entire report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure should be referred.

On motion of F. H. Coman, the substitute was laid on the table.

J. M. Buckley moved as a substitute that the report be referred to a committee consisting of the members of the Commission on Judicial Procedure and the members of the Committee on Judiciary.

H. R. Calkins moved to amend by adding as members of the special committee at least three who have had actual experience in the foreign field.

The amendment prevailed.

The substitute as amended was adopted.

On motion of G. P. Mains, it was ordered that all persons who desired to suggest amendments or changes to the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure should place their suggestions in writing in the hands of the committee just ordered within two days.

The following were announced as the additional members of the special committee to which is referred the report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure: H. C. Stuntz, J. W. Butler, H. R. Calkins.

Report
referred.

Joint
Committee
on Judicial
Procedure.

The Call of the Conferences, for the presentation of resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA

J. B. Hingeley presented a resolution concerning the method of seating the General Conference, on which C. C. Cissell raised the question of consideration.

Method
of seating.

The Conference voted not to consider.

PHILADELPHIA

G. H. Bickley presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Statement
General
Conference
expenses.

Resolved, That we request the treasurer of the General Conference Commission to report the amounts received for this fund from the several Annual Conferences, together with a statement of the expenses of the various commissions respectively, which have served during the last quadrennium, and an estimate of the other items of expense connected with this General Conference.

The resolution was adopted.

SOUTH CAROLINA

C. C. Jacobs presented a resolution concerning the furnishing of books and periodicals to libraries of colleges, etc.

Our Period-
icals to
libraries of
our schools.

Various amendments were offered and references proposed.

On motion of P. J. Maveety, the resolution was referred to a committee consisting of the Publishing Agents and C. C. Jacobs, with directions to report back to the General Conference.

The Rev. R. K. Harris, D.D., Fraternal Messenger from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, was introduced.

Dr.
R. K. Harris,
introduced.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolution
concerning
Rev. J. T.
Wardle
Stafford.

Whereas, The Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, Fraternal Delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference and the Irish Methodist Church, has inspired us by the wonderful address which he delivered when he brought us the message from the Mother Church; and our hearts have also been "strangely warmed" by his fervent, spiritual sermons; therefore

Resolved, That this General Conference expresses to Dr. Stafford its most hearty appreciation of his message, and assures him of our prayer for his safe arrival home, and for long continued years of service in the Master's cause.

Bishop Henry W. Warren reported that he had carried out the request of the Conference to communicate its greetings to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in session at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, through the Rev. John D. Fox, D.D., and

Greetings
Brotherhood
Locomotive
Engineers.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

presented the following communication which he had received in response:

HARRISBURG, PA., May 14, 1912.
Bishop Henry W. Warren, LL.D., General Conference, Minneapolis, Minn.

MY DEAR BISHOP WARREN: I write to inform you that I have delivered the greetings of the General Conference to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now holding their Convention in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as authorized by your telegram. They were received with cordial appreciation.

With personal congratulations on your long and illustrious service to the Church of our love and choice, I am,

Yours sincerely,
JOHN D. FOX.

Papers
referred to
Committee
on Judiciary.

Under a question of privilege, and on motion of John Krantz, certain papers relating to the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Adjourn-
ment.

On motion of A. C. Shepherd, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. J. M. Moore, D.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 16, 1912

Bishop Charles W. Smith called the General Conference to order at 5 o'clock.

Devotional
services.

Hymn 279, "Rock of Ages," was sung.

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell offered prayer.

W. H.
Morgan's
daughter
deceased.

Under a privileged question R. B. Urmey informed the General Conference that a telegram had been received from Dr. W. H. Morgan, who had been called home by the sickness of his daughter, saying, "Gladys died this morning before I arrived."

R. B. Urmey's
prayer.

R. B. Urmey led the Conference in prayer in behalf of the bereaved family.

Sympathy
to W. H.
Morgan.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the Secretary was instructed to send a telegram to Brother Morgan, conveying the sympathy, and assuring him of the prayers of the Conference.

First Ballot
for Bishops.

The report of the tellers on the First Ballot for Bishops was received. (See Ballots.)

Homer
C. Stuntz
elected.

Homer C. Stuntz, having received more than the required number of votes, was declared elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of Edwin Locke, Bishop-elect Homer C. Stuntz was invited to a seat on the platform with the Bishops.

Bishops Henry W. Warren and William F. McDowell escorted Bishop-elect Homer C. Stuntz to the platform.

The Bishop presented Bishop-elect Homer C. Stuntz to the General Conference.

On motion of Frank Cole, E. T. Gruwell, first reserve ministerial delegate of the Upper Iowa Conference, was seated in the place vacated by Homer C. Stuntz, Bishop-elect.

Under a question of privilege, M. C. B. Mason, T. S. Henderson, C. M. Boswell, and G. H. Bradford requested that they no longer be voted for in balloting for Bishops.

Mrs. Rosa Simpson, first reserve lay delegate of the Texas Conference, was seated without additional expense, in place of T. W. Sparks, recently excused.

On motion of J. F. Anderson, the Second Ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Third Group of Tellers. (See List, page 129.)

The Second Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken.

The following secretaries were appointed to accompany the tellers: C. R. Benedict, H. R. Crawford, S. H. Thompson, W. I. Cogshall, Samuel Shaw, R. K. Stephenson, C. L. Stafford.

The motion of A. J. Wallace to meet at 10 o'clock to-night to hear the result of the second ballot for Bishops was laid on the table on motion of V. F. Brown.

On motion of Homer Hall, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop James M. Thoburn.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1912

Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair at 8 o'clock.

Hymn 631, "Jesus Shall Reign Where'er the Sun," was sung.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. B. Burroughs, D.D., of Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The hymn, "Glory to His Name," was sung.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott presented the Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was introduced by Bishop Warren and addressed the General Conference.

A solo, "The Way of Peace," was sung by Mrs. Annie Crawford Minor, of Saint Paul, Minnesota.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
E. T.
Gruwell
seated.

M. C. B. Ma-
son, T. S.
Henderson,
C. M. Bos-
well, and G.
H. Bradford
withdraw.
Mrs. Rosa
Simpson
seated.

Second
Ballot for
Bishops
ordered.
Tellers.

Secretaries
detailed.

Night
meeting.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Evening.

Devotional
services.

Address
Rev. Benj.
W. Arnett,
Fraternal
Delegate,
African
Methodist
Episcopal
Church.

Solo by Mrs.
A. C. Minor.

MAY 16
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.
Addresses by
Bishop
Walden
and Dr.
R. K. Harris,
Fraternal
Delegate,
Colored
Methodist
Episcopal
Church.
Quartet sings.
Adjourn-
ment.

Bishop John M. Walden was introduced and addressed the General Conference. The Rev. C. A. Tindley, D.D., presented the Rev. R. K. Harris, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, who was introduced by Bishop Warren and addressed the General Conference. (For Addresses, see Fraternity.)

The quartet from the Washington Conference sang.

The General Conference adjourned, Bishop Henry W. Warren pronouncing the benediction.

MAY 17
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
*Morning
Session.*
Devotional
services.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by Bishop James M. Thoburn and Bishop William A. Quayle.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis took the chair.

Journal
approved.

The Journal of yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening was read and approved.

H. W. Tracy
seated

E. T. Brackett, lay delegate of the Troy Conference, was excused, and H. W. Tracy, first reserve lay delegate, was seated in his place.

Communica-
tions with
King of
Denmark.

Bishop William Burt reported that in carrying out the request of the General Conference he had sent the following cable-gram to the bereaved royal family of Denmark:

KING AND ROYAL HOUSE, COPENHAGEN:

Heartfelt condolence from General Conference of world-wide Methodism.

BISHOP BURT,
PASTOR LARSEN.

In response to which he had received the following reply from the new King:

Heartiest thanks.

CHRISTIAN.

W. W.
Carlton
seated.

On motion of A. E. Bennett, W. W. Carlton, reserve ministerial delegate of the Upper Iowa Conference, was seated in place of T. E. Fleming, who had been called away.

Result Sec-
ond Ballot
for Bishops.

The report of the tellers of the Second Ballot for Bishops was announced. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

Third Ballot
ordered.

On motion of B. M. Hubbard, it was ordered that a Third Ballot be taken for the election of Bishops.

H. C. McDermott announced that A. S. Andrews, first reserve delegate from the Wyoming Conference, had arrived and was seated.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Fourth Group of Tellers. (See List, page 130.)

On motion of E. B. Burroughs, it was ordered that in announcing the results of future ballots for Bishops the names of those receiving less than ten votes be not read.

The Secretary announced the following secretaries in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, O. E. Kriege, S. H. Thompson, O. G. Markham, N. L. Brown, L. A. Nies, J. R. Chitambar.

The Third Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers with the secretaries in charge of the ballots retired.

A. C. Shepherd moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon to receive the report of the third ballot for the election of Bishops, and to take another ballot.

F. A. Arter moved as a substitute that if we do not receive the report of the tellers on the present ballot before adjournment, we adjourn to meet at 2:30 this afternoon.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the whole matter was laid on the table.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the Order of the Day, Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Amusements, was taken up.

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the Committee on Rules, presented Report No. 4, and moved its adoption:

Your Committee respectfully presents the following amendment to Rule No. 45, by the addition of the following:

In the case of a minority report, signed by not less than ten members of a committee, the person designated to present such report shall have all of the privileges (including the final closing of debate upon the minority report) that are given to the chairman in charge of the majority report, time being assigned to him for that purpose prior to the close of debate on the whole question by the chairman in charge of the majority report.

H. W. Rogers moved to amend by inserting the provision, "Any person presenting a minority report from the Committee on Judiciary shall be entitled to the same privileges."

The amendment was accepted by the Committee on Rules.

The report as amended was adopted.

MAY 17
SIXTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

A. S. Andrews
seated.

Fourth Set
Tellers.

Names re-
ceiving less
than ten
votes not
to be read.

Third Ballot
taken.

Adjournment
proposed.

Order of
Day.

Report No. 4,
on Rules.

MAY 17
SIXTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Time of
speakers
limited.

Report No. 1,
State of
Church, on
Amusements.

On motion of John Handley, the rules were suspended; and, on motion of E. A. Schell, it was ordered that during the debate on Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church speakers from the floor shall be limited to five minutes.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church was presented.

A. J. Wallace, chairman of the committee, announced that, in accordance with Rule 45, Robert Warner had been selected to represent the committee in presenting this report.

Robert Warner moved the adoption of Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church.

J. R. Day presented a Minority Report, and moved that it be substituted for the report of the committee, as follows:

Minority
Report.

MINORITY REPORT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH AMUSEMENTS

Whereas, A persistent and widely extended misunderstanding of the attitude of our Church upon the practice of doubtful amusements is embarrassing the Church; and,

Whereas, Certain legislation introduced into the laws of the Church upon this subject in 1872 is cause for constant irritation and harmful and disturbing discussion; and,

Whereas, During the first one hundred years of American Methodism, a period characterized by unparalleled spiritual conquests, there was no other rule or law concerning popular amusements than that originally given by Mr. Wesley to his societies and afterward adopted into the constitution of our Church as framed by the fathers; and,

Whereas, The General Conference of 1872, in its legislative action on the subject declared the original general rule "sufficiently comprehensive," but proceeded nevertheless to catalogue certain specified practices as violations of the Discipline; and,

Whereas, The principle of legislation governing said action of 1872 is one that involves the necessity of frequently revising an incomplete catalogue of forbidden amusements in order to meet changing conditions; and,

Whereas, Such periodical revisions cannot be made without hurtful agitation in the Church and are therefore inexpedient; and,

Whereas, It does not appear from the experience of the Church that the principle of this legislation has contributed either to the upbuilding of true religious character or the increase of respect for the Discipline and Order of the Church as a whole, or gives promise of such results, but is found to be a hindrance to the best type of pastoral appeal and to contribute to division among sincere and devoted members of the Church; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That while we most solemnly and insistently emphasize the admonitions and entreaties contained in ¶ 68 of the Book of Discipline on this subject, and disapprove the doubtful amusements specified in ¶ 260, we direct that in the next edition of our Discipline, instead of that portion of ¶ 260 that prescribes certain amusements by name and leaves many others unnamed, our rule on the subject of popular amusements be the general rule provided by Mr. Wesley, and in two General Conferences commended unanimously by our Board of Bishops, "against taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus"; and be it further

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly protest against the false accusations that we are abating in any particular our opposition to all amusements

and social practices that oppose and hinder the development of the most spiritual and perfect type of the Christian character, and we insist that the best corrective of such diversions is a deep and abiding spirituality.

JAMES R. DAY,
SAMUEL PLANTZ,
S. D. HUTSINPILLER,
J. I. BARTHOLOMEW,
FRED W. HARRIS,
FRANK C. JACKSON,
W. H. HUGHES,
FRANK C. EVANS,
FRANK DORAN,
J. W. CARY,
L. C. MURDOCK,
MACK J. NAYLOR.

MAY 17
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

Recess was taken.

Recess.

The General Conference was called to order.

Professor Alvin Thatcher sang.

Under a question of privilege, G. A. Reeder presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Greetings to
General
Assembly,
Presbyterian
Church.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America, with more than nine hundred delegates, is now in session in the City of Louisville, Kentucky; and,

Whereas, In every moral battle we have always found this great Church fighting on the right side; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference hereby requests the Senior Bishop, Henry W. Warren, and the Secretary of the General Conference to telegraph to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church an expression of our Christian greetings, bidding Godspeed to all her evangelistic, educational, and missionary campaigns.

The Secretary read the following paper from Dr. Adna B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions:

Paper
from Dr.
Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 17, 1912.

SISTERS AND BROTHERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: Since reaching Minneapolis the inquiry has frequently been made as to whether I will be a candidate for reelection to the office of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. I have not, until now, given a definite answer.

For many months the question has been to me an important one. It is not easy to separate oneself voluntarily from a form of service that has commanded one's time, thought, and heart for almost a quarter of a century. My election as Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society in 1888 was the most unexpected event of my life.

Accepting the position to which the General Conference elected me, I have had for my motto from that day until the present hour, "THIS ONE THING I DO."

In the discharge of my duties under the direction of the Board of Managers, I have served longer as Corresponding Secretary than any other man who has ever held the office. I have visited and inspected our foreign fields more widely than any other official of the Church, and have come in close touch and sympathy with missionaries and workers everywhere—as noble and heroic a band as can be found in the world. But, notwithstanding my love for the work and the workers, for reasons that are conclusive (but need not be enumerated here) I have decided not to stand for reelection. Although in the remnant of days that may be allotted to me I will not be officially responsible for the work, I will not lose my interest in and love for the men and women who stand on the red-hot battle line that divides between the followers of false gods and those of the King of kings and Lord of lords. Whatever of brawn, brain,

MAY 17
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

and heart I may possess will be devoted to the work I will lay down when this General Conference adjourns.

I am, dear sisters and brothers,

Very sincerely yours,

ADNA B. LEONARD.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and J. M. Buckley moved that Adna B. Leonard be elected Emeritus Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The motion was numerously seconded.

On motion of G. P. Mains, the motion of J. M. Buckley was put by a rising vote.

Adna B. Leonard was elected Emeritus Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions by a unanimous rising vote.

Adna B.
Leonard
elected
Emeritus
Correspond-
ing Secretary
Board of For-
eign Missions.

At the request of many delegates, Secretary Emeritus Adna B. Leonard addressed the General Conference.

Special
committee
of five.

On motion of G. H. Bickley, it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an adequate and suitable expression of the appreciation of the Church of the services of Dr. Leonard.

The following were named as the Committee on Resolutions of Appreciation of Dr. Leonard: J. M. Buckley, G. H. Bickley, R. C. Beebe, H. R. Moeller, and Justo Cubiló.

Order of
Day.

The Order of the Day, consideration of Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church, was resumed.

To meet at
5 o'clock.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon to hear the result of the third ballot for the election of Bishops, and to take another ballot.

Papers
referred to
Judiciary
Committee.

I. D. Jones presented certain papers relating to legal questions connected with the deaconess work, and they were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Adjourn-
ment.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the General Conference adjourned.

Announcements were made and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

MAY 17
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotional
services.

AFTERNOON SESSION, MAY 17, 1912

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis called the General Conference to order at 5 o'clock.

The Northwest Iowa Conference Quartet sang.

The Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D., Editor of the Sunday School Publications of the Methodist Church, Canada, led the Conference in prayer.

MAY 17
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

The Bishop introduced Dr. Seth Reed, of the Detroit Conference, who was a member of the General Conference forty-eight years ago, who is now in his eighty-ninth year, and who has been for sixty-eight years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Seth
Reed intro-
duced.

Dr. Reed addressed the General Conference.

The Bishop introduced Rev. J. H. Cain, of the Methodist Central Mission of Melbourne, Australia, who addressed the General Conference.

Rev. J. H.
Cain intro-
duced.

Mr. Edward Gick, of Melbourne, Australia, was also introduced.

Mr. Edward
Gick intro-
duced.

W. T. Hobart called attention to the new flag of China, made by an elect lady of Minneapolis, and now hanging over the platform.

New flag
of China.

The report of the tellers of the Third Ballot for Bishops was presented. (See Ballots.)

Result
Third Ballot
for Bishops.

The Bishop reported that there was no election.

On motion of E. B. Burroughs, it was ordered that another ballot be taken for the election of Bishops.

Fourth Ballot
for Bishops
ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Fifth Group of Tellers. (See List, page 130.)

Tellers
assigned.

The Secretary announced the following secretaries to have charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. M. Thompson, Samuel Shaw, Edwin Locke, C. E. Irons, C. L. Stafford, O. E. Kriege.

The Fourth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

The Fourth
Ballot for
Bishops
taken.

Eben S. Johnson moved to adjourn.

E. J. Kulp moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 10:15 P. M.

On motion of J. Wallace Robinson, the motion was laid on the table.

The General Conference adjourned.

Adjourn-
ment.

"There's a Land that Is Fairer than Day" was sung and Bishop David H. Moore pronounced the benediction.

MAY 18

SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1912

Bishop William F. McDowell conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. George A. Landen, D.D., the Rev. R. E. Wilson, D.D., the Rev. F. T. Keeney, D.D., the Rev. J. L. Sooy, D.D., and the Rev. Marcus D. Buell, D.D., of the Boston University School of Theology.

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes took the chair.

Journal
approved.

G. W. Brown
seated.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

The Secretary announced that reserve delegate G. W. Brown, of the Saint Louis Conference, was seated in place of Alfred Matthews.

Fourth Ballot
for Bishops.

The Report of the tellers of the Fourth Ballot for Bishops was presented. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

J. B.
Hingeley
withdraws.

J. B. Hingeley expressed his appreciation of the votes cast for him for Bishop and requested that he no longer be voted for in balloting for Bishops.

Fifth Ballot
for Bishops.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the General Conference proceeded to take a Fifth Ballot for the election of Bishops.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Sixth Group of Tellers. (See List, page 131.)

W. H.
Charles
excused.

The Secretary announced that W. H. Charles, lay delegate from the North Indiana Conference, had been called home on account of illness in his family, and he was excused.

Votes of
tellers.

F. C. Jackson, under a privileged question, presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That, in the interest of as full a vote as possible, and in order to securing to every member his right to vote on the very important question now before us, and on every other count vote, two special tellers be appointed who shall accompany one of the assistant secretaries to the tellers' room and receive their vote. Said tellers shall report the results immediately to the Secretary, who shall add them to the votes taken here.

The Secretary announced the following secretaries in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. M. Thompson, A. R. Johns, E. A. Simons, J. W. Anderson, O. G. Markham.

The Fifth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Order of
Day.

The Order of the Day, Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Amusements, was resumed.

E. M. Mills moved to amend the Minority Report by the addition of the following paragraph:

Resolved, 3. That a star (*) be inserted in the General Rules at the sentence, "The taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus," which star (*) shall refer in a footnote to ¶ 68 on Amusements, and shall make it the duty of the pastor when he reads the General Rules to read also the indicated paragraph on "Amusements."

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.
Amendment
of E. M.
Mills.

On motion of George Elliott, it was ordered that recess be taken after the announcements.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

Recess.

The General Conference was called to order.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, it was ordered that after the vote is taken on Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church, we proceed to finish the Call of the Conferences, and then take up Miscellaneous Business.

Call of
Conferences
arranged for.

At the request of Bishop John M. Walden, chairman of the Committee on Boundaries, and on motion of J. B. Hingeley, a paper from the Committee on Boundaries was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Paper re-
ferred to
Judiciary.

J. R. Day, representing the Minority Report of the Committee on State of the Church, accepted the amendment to the Minority Report offered by E. M. Mills.

Minority
Report
State of
Church.

On motion of G. D. Smith, the previous question was ordered.

H. T. Ames called for a vote by AYES and NOES.

Vote
by AYES
and NOES
called for.

The call was sustained by 220 members of the General Conference.

L. C. Anderson, a lay delegate, called for a vote by orders.

Vote by
orders
refused.

A count of the lay delegates showed 397 to be present; and that 133 votes would be required to sustain the call.

The call was not sustained, only 84 lay delegates supporting it.

Hough Houston, a ministerial delegate, called for a vote by orders.

The call was not sustained, only 8 ministerial delegates supporting it.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the time was extended for the purpose of completing the vote.

The vote on the question of substituting the Minority Report, as amended, for Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church, was taken by AYES and NOES, and resulted in 368 AYES to 444 NOES, as follows:

Minority
Report No. 1,
State of
Church,
AYE and
NO vote.

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.
Amusement
Question
AYES.

AYES: Alexander, C. B. Allen, W. O. Allen, L. C. Anderson, T. H. Anderson, W. H. Anderson, A. S. Andrews, Arbuckle, Arms, Arter, Atwell, L. V. Bailey, P. A. Baker, F. E. Baldwin, S. Baldwin, T. P. Barber, Bartholomew, J. E. Beal, Beebe, Beeks, Beetham, E. G. Bek, Benjamin, A. E. Bennett, Bentley, Bickley, Birney, Blaine, Blake, Bletsch, May C. Bliss, Blume, Booth, Bovard, Boyd, Mrs. E. F. Brewster, Briggs, Bronson, F. L. Brown, N. L. Brown, W. E. Brown, Buckingham, Buckley, Bulwinkle, M. P. Burns, J. W. Butler, Buttz, Buxton, Cahoon, D. N. Calkins, J. G. Campbell, Marvin Campbell, B. R. Carey, Carl, Carlton, Carroll, J. W. Cary, Chase, Child, E. P. Clark, J. J. Clark, Walling Clark, Clinton, J. A. Cole, W. F. Conner, Coultas, Cowgill, Craddock, Craver, Crist, Crummey, Cummins, Dann, W. J. Davidson, Day, Decker, Deemer, Dillon, Dimmitt, E. C. Dixon, Donohugh, Doran, Dorchester, Downey, Homer Eaton, Eckman, Edsall, George Elliott, T. E. Elliott, Emery, Emison, D. S. Evans, F. C. Evans, Eveland, Faulkner, Fenton, E. W. Ferguson, Fifer, Flather, Focht, Forbes, Forkel, Fort, Forsyth, Frizzelle, J. M. Frost, T. P. Frost, Galeener, O. E. Gibson, Gilbert, A. Gillies, J. L. Gillies, H. A. Gobin, Goucher, Gould, J. B. Green, Greenfield, R. E. Grob, Guth, J. L. Hall, Hamilton, J. F. Hanly, Harker, Harkins, Harlan, Harris, Harry, Harshbarger, Hart, Hartman, Harvey, Harwood, Haskell, Hatch, Havighurst, Hawkins, Helms, G. S. Henderson, T. S. Henderson, Henson, Hertel, J. S. Hill, Hingeley, Holland, H. V. Holt, Homan, H. Houston, Howard, Hovis, M. S. Hughes, W. H. Hughes, Humphreys, Hurlstone, Huston, Hutchinson, Hutsinpiller, Inwood, Irish, F. C. Jackson, C. C. Jacobs, Jacobson, Jameson, Jennings, Johns, G. B. Johnson, F. I. Johnson, S. B. Jones, Joy, Kavanagh, Keeney, Mark Kelley, W. V. Kelley, G. D. Kellogg, Kemp, R. C. Kennedy, Killits, G. B. King, O. D. King, Krantz, Kulp, Lacount, Lance, Lange, Larkin, J. R. Larson, Leaycraft, Lee, Adna B. Leonard, D. S. Li, C. E. Locke, E. J. Lockwood, Lovinggood, Perley Lowe, R. F. Lowe, Luccock, Luce, Luering, Maclean, MacRossie, McConnell, W. G. McCune, McDade, McDermott, McDowell, F. M. McFall, Mrs. E. B. McFall, McFarland, McKernon, McKinney, J. A. McMillan, Mains, Markham, Marlatt, Marshall, N. A. Martin, Mather, Means, Mecham, Mershon, Mrs. L. R. Meyer, O. P. Miller, R. T.

Miller, E. M. Mills, Moeller, C. S. Moore, Eugene Moore, James Moore, J. E. Morris, J. A. Morris, Morrison, Morse, Moses, Moultrie, Murdock, Naylor, Neal, A. P. Nelson, B. F. Nelson, Newland, J. C. Nicholson, Thomas Nicholson, Nies, Ninde, Noble, G. T. Notson, C. T. Orr, Owens, Page, F. F. Patten, Pearsall, G. L. Peck, Pehrsson, Peirce, Perkins, Phelps, Plantz, Platt, Pletcher, Pooley, Powell, Pratt, Purdy, Quick, Quinn, Race, Reece, Reeder, Reiche, Rice, C. H. Richardson, E. G. Richardson, Risk, Robertson, C. R. Robinson, I. E. Robinson, L. S. Robinson, T. J. B. Robinson, H. W. Rogers, Rowe, Salzer, Samson, Schell, H. Scott, J. H. Scott, Secor, Secrest, Severson, Sharp, William Shaw, Shellabarger, E. D. Shepard, W. O. Shepard, Shipp, Mrs. L. C. Shirk, Sibley, Simmons, E. A. Simons, G. A. Simons, A. M. Smith, R. P. Smith, S. R. Smith, Snapp, L. C. Sparks, Spurlock, Stalker, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, R. T. Stevenson, Straw, Stroup, E. C. Strout, Lester Strout, Stuart, Swain, F. E. Tasker, Thirkield, Thoburn, C. D. Thompson, S. H. Thompson, T. G. Thompson, Thorpe, Thurston, Tippet, Tipple, Tobey, Topping, Tracy, Transue, Travis, Trotter, Troutman, Truman, E. B. Tuttle, Ulland, Urmey, Van Cleve, Vermilya, Vernon, A. J. Wallace, J. J. Wallace, Walton, R. V. Watt, Webster, Westenberg, Mrs. Wheeler, G. W. White, J. F. White, Whitney, Wilcox, Wilke, R. B. Williams, Mrs. F. P. Wilson, J. G. Wilson, R. E. Wilson, Windham, Wright, Wyatt, Benjamin Young, E. L. Young, T. G. Young, Zaring.

NOES: Abbott, Adams, Akers, Ames, Anthony Anderson, B. J. K. Anderson, D. R. Anderson, J. W. Anderson, J. A. Anderson, J. F. Anderson, W. B. Anderson, Amos J. Andrews, Armel, Armstrong, C. W. Bailey, D. H. Bailey, A. H. Baker, B. R. Barber, Barnes, Beacham, Beaghtler, Mrs. Beall, J. M. Beck, Beckett, Beise, Bell, Benedict, C. W. Bennett, H. P. Bennett, Binford, Blakeslee, Boeye, Boswell, Bradford, Brainard, J. L. Brasher, A. W. Brazier, A. M. Breneman, L. J. Brenner, Breslich, W. E. Brewster, Bridgford, Bridges, F. S. Brown, V. F. Brown, Bufton, W. V. Burns, Burdette, E. E. Burris, W. F. Burris, E. B. Burroughs, A. S. Burrows, C. W. Butler, Caldwell, H. R. Calkins, R. S. Campbell, S. B. Campbell, Camphor, Carnine, William Carpenter, W. E. Carpenter, B. F. Carter, Chamberlain, T. H. Ch'en, W. S. Chinn, Chipman,

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.
Amusement
Question
AYES.

NOES.

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.

Morning.
Amusement
Question
NOES.

Chitambar, Christensen, Christy, Cissell, L. M. Clark, James Clayton, Clay, Clemans, A. B. Cline, Cochrane, Cogshall, Coker, Frank Cole, E. D. Coleman, J. H. Coleman, Coley, A. H. Collins, M. C. Collins, Coman, B. C. Conner, E. A. Cook, F. L. Cook, R. J. Cooke, D. H. Cox, J. N. Cox, W. H. Crawford, Creech, Crolley, Dale, Danford, Daniels, Darby, Davage, Dawson, Mrs. J. N. Dease, Dempster, Denyes, Dickerson, Dickie, L. D. Dickinson, S. W. Dickson, Dogan, Doney, Doty, Drew, Dulaney, J. W. Duncan, W. R. R. Duncan, Dunlap, Durbin, Dwinell, A. E. Eaton, Eberhardt, J. F. Elliott, Elmstrom, Esplin, Farmer, Fassett, Faupel, G. W. Ferguson, Mrs. M. E. Ferguson, Mrs. J. R. Field, Flesher, Floyd, Frampton, Francisco, Franklin, Franks, Freeman, French, Fritsche, Fulmer, Fulton, Garrison, Gates, George, Gibbs, C. E. Gibson, Gettys, E. L. Gilliam, W. H. Gilliam, Gillilan, R. E. Gillum, Glassco, Goodenough, Gorden, Goss, G. H. Gray, Harry Gray, F. W. Green, A. E. Griffith, E. C. Griffiths, Homer Hall, Hammel, John Handley, Hanson, Harmon, Harper, Harrop, Havner, Heck, Hestwood, Hetherington, C. A. Hill, J. J. Hill, Hobart, Hollenback, Hollis, Holmes, D. B. Holt, Hopkins, Hubbard, Huffman, Huger, Hull, Hutchings, Hypes, Ingold, Irons, J. P. Jackson, H. L. Jacobs, Jacobson, Jansson, Jefferson, A. R. Johns, H. W. Jones, Jensen, C. L. Johnson, Eben S. Johnson, Edward S. Johnson, J. M. Johnson, T. W. Johnson, Jolly, E. M. Jones, G. P. Jones, I. D. Jones, H. W. Jones, R. E. Jones, W. F. Jones, Julian, Katterjohn, Keip, C. E. Kellogg, Kendrick, Hugh Kennedy, Key, Kidney, Kimball, Kinne, Knapp, Knipmeyer, Kriege, Kreidler, Landen, W. S. Langston, L. C. Larsen, Lawrason, Leete, Leevy, Alonzo B. Leonard, Miss Li, Liedblad, Light, Line, Linzell, Loar, Edwin Locke, Locklin, Loeppert, Loomis, J. N. Lucas, Ludwig, Lyall, McBurney, McCain, McCrory, James McCune, McDonald, McKissack, J. A. McMillan, K. W. McMillen, McMorris, McRae, McRary, Madden, Madison, Magee, Mahle, Marble, Marsh, B. M. Martin, W. W. Martin, M. C. B. Mason, Thomas Mason, Mathie, Matney, Matson, Maveety, J. B. Meyers, J. M. Miller, J. W. Miller, S. J. Miller, E. L. Mills, J. M. Mitchell, Moe, Moers, Montgomery, J. G. Moore, J. T. Moore, Mrs. M. D. Moors, J. W. Morris, J. P. Morris, S. E. Morris, Mossman, Moulder, Moultrie, Mower, Mukerjee, Munhall, Munz, Mur-

ray, Nast, Neff, Nichols, Nilsson, Nimmons, Noble, Nordtome, S. E. Notson, Nowlan, Oldroyd, Oliver, Olson, O'Neill, T. E. Orr, Orrill, Pafford, Parham, Parr, Parsons, Pascoe, Payne, Pearsall, A. D. Peck, H. D. Peck, Peik, Pemberton, Penn, Pew, Pfeiffer, Polglase, Pollock, Porter, Power, Prather, Price, Purl, Quayle, Quinn, Rankin, C. C. Read, Reddix, Redrick, G. W. Reed, H. D. Reed, J. H. Reed, W. D. Reed, Repp, Rhee, Rich, L. H. Richardson, Riehl, Rieker, Robbins, J. Wesley Robinson, J. Wallace Robinson, S. A. D. Rogers, Rood, Roser, J. R. Ross, R. S. Ross, Rushmore, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scales, Schneider, Schoonover, Schultz, Louis Schumacher, R. B. Scott, Shackelton, Shamleffer, A. M. Shaw, Samuel Shaw, A. C. Shepherd, C. M. Shepherd, Shipp, Shook, J. C. Shumaker, Shumpert, Simonsen, Skelton, Skinner, Skipworth, Slothower, Small, A. E. Smith, Alexander Smith, A. C. Smith, A. G. Smith, C. V. Smith, C. W. Smith, D. W. Smith, F. B. Smith, G. D. Smith, H. N. Smith, J. W. Smith, Mrs. L. M. Smith, U. S. Smith, Smylie, M. E. Snyder, O. O. Snyder, Sooy, R. Simpson, Stafford, Stark, Stavely, Robert Stephens, R. K. Stephenson, E. M. Stevens, C. J. Stone, Storch, Stout, Stults, Swann, Swartz, Tait, Tarbox, J. A. Taylor, J. L. Taylor, Thaarup, W. C. Thompson, Thorkildsen, Tindley, Towner, C. C. Townsend, Mrs. M. B. Townsend, Stephen Townsend, Treuschel, Trever, Trimble, Turner, D. L. Tuttle, Twede, Uong, W. C. Van Arsdel, W. W. Van Orsdel, Wagg, Everett Warner, Robert Warner, G. L. Waters, Robert Watt, Welch, B. N. Wheeler, Whielden, Wik, Wilkins, Willberg, C. B. Williams, E. B. Williams, Mrs. Williams, H. S. Wilson, Witter, Miss Wood, Woodfill, Yetter, J. W. Young, Zentmyer.

The Chair announced that the Minority Report did not prevail.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

E. B. Burroughs presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. B. M. Arnett, D. D., and the Rev. C. K. Harris, D.D., Fraternal Delegates from the African Methodist Episcopal Church and from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America respectively, by their eloquent and inspiring addresses bringing messages from their Churches, have greatly encouraged us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference expresses to Dr. Arnett and

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.
Amusement
Question
NOES.

Fraternal
Delegates,
Drs. B. M.
Arnett and
C. K. Harris.

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.

Dr. Harris its most hearty appreciation of their messages, and assures them of our earnest prayer for their safe return to their respective homes, and for many years of continued service and success in their work and labor of love.

Memorial
referred to
Judiciary
Committee.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society concerning a legal question was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

E. H.
Marshall,
A. G. Smith,
L. G. Stark,
J. W. Miller,
and
C. E. Welch
excused.

H. W. Rogers presented the following recommendations from the Committee on Credentials, and they were adopted:

That E. H. Marshall, lay delegate from the Northern New York Conference, be excused from further attendance after to-day; A. G. Smith, lay delegate from the New Jersey Conference, and L. G. Stark, lay delegate from the Oklahoma Conference, after May 20; J. W. Miller, ministerial delegate from Illinois Conference, after May 24; C. E. Welch, lay delegate from the Erie Conference, after May 21.

Judiciary
Committee
to report on
Missionary
Bishops'
supervision.

Thomas Nicholson, in behalf of the Committee on Episcopacy, requested that the General Conference ask the Committee on Judiciary to pass upon the question as to whether it is within the power of the General Conference to take from, add to, or otherwise to change the field under the supervision of a Missionary Bishop from that to which he was elected.

Fraternal
Delegates.

On motion of J. R. Chitambar, the question was so referred.

I. G. Penn moved that the Rev. W. L. Kyles, D.D., of Mobile, Alabama, Fraternal Delegate from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, whose coming to the General Conference had been delayed, be granted twenty minutes during the session next Thursday.

On motion of Albert Hurlstone, the motion was referred to the Committee on Fraternal Delegates.

Memorial on
Deaconess
work referred
to Committee
on Judiciary.

On motion of James Rowe, a memorial relating to deaconess work in the Rock River Conference was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Hour for
meeting.

H. J. Coker moved that General Conference adjourn to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

G. H. Bickley moved to amend by substituting "3 o'clock" for "5 o'clock."

On motion of J. R. Gettys, the amendment was laid on the table.

A motion by R. V. Watt to lay the original motion on the table did not prevail.

E. J. Kulp moved to amend by substituting "4:45 o'clock" for "5 o'clock."

On motion, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of W. F. Conner, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to adjourn to meet at 5 o'clock did not prevail.

The report of the tellers on the Fifth Ballot for Bishops was presented.

John Handley moved that, after we have received the report of this ballot, we take another ballot and adjourn.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the motion was laid on the table.

J. R. Day moved that after the announcement of the result of the ballot we adjourn to meet at 5 o'clock.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, the previous question was ordered.

The motion prevailed.

The result of the Fifth Ballot for the election of Bishops was reported. The Bishop announced that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

Announcements were made and General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop John E. Robinson.

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.

Fifth Ballot
for Bishops.

Result of
Ballot

Adjourn-
ment.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 18, 1912

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes called the General Conference to order at 5 o'clock.

The Rev. W. S. Harrington, D.D., offered prayer.

M. S. Hughes, under a question of privilege, stated that he was unavoidably absent when the AYE and NO vote was taken this morning on Report No. 1 of the Committee on State of the Church, and that he desired to record his vote in the affirmative.

On motion of E. G. Bek, it was ordered that another ballot for the election of Bishops be now taken.

S. M. Nichols moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-night to hear the result of the ballot.

On motion of A. J. Andrews, the motion was laid on the table.

Frank Doran moved that when the present ballot has been taken it be sealed, and that the tellers meet at 7:30 next Monday morning to count it.

A motion of F. H. Coman to lay the motion on the table did not prevail.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered.

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

Devotional
services.
M. S. Hughes
records vote.

Hour fixed.

Next ballot
for Bishop
to be sealed.

MAY 18
SEVEN-
TEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

The motion to seal the ballot until Monday morning prevailed.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the First Group of Tellers. (See List, page 129.)

Sixth Ballot
for Bishops
taken.

The Sixth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken.

The secretaries in charge of the ballot were announced.

On motion of E. B. Burroughs, it was ordered that the uncounted ballots, properly sealed, be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the General Conference.

C. W. Flesher moved to adjourn.

Deaconess
question
referred to
Judiciary
Committee.

E. C. Strout asked that a memorial in his hand with reference to the legal status of a deaconess institution be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the memorial was so referred.

W. H.
Conklin
seated.

R. A. Chase, under a question of privilege, announced that B. F. Salzer, a lay delegate of the Colorado Conference, had left the seat of the General Conference and that W. H. Conklin had been seated in his place.

Adjourn-
ment.

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

Announcements were made, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. William F. King, D.D., President Emeritus of Cornell College.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
*Morning
Session.*
Devotional
services.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. George Elliott, D.D., the Rev. W. E. Brown, D.D., and Bishop Henry W. Warren.

Bishop Robert McIntyre took the chair.

The Journal of Saturday's sessions was read and approved.

Journal
approved.
C. A. Wise
and George
G. Hutchison
seated.

The Secretary announced that C. A. Wise had been seated in place of J. E. Harlan, lay delegate of the Upper Iowa Conference; and that after the close of this morning's session, G. G. Hutchison would be seated in place of H. E. Buckingham, lay delegate of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

Audit ordered
printed.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the combined quadrennial Audit of the Board of Conference Claimants was ordered printed in to-morrow's Daily Advocate.

Fraternal
greetings.

On motion of G. P. Eckman, Francis J. McConnell was appointed to bear the fraternal greetings of this body to the Congregational Club at its session in this city on next Thurs-

day; and the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, was invited to appear before this body at some time next week, as the representative of the Congregational Church.

James Clayton presented a memorial from the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of M. R. Webster, the Secretary was instructed to demand that certain papers, said to be in the hands of the secretary of a Judicial Conference, be placed in his hands at once.

On motion of J. R. Joy, a certain document which had been sent to the Committee on Foreign Missions was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

It was announced that Louis Appel, reserve delegate from the Chicago German Conference, had been seated in the place of E. H. Ludwig without additional expense.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the Call of Conferences for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

SOUTHERN GERMAN

W. A. Moers presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is evident that many thousands of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church emigrate from the East and North and West to the Southland, unadvised by their pastors as to where they may find our churches in the cities and country of the South; and,

Whereas, It is an uncontrovertible fact that a very great per cent of such members, emigrating from the East, North, and West to the South, drift into other churches to the great loss and detriment of our own beloved Church; and,

Whereas, Our Church in the Southland is able and anxious to minister unto their spiritual wants, in the English, German, and Swedish tongues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our pastors are most earnestly admonished to take due cognizance of the aforesaid facts, and to advise and direct such members when they reach the South, to be loyal to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the honor of the Church and the glory of God.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

C. T. Franks presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, His Excellency, A. O. Eberhart, Governor of the State of Minnesota, has appeared before the General Conference with the following request: "I would request this body of men and women to coöperate with the State in the establishment of social centers in the country, where we can bring to the people the attractions and amusements that are clean and wholesome, which will attract the young people and keep them from being drawn to the large cities";

Resolved, 1. That we appreciate Governor Eberhart's confidence in us,

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.

Morning.
Dr.
Nehemiah
Boynton
invited.

Judicial
papers
called for.

Louis Appel
seated.

Call of
Conferences.

Members
removing to
the South.

Greetings
to Governor
Eberhart.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Morning.

as manifested by his turning to us for sympathy and encouragement in this good work which he has upon his heart.

Resolved, 2. That we pledge Governor Eberhart that as we return to our various States, provinces, and nations we will be watchful, earnest, and diligent in our support of all those in authority in making effective such legislation as shall tend to the betterment and uplifting of society, socially and morally, both in the country and in the city. We shall not forget "to tap upon the window pane."

Resolved, 3. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Governor Eberhart.

TENNESSEE

Order of
Day.

J. A. McMillan presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sale of the presiding Bishop's table and chair be made the special Order of the Day immediately after recess, on Wednesday morning, May 22.

Rules
suspended.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering two reports from the Committee on Episcopacy.

Report
No. 18,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 18 from the Committee on Episcopacy, on the Effectiveness of the Missionary Bishops, and, on his motion, it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 1,
Episcopacy,
considered.

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Episcopacy on Continuous and Contiguous Episcopal Supervision, and moved its adoption.

J. A. Cole moved to amend by striking out Resolutions 1 and 3, and inserting therefor the following:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing more efficient episcopal administration, we earnestly recommend that the General Conference request the Board of Bishops, and they are hereby requested, to arrange all the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions in our American connection into convenient groups about the several episcopal residences, and to assign the presidency of the Conferences within each of these groups to the Bishop residing in that group for the ensuing quadrennium.

Report on
Advocates
presented.

On a question of privilege, H. C. Jennings presented the report asked for by the General Conference as to the amount of loss or profit on the publication of the Advocates published by the Book Concern and other items.

A motion to refer the statement to the Committee on Book Concern without reading did not prevail.

The report was received and ordered printed in the Daily Advocate.

H. A. Larson
temporarily
seated.

The Secretary announced that H. A. Larson had been temporarily seated without expense, in place of E. S. Smith in the West Wisconsin delegation.

Recess.

Announcements were made, and recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

J. F. Goucher presented Bishop Merriman C. Harris, who introduced Dr. Imazo Nitobe, who addressed the General Conference.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, and it was adopted:

The Committee on Credentials recommends that C. H. Badger, lay delegate from the Indiana Conference, be excused from further attendance on the sessions of the Conference; that S. E. Morris, lay delegate from the Dakota Conference, be excused after the session on May 24; that W. V. Kelley, ministerial delegate from the New York East Conference, and W. F. Burris, ministerial delegate from the Missouri Conference be excused at the close of the session on May 27; that C. T. Orr, lay delegate from the Saint Louis Conference, be excused from May 21, and that J. D. Lingsweiler be seated in his place; that S. H. Gates, lay delegate from the West Texas Conference, be excused from further attendance at the close of the session on May 22; that E. A. Cook, lay delegate from West Nebraska Conference, be excused from the close of the session on May 25; that Alonzo Murray, lay reserve from Northern New York Conference, be seated in place of E. H. Marshall, already excused; all without additional expense.

It was announced that T. E. Fleming, ministerial delegate of the Upper Iowa Conference, had returned and had taken his seat, temporarily occupied by W. W. Carlton.

E. J. Kulp announced that John Handley, ministerial delegate of the New Jersey Conference, had been delayed, and that D. E. Clair, reserve delegate, be seated in his place.

Robert Watt moved the previous question on Report No. 1 of the Committee on Episcopacy, and the amendment thereto. The previous question was ordered.

On motion of Robert Watt, the amendment offered by J. A. Cole was laid on the table. On the call of E. J. Kulp, the report was divided.

The vote was taken on Resolutions 1, 2, and 4, and they were adopted.

E. J. Kulp moved to lay the third resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table did not prevail.

The third resolution of the report of the committee was adopted.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Episcopacy was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

TROY

F. L. Decker presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Deaconesses to report not later than Thursday morning, May 23, on the memorials asking for a more harmonious supervision and direction of deaconess work.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Morning.
Dr. Imazo
Nitobe's
address.
Report
Credentials.
J. D.
Lingsweiler
and Alonzo
Murray
seated.
Others
excused.

T. E. Fleming
resumes seat.

D. E. Clair
seated.

Report No. 1,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

Deaconess
work.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Morning.

E. G. Bek moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

The motion to refer was laid on the table.

The motion to adopt the resolution did not prevail.

Result of
Sixth Ballot.

The report of the tellers on the Sixth Ballot for Bishops was announced.

The Bishop announced that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

Thomas
Nicholson
withdraws.

Thomas Nicholson, on a question of privilege, requested that he no longer be voted for in balloting for Bishops.

G. W. Dixon
re-seated.
S. B. Jones
seated.

G. W. Dixon, lay delegate of the Rock River Conference, was announced as returned and in his seat. S. B. Jones, who had been seated in his place, was seated in place of Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer.

W. W.
Carlton
seated.

W. W. Carlton, ministerial reserve delegate of the Upper Iowa Conference, was seated in place of N. A. Mershon.

By common consent, a memorial presented by Samuel Dickie was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Papers
referred.

On motion of Alonzo B. Leonard, certain papers were referred to the Committee on Deaconess Work.

A memorial in the hands of W. P. Eveland was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Time
extended.

On motion, the time was extended for the purpose of taking a ballot.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, another ballot was ordered.

Tellers
announced.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Second Group of Tellers. (See List, page 129.)

Secretaries
named.

The Secretary announced the secretaries in charge of the ballot, as follows: C. R. Benedict, S. H. Thompson, Samuel Shaw, O. E. Kriege, A. R. Johns, J. F. Anderson.

Seventh
Ballot for
Bishops.

The Seventh Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Hour for
meeting.

On motion of E. J. Kulp, it was ordered that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Telegrams.

Bishop William F. McDowell announced that W. F. Conner had received a telegram informing him of the death of a nephew.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was ordered that in the further announcement of telegrams no reference be made to the seriousness of the contents.

Fletcher Homan presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. A. E. Eaton, LL.D., a member of this General Conference from the Idaho Conference, the donor of a \$50,000 Liberal Arts Building for Willamette University, is this day seventy-eight years of age, be it

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby extends to him sincere congratulation and expresses deep appreciation of his generosity and life-long activity on behalf of the Church.

On motion of W. F. Burris the General Conference adjourned, Bishop McIntyre pronouncing the benediction.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 20, 1912

Bishop Robert McIntyre called the General Conference to order at 5 o'clock.

The Rev. R. H. Pooley, D.D., led in prayer.

Dr. Robert Stephens and Dr. Christie Galeener presented to Bishop McIntyre a bouquet of flowers from the delegates of the Illinois Conference, by which he was received into the ministry.

The Bishop expressed his appreciation of the gift.

The result of the Seventh Ballot for the election of Bishops was announced.

The Bishop announced that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, it was ordered that another ballot be taken.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Third Group of Tellers. (See List, page 129.)

The Secretary appointed the following secretaries to have charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. H. Thompson, N. L. Brown, C. L. Stafford, S. J. Miller, M. E. Snyder.

A motion by E. J. Kulp that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 9:30 P. M. to receive the report of the tellers, and to take another ballot, did not prevail.

The Call of the Conferences, for resolutions, etc., for immediate consideration, was resumed.

WYOMING

H. C. McDermott presented a resolution concerning a memorial record of deceased ministers.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

J. R. Gettys moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock P. M., to hear the result of the ballot, and to take another ballot.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Morning.
Hon. A. E.
Eaton's
birthday.
Congrat-
ulations.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

Devotional
services.
Flowers
to Bishop
McIntyre.

Seventh
Ballot an-
nounced.

Eighth
Ballot
taken.

Third
Group
Tellers
called.
Secretaries
announced.

Time for
meeting.

Call of
Conferences.

Resolution
referred to
Itinerancy.

Hour fixed
for meeting.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Afternoon.

A motion by Edwin Locke to lay the motion on the table did not prevail.

The motion of J. R. Gettys prevailed.

Ballot of the
Judiciary
Committee.

It was ordered that the members of the Committee on Judiciary, which will be in session to-night, be permitted to cast their ballots for the election of Bishops at the committee room, and that one of the secretaries be appointed to receive them.

Adjourn-
ment.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop Charles W. Smith.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Evening.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1912

Bishop Robert McIntyre called the General Conference to order at 10 P. M.

Devotional
services.
Ballot or-
dered sealed.

Bishop-elect Homer C. Stuntz led the Conference in prayer. C. L. Stafford moved that when the next ballot shall have been taken the uncounted ballots shall be sealed and placed in the custody of the Secretary of the General Conference until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A motion to amend by substituting "7 o'clock" for "8 o'clock" was, on motion, laid on the table.

The motion ordering the sealing of the ballots until 8 o'clock prevailed.

Eighth Ballot
announced.

The result of the Eighth Ballot for the election of Bishops was announced.

The Bishop announced that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

Fourth Group
Tellers called.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Fourth Group of Tellers. (See List, page 130.)

Secretaries
announced.

The following secretaries were announced as in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. H. Thompson, O. G. Markham, C. E. Irons, J. R. Chitambar, E. A. Simons.

Secretaries C. R. Benedict and Edwin Locke were appointed to collect the ballots of the members of the Committee on Judiciary.

N. A.
Mershon
seated.

N. A. Mershon of the Upper Iowa Conference was announced as having returned and resumed his seat, temporarily occupied by W. W. Carlton.

Ninth Ballot
taken.

The Ninth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, the General Conference adjourned.

The Doxology was sung, and the Rev. P. J. Maveety, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

MAY 20
EIGHT-
EENTH DAY.
Evening.
Adjourn-
ment.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by several delegates and Bishop John L. Nuelsen.

Bishop Frank M. Bristol took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

The Secretary read the following telegram from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, received in response to greetings sent by this body:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in session at Louisville, Kentucky, cordially reciprocates your fraternal greetings. We rejoice that we stand with you steadfastly for the evangelical faith, and that we are at one with you in all the work of the kingdom of Christ. Read Ephesians, chapter 3, verses 14-19.

The Secretary read the Scripture referred to.

On motion of E. M. Holmes, a memorial which had been referred successively to the Committees on Revision and State of the Church, and had been returned to the Secretary as not being within their jurisdiction, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.
Journal
approved.
General
Assembly
Presbyterian
Church sends
greetings.

Memorial
referred to
Judiciary
Committee.

On motion of Robert Watt, the rules were suspended, and it was ordered that in future debates speakers from the floor be limited to five minutes.

Speakers'
time in de-
bates limited
to five
minutes.

A motion by J. E. Leaycraft to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving a report on the American Bible Society did not prevail.

O. P. Miller presented his report as Treasurer of the General Conference Commission, and it was ordered printed in the Daily Advocate.

Report Treas-
urer General
Conference
Commission
ordered
printed.
Standard of
expense.

Eben S. Johnson presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Whereas, It is desirable that there be a uniform standard of expense to be allowed members of commissions ordered by the General Conference,

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission be instructed to pay the following expenses: Railway and standard sleeping car fare by the most direct continuous route to place of meeting and return. Two dollars and one-half per day for meals en route. Three dollars per day for hotel expenses while in attendance on any meeting of Commission.

E. A. Schell moved to amend by adding the sentence, "The Commission on Ratio of Representation is hereby discharged."

Commission
discharged.

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.
Report No. 3,
State of
Church,
adopted.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion of A. J. Wallace, the rules were suspended for the purpose of receiving Report No. 3 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Church Federation.

On motion of A. J. Wallace, Report No. 3 of the Committee on State of the Church was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 1,
Boundaries,
approved.

Bishop John M. Walden presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Boundaries, on General Conference Districts, and George Elliott moved that the report be approved.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the previous question was ordered.

The report was approved. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Call of
Conferences
discontinued.

On motion of Edwin Locke, it was ordered that there be no further Call of Conferences.

The Call of Standing Committees was taken up.

ITINERANCY

Report No. 2,
Itinerancy,
adopted.

G. P. Eckman, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 2, on Credentials of Ministers from other Churches, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 3,
Itinerancy,
adopted.

G. P. Eckman presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Itinerancy, on Conference Registrars, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 4,
Itinerancy,
adopted.

G. P. Eckman presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Itinerancy, on Certificates of Credits, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

TEMPORAL ECONOMY

Report No. 5,
Temporal
Economy.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, on Hospitals, and moved its adoption.

Eben S. Johnson moved to amend by striking out in the first paragraph the words, "and he actually studied medicine with as great diligence as theology."

A motion by John Handley to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

G. H. Bickley moved to amend the amendment by reinserting the words, "and he actually studied medicine," so that only the

words, "with as great diligence as theology," shall be taken out of the report.

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.

The amendment to the amendment was accepted by the mover of the amendment, and the amended amendment was accepted by the chairman of the committee.

On motion of R. H. Pooley, the previous question was ordered.

Report No. 5 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 5,
Temporal
Economy,
adopted.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, on Lay Missionaries and the Quarterly Conference, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 6,
Temporal
Economy,
presented and
amended.

John Handley moved to amend by inserting the words, "and the presidents of any other church organizations in the local church."

On motion of E. M. Mills, the amendment was laid on the table.

R. A. Carnine moved to amend by inserting after the words, "The presidents of the Ladies' Aid Societies," the words, "The presidents of Woman's Home Missionary Society auxiliaries, the presidents of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society auxiliaries."

A motion by C. W. Flesher to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

On motion of A. C. Shepherd, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by Robert Watt to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment prevailed.

Report No. 6 from the Committee on Temporal Economy, as amended, was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 6,
Temporal
Economy,
adopted.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 7,
Temporal
Economy,
recommitted.

Amendments were moved by R. A. Carnine and G. S. Henderson, and a substitute, by E. L. Kidney.

On motion of E. M. Mills, the report was recommitted.

Announcements were made, and recess was taken.

Recess.

The General Conference was called to order.

MAY 21

NINE-
TEENTH DAY.
*Morning.*Question re-
ferred to
Judiciary.

On motion of John Krantz, under a question of privilege, the following question was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

What is the duty of a Bishop presiding in a General Conference when a report or resolution is presented which, in his judgment, involves a violation of the Constitution of the Church?

Result of
Ninth Ballot
announced.

The result of the Ninth Ballot for the election of Bishops was announced.

The Bishop announced that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

Tenth Ballot
ordered.

On motion of G. A. Owens, it was ordered that another ballot be taken.

Tellers
called.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Fifth Group of Tellers. (See List, page 130.)

Names not
to be read.

J. M. Buckley moved that in reading the reports of future ballots no names shall be read of those who receive less than "twenty-five" votes.

A motion to amend by substituting "thirty-five" for "twenty-five" was laid on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Report
Credentials.A. T. Arnold
and J. P.
Kennedy
seated.
Others
excused.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

A. T. Arnold, lay reserve from the West Virginia Conference, seated in place of W. E. Glasscock; A. C. Smith, lay delegate from the Gulf Conference, excused at the close of to-day's session; Dillon Bronson, ministerial delegate from the New England Conference, excused at the close of the session May 22, and J. P. Kennedy, first reserve, seated in his place without additional expense; H. B. Pemberton, lay delegate from the Texas Conference, excused at the close of session on May 24; William F. Hovis, ministerial delegate from the Northwest Indiana Conference, excused at close of session on May 25; A. C. Fassett, lay delegate from the Rock River Conference, excused at close of session on May 25; F. W. Green, lay delegate from Oklahoma Conference, excused for May 22 and 23.

Hour fixed for
next session.

W. J. Davidson moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 2:30 P. M., to hear the report of the tellers and to take another ballot.

John Handley moved to amend by substituting "5 o'clock" for "2:30 o'clock."

A motion by A. C. Shepherd to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment prevailed, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Tenth Ballot
for Bishops
taken.

The Tenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 8 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and moved its adoption.

A. P. Nelson moved to amend by inserting in the third line after the word "by," the words, "a two-thirds vote of those present and voting."

Eben S. Johnson moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

W. P. Eveland moved to amend the motion to refer by substituting the Committee on Temporal Economy for the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment on the motion to refer prevailed, and the report was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 9 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, on the Panama Exposition, and moved its adoption.

R. V. Watt moved to amend by striking out in the first resolution the words, "memorialize the General Conference to," and inserting the words, after "exhibit," "at the Panama Pacific Exhibition in 1915"; by striking out in the second resolution the words, "memorialize the General Conference to"; and by changing the last paragraph so as to read,

Resolved, That the exhibit be closed on Sunday.

On motion of H. C. Jennings, the report was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the rules were suspended for the purpose of presenting a resolution limiting the number of reports which a committee might present under one Call.

E. A. Schell moved that each committee be limited to the presentation of three reports at one Call.

G. P. Mains moved to amend by striking out the words, "three reports," and inserting therefor the words, "one report."

J. F. Goucher moved as a substitute that each committee shall have the privilege of offering three reports, or of occupying not more than one half hour of time at each Call.

A motion of J. W. Frizzelle to lay the substitute on the table did not prevail.

On motion of G. H. Bickley, the amendment was laid on the table.

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY.
Morning.
Report No. 8,
Temporal
Economy,
considered
and referred.

Report No. 9,
Temporal
Economy,
considered
and referred
to Commit-
tee on Book
Concern.

Rules
suspended.

Reports
under
one Call.

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY.

Morning.

Report of
Credentials
Committee.

C. F. Ed-
wards and
Frank A.
Vernor
seated.

The substitute was accepted, and adopted as the original motion.

On motion of W. F. Burris, it was ordered that after the announcements the General Conference adjourn.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

W. D. Hawkins, lay delegate from the Tennessee Conference, excused at the close of this day's session; F. S. Brown, lay delegate from the Dakota Conference, excused at the close of the session on May 22; J. T. Moore, lay delegate from the Detroit Conference, excused at the close of the session on May 22; G. H. Bradford, ministerial delegate from the Oklahoma Conference, excused at the close of the session on May 24; Homer Hall, lay delegate from the Missouri Conference, excused at the close of last session on May 25; S. A. Hull, lay delegate from the Savannah Conference, excused on May 26; J. A. Anderson, ministerial delegate from Northern Swedish Conference, excused at the close of to-day's session and C. F. Edwards, reserve, seated in his place without expense; W. H. Morgan, ministerial delegate from the Newark Conference, excused at the close of the morning session on May 29; Frank A. Vernor, reserve lay delegate, seated in the Detroit Conference without additional expense.

Mrs. L. R.
Meyer
seated.

It was announced that Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer, of the Rock River Conference, had returned and taken her seat.

On motion of H. W. Key, the vote by which W. D. Hawkins was excused was reconsidered.

On motion of H. W. Key, W. D. Hawkins was not excused.

Adjourn-
ment.

The General Conference adjourned, the Rev. W. F. Sheridan, D.D., pronouncing the benediction.

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotional
services.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21, 1912

Bishop Frank M. Bristol called the General Conference to order at 5 o'clock.

The Rev. J. St. Clair Neal led the Conference in prayer.

Revision
authorized
to print
pamphlet.

On motion of R. A. Booth, the Committee on Revision was authorized to print in booklet form their report on the Revision of Ritual.

Report of
Credentials
Committee.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Excuses.

L. C. Anderson, lay delegate from the West Virginia Conference, excused at the close of to-day's session; J. N. Lucas, lay delegate Saint Louis Conference, excused at the close of the session on May 24.

J. F. Hanly, under a question of privilege, withdrew the name of Joshua Stansfield from further consideration in the election of Bishops.

On motion of S. J. Miller, the report of the tellers on the Tenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of J. M. Johnson, another ballot was ordered for the election of Bishops.

A. C. Shepherd moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-night to hear the result of this ballot, and, if necessary, to take another ballot.

A motion by C. E. Irons to lay on the table did not prevail.

F. M. Larkin moved to amend by substituting "9:30 o'clock" for "10 o'clock."

On motion of John Handley, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment did not prevail.

The motion prevailed.

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, it was ordered that the members of the Committee on Judiciary be permitted to cast their ballots in the same manner as last night.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Sixth Group of Tellers. (See List, page 131.)

The following secretaries were named to have charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. H. Thompson, S. J. Miller, E. A. Simons, A. R. Johns, O. G. Markham.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the report of the tellers on the ballot to be taken at 10 o'clock to-night was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

The motion by J. H. Newland to reconsider the vote by which the report of the tellers was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning did not prevail.

The Eleventh Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Bishop John M. Walden, in behalf of the Committee on Boundaries, asked that a question relative to the enlargement of the Central Conference of China be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion, the question was so referred.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop Frank M. Bristol pronouncing the benediction,

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY.
Afternoon.
Report of
Tenth Ballot
for Bishops.
To meet at
10 P. M.

Eleventh
Ballot for
Bishops
taken.
Question
from Boun-
daries
Committee
referred to
Judiciary.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 21

NINE-
TEENTH DAY.*Evening.*Devotional
services.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1912

Bishop Frank M. Bristol called the General Conference to order at 10 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. W. I. Haven, D.D., led the Conference in prayer.

A telegram in the hands of the Bishop was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

On motion, the report of the tellers on the Eleventh Ballot for the election of Bishops was received. (See Ballots.)

Theodore S. Henderson and William O. Shepard, having received more than the necessary number of votes, were declared elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of D. G. Downey, Bishop-elect Theodore S. Henderson was invited to a seat with the Bishops on the platform, and Reserve Ministerial Delegate Frank Mason North was seated in his place.

On motion of T. P. Frost, Bishop-elect William O. Shepard was invited to a seat with the Bishops on the platform, and Reserve Ministerial Delegate J. P. Brushingham was seated in his place.

Bishop-elect Theodore S. Henderson was escorted to the platform by Bishops Earl Cranston and David H. Moore, and was introduced to the General Conference.

Bishop-elect William O. Shepard was escorted to the platform by Bishops John W. Hamilton and William F. McDowell, and was introduced to the General Conference.

R. E. Jones, under question of privilege, requested that he no longer be voted for in balloting for Bishops.

On motion of J. M. Johnson, the General Conference proceeded to take another ballot for the election of Bishops.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the First Group of Tellers. (See List, page 129.)

The secretaries in charge of the ballot were announced.

The Twelfth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with secretaries in charge, retired.

Adna B. Leonard moved that the General Conference do now adjourn.

A motion by H. M. Havner that when we adjourn it be to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning did not prevail.

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

Eleventh
Ballot for
Bishops
received.Theodore S.
Henderson
and William
O. Shepard
elected
Bishops.Theodore S.
Henderson in-
vited to seat
on platform.
F. M. North
seated.William O.
Shepard in-
vited to seat
on platform.
J. P.
Brushingham
seated.Twelfth
Ballot for
Bishop
taken.Adjourn-
ment.

The Doxology was sung, and the Rev. S. J. Herben, D.D., pronounced the benediction.

MAY 21
NINE-
TEENTH DAY
Evening.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1912

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
*Morning
session.*
Devotional
services.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional exercises, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Brooks, D.D., and Bishop James M. Thoburn.

The Rock River Conference Quartet sang.

Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair.

The Bishop reminded the General Conference that the day after to-morrow, May 24, will be the one hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the time when Wesley's heart was "strangely warmed," and he suggested that the Committee on Devotions make some recognition of the event in their arrangement for the devotional service on that day.

On motion of Frank Doran, it was ordered that the report of the tellers on the Twelfth Ballot for Bishops be received and another ballot taken.

Twelfth
Ballot for
Bishops
received.

The report of the tellers on the Twelfth Ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

A motion by G. T. Notson to reconsider the vote ordering another ballot did not prevail.

Andrew Gillies, under a question of privilege, thanked those who had voted for him and requested that he no longer be voted for in balloting for Bishops.

A. Gillies
withdraws.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Second Group of Tellers. (See List, page 129.)

The following secretaries were appointed to have charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, C. O. Kimball, R. K. Stephenson, A. R. Johns, J. W. Anderson, J. R. Chitambar.

The Thirteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Thirteenth
Ballot for
Bishops
taken.
Journal
approved.
Rules
suspended,

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

On motion of W. F. Conner, under a privileged question, the rules were suspended for the purpose of fixing the time for the completion of the work of the Standing Committees.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Morning.
Standing
Committees
to complete
work.

W. F. Conner presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the Standing Committees, with the exception of the Committee on Judiciary, be and are hereby instructed to complete their work on or before 9 o'clock A. M., on Friday, May 24, and that action taken by them after that time shall not be considered by the Conference.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend by inserting, "and that, beginning with Friday afternoon next, we hold afternoon and evening sessions."

The amendment was accepted.

Edgar Blake moved to amend by providing an exception in the case of the Committee on Episcopacy in the matter of reporting on episcopal residences.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Report
Special
Committee
Adna B.
Leonard.

J. M. Buckley presented the following report of the special committee appointed on the retirement of Dr. Adna B. Leonard from the Corresponding Secretaryship of the Board of Foreign Missions, and it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Whereas, Dr. Adna B. Leonard has notified the General Conference that he does not desire a reelection as Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, be it

Resolved, 1. That for twenty-four years Dr. Leonard has set an example of devotion to the cause which was committed in large part to his heart, his head, and his hands, worthy of remembrance and imitation;

Resolved, 2. That his name should be enrolled in the records of the Board of Foreign Missions, the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and universal Methodism;

Resolved, 3. That his name, and designation as General Corresponding Secretary, *Emeritus*, of the Board of Foreign Missions, be printed in the Annual Reports of the Society so long as he lives;

Resolved, 4. That his salary be continued till the next meeting of the Cincinnati Conference, which he has honored so long;

Resolved, 5. That, *in view of his long career in the office and his advancing years*, the Board of Foreign Missions be empowered to make to him such a grant annually, as they shall judge to be advisable.

Clafin
University
resolution.

I. H. Fulton, under a question of privilege, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, That peerless Christian gentleman and scholar, the Rev. L. M. Dunton, D.D., President of Clafin University, in Orangeburg, South Carolina, has given a quarter of a century of efficient, self-sacrificing labor to the upbuilding of the Negro race in the South; and,

Whereas, He has sent to this General Conference, through the secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society, a very beautiful and expensive table which was constructed by the students of Clafin University of the eighth grade and the first and second year normal classes; and,

Whereas, The sale of this beautiful hand-carved table, representing in a measure, the high class work that is being done by our Freedmen's Aid schools and the advancement of the Negro race, will contribute greatly to the needs of the school; be it

Resolved, That the secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society be allowed to offer this table for sale to the highest bidder, before the General Conference, on Saturday morning, May 25, immediately after recess.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, it was ordered that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 2:15 this afternoon to hear the report of the tellers and to take another ballot; and that we also meet at 5:30 this afternoon to hear the report of the tellers and take another ballot.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.
Times of
adjournment.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the rules were suspended for the purpose of presenting a resolution with a view to referring a question to the Committee on Judiciary.

Rules
suspended.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the following resolution was adopted:

Question to
Judiciary.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to report whether a majority vote of Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences is necessary to the election of reserve delegates to the General Conference.

The Call of the Standing Committees was resumed.

Call of
Committees.

STATE OF THE CHURCH

On motion of A. J. Wallace, Report No. 3 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Church Federation, adopted yesterday, was referred to the Commission on Federation; and the Secretary of the General Conference was instructed to communicate this action to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Report No. 3,
State of
Church,
adopted.

A. J. Wallace presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on State of the Church, on the Ecumenical Conference, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 2,
State of
Church,
adopted.

The amendment of Alfred Inwood to amend section three by striking out "\$2,300" and inserting therefor "\$500," was accepted.

H. L. Jacobs moved to amend by adding the words, "of which number two shall be Bishops; and to fill any vacancies that may occur."

The amendment was accepted.

Report No. 2 of the Committee on State of the Church as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

A. J. Wallace presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on State of the Church, on the Teaching of our Sunday School Periodicals and moved its adoption.

Report No. 4,
State of
Church,
presented.

J. B. Risk moved to amend by adding to paragraph three the sentence, "But we regret that an impression has been made on the Church that undue prominence has been given to dis-

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

puted questions of biblical criticism in our Sunday School literature."

On motion of E. M. Jones, the amendment was laid on the table.

The Report No. 4, State of the Church, was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

A motion to extend the time did not prevail.

Report
Credentials.

Marvin Campbell presented the following recommendations from the Committee on Credentials, and they were adopted:

Excuses.

J. P. Holland, lay delegate from the California Conference, excused at close of session to-day; F. E. Morse, lay delegate from Newark Conference, excused at the close of the session on May 23; J. R. Day, ministerial delegate from the New York Conference, excused at close of session on May 25.

On motion of Marvin Campbell, representing the Committee on Credentials, A. W. Craddock, lay delegate of the Central Missouri Conference, was excused after to-day.

Recess.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

Address Hon.
Wm. Jen-
nings Bryan.

The Bishop presented the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, who addressed the General Conference.

Presiding
Bishop's
table sold.

The presiding Bishop's table, made by the students of the Morristown Normal and Industrial College, was offered for sale by E. G. Bek, and was purchased for \$1,500 by the Hon. John E. Andrus, who gave it back to the Conference to be sold again. On again being offered for sale, Mr. Andrus purchased the table for \$1,100. The total proceeds of the sale, \$2,600, went to the benefit of the college.

The Bishop announced that Mrs. Daniel Onstott had presented to the Morristown Normal and Industrial College a replica of the bust of John Wesley, and also a reproduction of John Wesley's teapot.

Rev. John
Merritt
introduced.

The Bishop introduced the Rev. John Merritt, a veteran minister of Colorado.

Thirteenth
Ballot for
Bishops
announced.

The report of the tellers from the Thirteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, another ballot was ordered for the election of Bishops.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Third Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the

ballot: C. R. Benedict, Samuel Shaw, O. E. Kriege, S. J. Miller, O. G. Markham, S. H. Thompson.

The Fourteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

The consideration of Report No. 4 of the Committee on State of the Church was resumed.

On motion of George Elliott, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by S. M. Vernon to recommit the report did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

C. L. Stafford was excused for to-morrow to attend a funeral.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

W. E. Carpenter presented Report No. 3 from the Committee on Sunday Schools, on the Board of Sunday Schools.

J. W. Frizzelle moved that the report be considered seriatim.

R. V. Watt moved as a substitute that the vote be taken upon the whole report, without reading.

The substitute prevailed.

On motion of W. F. Conner, the previous question was ordered.

Report No. 3 of the Committee on Sunday Schools was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Bishop Henry W. Warren gave a brief personal word with reference to his retirement from the effective ranks of the episcopacy, as follows:

If I had been present when the vote on the retiring of three Bishops was announced, I should have spoken. I desire a word now.

In 1880, thirty-two years ago, the General Conference conferred upon me the greatest honor that can be conferred on any mortal man—to be the viceroy and ambassador of the King of kings for all the earth: No man has served effectively in this office longer than myself. Only five men have come up to this limit of thirty-two years, and some of them, like Bishop Asbury, were in pain and grief extreme during the latter part of the time.

It has been an era of unlimited joy. When I look at my successor in the seniority, Bishop Cranston, I remember with holy feeling that thirteen men have stood between us, and now we are together.

In the exercise of this office I have been about the world—to South America twice, China and Japan twice, Korea, the Philippines, India, Europe, North Africa, Mexico, Porto Rico—a glorious embassy to the world at large. I have brought back from my observation in the heathen world the most clear and vivid feeling that the gospel in the heathen world is the power of God, and that it affects human hearts according to the thought and mind of the blessed Spirit.

When I was elected, we chose our residences. I chose mine in Atlanta. I count those years among the most valuable years of my

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Morning.

Fourteenth
Ballot for
Bishops
taken.

Report No. 4.
State of
Church,
adopted.

C. L. Staf-
ford excused
for day.

Report No. 3,
Sunday
Schools,
adopted.

Bishop
Henry W.
Warren's
personal
word.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Morning.

life. By the gracious benevolence of Brother Gammon, I was permitted to be associated with the founding and endowing of that great school of theology. Then I chose my residence on the frontier, and by the marvelous liberality of my wife and children, I was enabled to be associated with the founding and endowing of the second great theological school of the five in our Church. For such a privilege I devoutly thank God.

I earnestly desire for the Church an intense spiritual life. Machinery is good, but dead. The power of God in the soul is the life of the world. Concerning this matter of retiring, my wife and family agreed before we came that we would follow the custom of my life, with no word whatever to say in regard to the designation of my work. I have appointed, sometimes to difficult fields, 35,000 men, and they have gone to their work with a loyalty that is sublime, a devotion, courage, and cheer that are born of God. I belong to that class of men, and accept the situation.

Announcements were made, and the General Conference adjourned.

Adjourn-
ment.

The Doxology was sung, and Bishop Henry W. Warren pronounced the benediction.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Afternoon.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22, 1912

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the General Conference to order at 2:15 P. M.

Devotional
services.

The Rev. J. B. Risk led in prayer.

Bishop
Warren pre-
sented with a
white rose.

B. F. Edsall presented to Bishop Henry W. Warren a white rose, in token of the high esteem in which the Bishop is held by the millions of Methodism.

The Bishop spoke a few words of recognition and appreciation.

Report
Fourteenth
Ballot for
Bishops.

The report of the tellers from the Fourteenth Ballot was presented. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

Another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fourth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, A. R. Johns, N. L. Brown, J. F. Anderson, L. A. Nies.

Fifteenth
Ballot for
Bishops
taken.
Order of
Day.

The Fifteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, fixing the places of episcopal residence, was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after recess.

Rev. M. Benson
introduced.

The Rev. Michael Benson, a veteran minister of the West Wisconsin Conference, was introduced.

On motion of J. L. Loar, the report of the Committee on Epworth League on the proposition for the consolidation of the secretaryship of the Epworth League with the editorship of the Epworth Herald was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after reading the Journal.

On motion of O. T. Dwinell, the General Conference adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Henry W. Warren.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Afternoon.
Order of
Day.

Adjourn-
ment.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22, 1912

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the General Conference to order at 5:30 P. M.

Chaplain David H. Tribou, U. S. N., led the Conference in prayer.

The presiding Bishop invited Bishop John M. Walden to take the chair.

Bishop John M. Walden took the chair.

The report of the tellers on the Fifteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was presented. (See Ballots.)

Naphtali Luccock, having received more than the required number of votes, was declared elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of W. T. Wright, Bishop-elect Naphtali Luccock was invited to a seat on the platform with the Bishops.

Bishops Charles W. Smith and William A. Quayle escorted Bishop-elect Naphtali Luccock to the platform, where he was welcomed by the presiding Bishop as a Bishop elect of the Church, and introduced to the General Conference.

On motion of W. T. Wright, W. F. Sheridan, ministerial reserve delegate, was seated in the place vacated by Bishop-elect Naphtali Luccock.

On motion of E. G. Bek, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fifth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, A. R. Johns, R. K. Stephenson, J. W. Anderson, C. L. Stafford, Samuel Shaw.

The Sixteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken and the tellers retired.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
*Second After-
noon Session.*
Devotional
services.

Report Fif-
teenth Ballot
for Bishops.

Naphtali
Luccock
elected
Bishop and
Invited to
platform.

W. F. Sher-
idan seated.

Sixteenth Bal-
lot for Bishops
taken.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Report
Credentials.
Excuses.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following report, which was adopted:

E. E. Tait, lay delegate from the Genesee Conference, excused at the close of to-day's session; J. R. Gettys, ministerial delegate from the Nebraska Conference, excused after May 23; G. F. Secor and Herbert Carl, lay delegates from the New York Conference, excused at the close of the session on May 24; F. L. Creech, ministerial delegate from the Kentucky Conference, excused on May 24; F. E. Tasker, lay delegate from the New York Conference, excused after the session on May 25; Samuel Dickie, lay delegate, from the Michigan Conference, excused at close of session on May 25.

W. L. McDowell moved that we adjourn.

Hour for
next session.

Adna B. Leonard moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 10:15 o'clock to-night to hear the report of the ballot and, if necessary, to take another ballot.

A motion of C. W. Flesher to lay the motion on the table did not prevail.

The motion to fix the time to which to adjourn at 10:15 prevailed.

Adjourn-
ment.

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

Bishop John M. Walden addressed the General Conference and pronounced the benediction.

MAY 22
TWENTIETH
DAY.
Evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1912

Bishop Henry W. Warren called the General Conference to order at 10:25 P. M.

Devotional
services.
Report Six-
teenth Ballot
for Bishops.

Bishop William F. Oldham led the Conference in prayer.

The report of the Sixteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was received. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of J. M. Johnson, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Sixth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. H. Thompson, O. E. Kriege, M. E. Snyder, E. A. Simons, J. F. Anderson.

On motion of W. P. Eveland, a motion that the ballot about to be taken be sealed, uncounted, until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, was laid on the table.

Seventeenth
Ballot for
Bishops
taken.
Adjourn-
ment.

The Seventeenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretary in charge, retired.

On motion, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop Henry W. Warren.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1912

Bishop Luther B. Wilson conducted the devotions, assisted by the Rev. J. W. R. Sumwalt, D.D., and Bishop David H. Moore.

Bishop Earl Cranston took the chair.

C. H. Richardson moved that we hear the report of the tellers, and, if necessary, take another ballot.

The Bishop read the report of the Seventeenth Ballot for Bishops, and announced that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

The Committee on Credentials reported Mrs. C. E. Krimminger, lay reserve delegate from the Saint Louis Conference, seated in place of C. T. Orr; J. M. Johnson, lay delegate from the Dakota Conference, in place of F. S. Brown; H. B. Foster, ministerial delegate from the Saint Louis Conference, in place of W. F. Sheridan; S. P. Mulford, lay delegate from the Southern California Conference, in place of E. P. Clark.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the General Conference proceeded to take the Eighteenth Ballot for Bishops.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the First Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were placed in charge of the ballots: C. R. Benedict, O. E. Kriege, J. F. Anderson, Samuel Shaw, R. K. Stephenson.

The ballot was taken, and the tellers retired.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

O. P. Miller moved that the Treasurer's report, together with the exhibit which accompanied it, be printed in the Daily Advocate.

A motion of Samuel Dickie to lay on the table did not prevail.

Samuel Dickie moved as a substitute that O. P. Miller, Treasurer of the General Conference Commission, be authorized to publish his entire report in pamphlet form.

On motion of J. Wallace Robinson, the substitute was laid on the table.

The original motion prevailed.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
*Morning
Session.*
Devotional
services.

Report
Seventeenth
Ballot for
Bishops.

Credentials
Report.

Mrs. C. E.
Krimminger,
J. M. John-
son, H. B.
Foster, and
S. P. Mul-
ford seated.

Eighteenth
Ballot for
Bishops
taken.

Journal
approved.

Treasurer's
report or-
dered printed.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Communica-
tion General
Conference
Methodist
Protestant
Church.

The following letter and resolutions from the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church were read by the Secretary:

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH
BALTIMORE, MD., May 20, 1912

Rev. J. B. Hingeley, D.D., Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR BROTHER: I have the honor of inclosing a copy of a resolution just passed by the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, now in session in Baltimore, Maryland; and to request that you will please bring it to the attention of your General Conference at such time as may be convenient.

Fraternally yours,

LYMAN E. DAVIS, *President.*
CHARLES H. BECK, *Secretary.*

Methodist
Day.

METHODIST DAY

Whereas, The birth of Methodism was on this wise: "On Wednesday, May 24th, I went very unwillingly to a society in Aldersgate street, where one was reading Luther's preface to the Epistle to the Romans. About a quarter before nine, while he was describing the change which God works in the heart through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed, I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me that he had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death. I then testified openly to all there what I now first felt in my heart."—*John Wesley's Journal*; and

Whereas, It is fitting that this event be commemorated by all the spiritual children of Wesley, as most wholesome for them to keep in mind, not only as giving a reason for the joy which is in them, and as making more explicit the great mission of Methodism in the world, but also that, recurring steadily to this epochal event, they may refresh and strengthen themselves in this saving experience, and fit themselves more perfectly for spreading scriptural holiness over all lands; therefore,

Resolved, By the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, 1. That the Sunday preceding the 24th day of May in each year should be designated and commemorated by all Methodists as "Methodist Day"; and that Methodist preachers everywhere be urged to preach on that day upon the distinctive message of Methodism, and to endeavor to persuade Methodist people to enter fully into that blessed experience which strangely warmed John Wesley's heart, which has been the saving strength of Methodism ever since, and without which Methodism will be but a name.

Resolved, 2. That a copy of this paper be forwarded to the Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session, and to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when it shall next convene, as an invitation to join with us in thus instituting "Methodist Day," for the glory of God and the warming of Methodist hearts.

T. H. LEWIS.

Referred to
Commit-
tee on
Evangelism.

George Elliott moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Evangelism, with favorable recommendation.

A motion by J. C. Nicholson to amend by substituting "the Committee on Federation" for "the Committee on Evangelism" did not prevail.

The original motion prevailed.

The Secretary read the following communication from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, presented through H. L. Jacobs:

HARRISBURG, PENN., May 16, 1912.

Rev. John D. Fox, 212 Pine Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR: The pleasing greetings sent through you to the delegates to the Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in session in Harrisburg from the Methodist General Conference, was handed to a Standing Committee, which evidently did not understand the need of an immediate reply; and, on calling the attention of the Grand Chief, W. S. Stone, to the matter, he requested the writer to make suitable response. In the name of the officers and delegates, I desire to assure you, and through you the Methodist Conference, of our high appreciation of the kindly expressions conveyed to us.

It is quite new in our history to have the Church, through those who are in the aggregate the moral teachers of the world, extend greetings and best wishes to us in our mission as laboring men, banded together for both moral, intellectual, and financial uplift; and, with the great number of members of the order adherents to some Christian faith, and constant supporters, and with all, whether in the Church or not, commending the great work of the churches, we feel that it is a pleasing innovation, and appreciated very highly.

Very truly yours,

C. H. SALMONS, S. G. E.

Editor and Manager of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

By common consent, on motion of J. W. Van Cleve, it was ordered that the action of yesterday, ordering afternoon and evening sessions, be suspended for to-morrow evening.

J. I. Bartholomew presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Resolved, 1. That delegations or individuals desiring to honor any person with floral or other offerings be requested to do so without interfering with the business of the General Conference, and that no such matter shall be admitted as a question of privilege.

2. That delegates and presiding officers be urged to eliminate every question of privilege that is not, as our rule requires, of "such imperative character as to justify the interruption of the regular order."

3. That no corrections of errors, of a personal nature, in the Daily Advocate, be presented to the General Conference unless the editor has declined to allow the correction to be made in the Advocate.

4. That no more than ten minutes shall be allotted to the auction sale which has been ordered.

An amendment by John Handley to strike out the last resolution was accepted.

The resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

The following telegram from the Illinois Congregational Conference was read by the Secretary:

ELGIN, ILL., May 22, 1912.

QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:

The Illinois Congregational Conference sends loving greetings. We rejoice in your world-wide progress and monumental service to the kingdom of our common Master. May enlarging progress crown all your plans for the future, until all our armies meet to celebrate the universal victory of the Prince of Peace.

WILLIAM E. CADMUS.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Communi-
cation
Brotherhood
Locomotive
Engineers.

No evening
session
to-morrow.

Privileged
questions.

Greetings
from Illinois
Congre-
gational
Conference.

MAY 23
 TWENTY-
 FIRST DAY.
 Morning.
 Paper
 referred.
 Report No. 1,
 Epworth
 League,
 adopted.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the privilege of presenting a paper for reference to the Committee on Episcopacy was granted to H. L. Sibley.

The Order of the Day, Report No. 1 of the Committee on Epworth League, was taken up.

J. L. Loar, chairman of the Committee on Epworth League, presented Report No. 1, on the Consolidation of the offices of General Secretary and Editor of the Epworth Herald, and moved its adoption.

H. B. Haskell moved to amend by adding the following resolution:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Control, in consultation and in coöperation with the editor of the Epworth Herald, who shall be an advisory member of the Board, to make recommendations to the Book Committee and Sunday School Agent as to the editorial policy of the paper in order that it may render the highest service to the Epworth League.

The amendment was accepted by the committee.

J. R. Gettys moved to amend by striking out the first resolution and inserting therefor the following:

Resolved, 1. That the editor of the Epworth Herald shall also be General Secretary of the Epworth League.

On motion of Robert Watt, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of A. C. Shepherd, the previous question was ordered.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

The Call of Standing Committees was resumed.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Report No. 2,
 Sunday
 Schools,
 adopted.

W. E. Carpenter, chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, presented Report No. 2, on the Sunday School Board, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 5,
 Sunday
 Schools,
 adopted.

W. E. Carpenter presented Report No. 5 from the Committee on Sunday Schools, on the Adult Bible Class, and moved its adoption.

On motion, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Announcements were made.

Bishop John M. Walden, representing the Committee on Boundaries, announced that the Italian Mission had been placed in the Second General Conference district.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, invited the delegates to supply certain information which would assist the Bishops in carrying out an expressed wish of the General Conference relative to the times of holding sessions of Annual Conferences.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry announced that, in accordance with the request of the General Conference to have some special observance of the one hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the day when John Wesley felt his heart "strangely warmed," a Wesleyan Lovefeast would be held at the time of devotional services to-morrow morning.

Recess was taken.

Bishop David H. Moore called the General Conference to order.

On motion of S. J. Miller, it was ordered that the result of the Eighteenth Ballot for Bishops be reported, and, if necessary, another ballot be taken.

The report of the Eighteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was presented and the Bishop announced that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

On motion of J. W. Frizzelle, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Second Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, O. E. Kriege, J. F. Anderson, Samuel Shaw, R. K. Stephenson.

It was announced that F. W. Green, of the Oklahoma Conference, had resumed his seat.

The Nineteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the Order of the Day, Report No. 23 of the Committee on Episcopacy, was taken up.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, Report No. 17 of that committee was returned to the committee.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Announce-
ment
Boundaries.
Bishops ask
information.

Lovefeast
announced.

Recess.

Report Eight-
eenth Ballot
for Bishops.

Nine-
teenth Ballot
for Bishops
ordered.

F. W. Green
seated.

Report
No. 17,
Episcopacy,
returned to
Committee.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Report
No. 20,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the rules were suspended for the purpose of presenting the report passing the character of the Bishops.

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 20 of the Committee on Episcopacy, passing the character of the General Superintendents and of the Missionary Bishops, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 23 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on Fixing Episcopal Residences, and moved its adoption.

W. F. Conner moved to amend by substituting "Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania," for "Oklahoma City, Oklahoma."

On motion of Frank Doran, the previous question on the amendment was ordered.

The amendment did not prevail.

F. A. Arter moved to amend by substituting "Cleveland, Ohio," for "Cincinnati, Ohio."

On motion of Edwin Locke, the previous question on the amendment was ordered.

The amendment did not prevail.

I. E. Robinson moved to amend by substituting "Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania," for "Kansas City, Kansas."

A motion by W. C. Hanson to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

On motion of W. I. Cogshall, the previous question was ordered on the amendment.

The amendment did not prevail.

George Elliott moved to amend by substituting "Detroit, Michigan," for "Buffalo, New York."

On motion of J. I. Bartholomew, the previous question was ordered on the substitute.

The substitute did not prevail.

K. A. Jansson moved to amend by substituting "Copenhagen, Sweden," for "Oklahoma City, Oklahoma."

On motion of Eben S. Johnson, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment did not prevail.

Report
No. 23,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

Report No. 23 of the Committee on Episcopacy was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

On motion of J. Wallace Robinson, the time was extended.

Thomas Nicholson moved that two reports of the Committee on Episcopacy, which affect the question of election, be made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Order of
Day.

J. B. Hingeley moved as a substitute that all reports affecting elections be given the right of way to-morrow.

The substitute was accepted.

A motion by N. W. Stroup to lay the substitute on the table did not prevail.

The motion as substituted prevailed.

M. B. Pratt presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

To save
time.

Whereas, Our time is being consumed by the discussion of reports on which there is no difference of opinion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That when a report is offered by the chairman of a committee and there be no objection, the question of adoption shall be put immediately without debate.

The report of the tellers on the Nineteenth Ballot for the election of Bishops was received. (See Ballots.)

Report Nine-
teenth Ballot
for Bishops
received.

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of E. B. Burroughs, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Third Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, A. R. Johns, E. A. Simons, L. A. Nies, J. F. Anderson, C. L. Stafford.

The Twentieth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, Marion Porter, of the Oklahoma Conference, was excused from the close of the session on Saturday, May 25.

Marion
Porter
excused.

On motion of G. T. Notson, the publishers of the Daily Advocate were instructed to print a supplement to-morrow morning, containing the unprinted reports.

Unprinted
reports to
be printed
to-morrow.

V. F. Brown moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 2:30 P. M. to hear the report of the ballot, and, if necessary, to take another ballot.

Hour for
meeting.

A motion to amend by substituting "5:30 P. M." for "2:30 P. M." prevailed, and the motion as amended prevailed,

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Morning.
Adjournment.

On motion of Eben S. Johnson, the General Conference adjourned.

Bishop-elect William O. Shepard pronounced the benediction.

MAY 23
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.
Afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 23, 1912

Bishop Earl Cranston called the General Conference to order at 5 o'clock.

Devotional
services.
E. E. Shipley
seated.

The Rev. E. A. Schell, D.D., led the Conference in prayer.

On motion of O. F. Hypes, E. E. Shipley, reserve lay delegate for the Cincinnati Conference, was seated temporarily, without additional expense, in place of C. L. Swain.

Report Twen-
tieth Ballot
for Bishops.

The report of the Twentieth Ballot for the election of Bishops was received. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

On motion of E. B. Burroughs, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fourth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, N. L. Brown, J. F. Anderson, R. K. Stephenson, J. W. Anderson, M. W. Dogan.

Twenty-
first Ballot
for Bishops
taken.

The Twenty-first Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

J. P. Brushingham moved that when we adjourn it be to meet at 7:30 this evening to hear the report of the ballot, and, if necessary, to take another ballot.

Hour for
meeting.

Thomas Nicholson moved to amend by substituting "10 o'clock" for "7:30 o'clock."

A motion to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment prevailed.

O. D. King
and Mrs.
L. C. Shirk
excused.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, O. D. King, ministerial delegate from West Virginia Conference, was excused after May 25.

On motion of J. W. Duncan, Mrs. L. C. Shirk was excused on account of illness.

Hereafter,
reserves
seated only
without
expense.

On motion of O. P. Miller, it was ordered that no reserves be seated hereafter at an additional expense to the General Conference.

Greetings
to Congrega-
tional Asso-
ciation of
Illinois.

On motion of J. A. Faulkner, the Secretary was directed to send the fraternal greetings from this General Conference to the Congregational Association of Illinois.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop Earl Cranston pronouncing the benediction.

MAY 23
TWENTY-FIRST DAY.
Afternoon.
Adjournment.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1912

Bishop David H. Moore called the General Conference to order at 10 o'clock P. M.

Bishop Earl Cranston took the chair.

Bishop James M. Thoburn led in prayer.

The report of the Twenty-first Ballot for the election of Bishops was received. (See Ballots.)

Francis J. McConnell, having received more than the required number of votes, was declared elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of Albert Hurlstone, Bishop-elect Francis J. McConnell was invited to a seat on the platform with the Bishops, and W. M. Whitsitt, a reserve ministerial delegate from the Indiana Conference, was seated in his place.

Bishop James W. Bashford and Bishop Edwin H. Hughes conducted Bishop-elect Francis J. McConnell to the platform, where he was received by Bishop David H. Moore and introduced to the General Conference.

On motion of O. G. Markham, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fifth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, O. G. Markham, S. J. Miller, L. A. Nies, O. E. Kriege, A. R. Johns, S. H. Thompson.

The Twenty-second Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, it was ordered that such reports of committees as cannot be printed in the Daily Advocate of to-morrow be printed in the Daily Advocate of Saturday.

Twenty-second Ballot for Bishops taken.

Advocate allowed Saturday for printing reports.

At the request of Bishop John M. Walden, and on motion of Edwin Locke, the report of the Committee on Boundaries was ordered printed in the Daily Advocate.

Report Boundaries ordered printed.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop David H. Moore pronouncing the benediction.

Adjournment.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Morning
Session.
Devotional
services.
Lovefeast.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted a Lovefeast, in observance of the one hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the time when John Wesley felt his heart "strangely warmed."

A large number of the delegates took part in the service.

Bishop John W. Hamilton took the chair.

Report
Twenty-
second Ballot
for Bishops.

The report of the Twenty-second Ballot for Bishops was received and the Bishop stated that there was no election. (See Ballots.)

On motion of J. M. Johnson, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

F. M. Austin
seated.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, H. R. Crawford, lay delegate of the Illinois Conference, was excused and F. M. Austin, a reserve lay delegate, was seated in his place.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Sixth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, A. R. Johns, O. E. Kriege, J. W. Anderson, R. K. Stephenson, N. L. Brown, S. J. Miller.

Twenty-
third Ballot
for Bishops
taken.

The Twenty-third Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Journal
approved.

The Journal of yesterday's sessions was read and approved.

Rev. John
Douglass
introduced.

The Bishop introduced the Rev. John Douglass, of Minneapolis, who has been a Methodist for more than seventy years.

J. M.
Mitchell
excused.

On motion of J. F. Harmon, John M. Mitchell, a lay delegate of the Southern Illinois Conference, was excused.

Greetings
Methodist
Protestant
Church.

On motion of George Elliott, the Secretary of the General Conference was instructed to send a telegram in response to the communication received yesterday from the Methodist Protestant Church.

Report
Credentials
adopted.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

H. H. Heck, ministerial delegate from the East German Conference, excused at close of the session on May 27; Wilhelm Schuetz, of the North Germany Conference, excused on May 25; H. R. Moeller, of the South Germany Conference, excused on May 27; Summerfield Baldwin excused at the close of the session on May 25.

Hours for
P. M. sessions.

On motion of the Secretary, it was ordered that the afternoon sessions begin at 3 o'clock and the evening sessions at 8 o'clock.

The request of J. F. Hanly that J. W. Emison, lay delegate of the Indiana Conference, be excused at the close of the session to-morrow was not granted.

On motion of O. P. Miller, it was ordered that no delegate shall thereafter be excused unless he first appears before the Committee on Credentials and the Committee on Credentials recommends the excuse.

By common consent, Bishop Thomas B. Neely addressed the General Conference.

The Bishop read the following telegrams:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23, 1912.

REV. JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, D.D.,
SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church heard with joy the messages of Dr. MacMullen and President Harris. We regret that the date of our assembly prevented the sending of a delegate to present our greetings. We have authorized the appointment of a Fraternal Delegate to your next session, and request you to do the same. The report of our Commission on Union was adopted with great unanimity, and our Commission will be continued with all confidence that the Lord is leading us in his own way toward a United Methodism of America.

LYMAN E. DAVIS, *President*,
CHARLES H. BECK, *Secretary*,
THOMAS H. LEWIS, *Chairman of the Commission*.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23, 1912.

PRESIDENT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:

The Disciples of Christ in America, through their Commission on Christian Union, greet you, and rejoice in your progress and heavenly blessings; and pray that your Conference may receive divine guidance in the paths that are so undoubtedly set in these days toward Christian Union.

PETER AINSLIE, *President*.

On motion of G. P. Mains, the time was extended for the purpose of hearing the result of the ballot, and, if necessary, taking another ballot.

The Bishop read the Twenty-third Ballot for the election of Bishops, and announced that Frederick D. Leete had been elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On motion of C. B. Allen, Frederick D. Leete, Bishop-elect, was invited to a seat on the platform with the Bishops.

Bishops William Burt and Frank M. Bristol escorted Bishop-elect Frederick D. Leete to the platform, where he was received by Bishop John W. Hamilton and presented to the General Conference.

On motion of W. F. Burris, another ballot for the election of Bishops was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the First Group of Tellers.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND DAY
Morning.

Rule govern-
ing further
excuses.

Bishop
Neely's
address.

Greetings
Methodist
Protestant
Church.

Greetings
Disciples
of Christ.

Time
extended.

Report
Twenty-
third Ballot
for Bishops.

F. D. Leete
elected
Bishop and
invited to
platform.

MAY 24

TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Morning.

Twenty-fourth Ballot
for Bishops
taken.

Recess.

The following secretaries in charge of the ballot were announced: C. R. Benedict, O. E. Kriege, J. F. Anderson, M. W. Dogan, S. J. Miller, R. K. Stephenson, N. L. Brown.

The Twenty-fourth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

Bishop Joseph F. Berry called the General Conference to order.

Flashlight
picture
ordered.

On motion of John Handley, it was ordered that at some time before the close of the General Conference a flashlight picture be taken of the Bishops on the platform, with the decorations and flags.

Thomas Nicholson, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, announced that J. F. Goucher would represent that committee in the presentation of reports this morning.

Report No. 2,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Episcopacy, and it was adopted. (N. B. This Report was subsequently modified.)

Report No. 3,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on Episcopal Supervision of the Philippine Islands, and it was adopted. (See reports of Standing Committees.)

Report
No. 13,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented report No. 13 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on an additional Missionary Bishop, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Vote fixing
day of final
adjournment
reconsidered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, in behalf of the Board of Bishops, suggested that in view of the large number of important matters yet to be considered, it might be well to reconsider the vote by which the day of final adjournment was fixed for May 28 and to fix the final adjournment one day later.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, the vote by which May 28 was fixed as the day of the final adjournment was reconsidered.

May 29
fixed for ad-
journment.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, the final adjournment was fixed on Wednesday, May 29.

Report
Twenty-
fourth Ballot
for Bishops.

The Bishop read the Twenty-fourth Ballot for the election of Bishops, and announced that Richard J. Cooke had been elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Richard J.
Cooke elected
Bishop and
invited to
platform.

On motion of J. A. Patten, Bishop-elect Richard J. Cooke was invited to a seat on the platform with the Bishops.

Bishops John M. Walden and William F. Anderson escorted Bishop-elect Richard J. Cooke to the platform, where he was

received by the presiding Bishop and presented to the General Conference.

On motion of J. A. Patten, R. B. Stansell, ministerial reserve delegate from the Holston Conference, was seated in the place vacated by Bishop-elect Richard J. Cooke.

On motion, it was ordered that another ballot be taken for the election of a Bishop.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the names of the Second Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries in charge of the ballot were announced: C. R. Benedict, O. E. Kriege, S. J. Miller, J. F. Anderson, R. K. Stephenson, and J. W. Anderson.

The Twenty-fifth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

J. E. Leaycraft, chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, presented Report No. 15, on the election of General Officers and Editors, and moved its adoption.

A motion by Marvin Campbell to consider the report by sections did not prevail.

Marvin Campbell moved to amend section 1 of the report so as to read:

1. No change in the method of electing Secretaries.
2. No change in the method of electing Publishing Agents for the ensuing quadrennium. The Book Committee, at its last annual meeting previous to the General Conference of 1916, and previous to each General Conference thereafter, shall elect Publishing Agents for the ensuing quadrennium. They shall submit the names of the persons selected to the General Conference for approval not later than the eighth day of the session. Should any Publishing Agent thus elected be rejected by the General Conference, the Book Committee shall submit other names until the approval of the General Conference is secured.

A motion by Robert Watt to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment did not prevail.

F. I. Johnson moved to amend by providing that the territory heretofore known as the North Ohio Conference shall be opened to both the Western Christian Advocate and the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

J. C. Arbuckle moved to amend the amendment by including the Northwest Indiana Conference in the patronizing territory of the Western Christian Advocate.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Morning.
R. B. Stan-
sell seated.

Twenty-
fifth Ballot
for Bishops
taken.

Report
No. 15,
Temporal
Economy,
adopted.

Patronage of
North Ohio
and North-
west Indiana
Conferences.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the previous question was ordered.

The committee accepted the amendment and the amendment to the amendment.

A motion by J. A. Patten to recommit that part of the report referring to the Epworth Herald did not prevail.

Report No. 15 of the Committee on Temporal Economy was adopted.

H. T. Ames recorded his vote against the adoption of the report.

By common consent, the committee was authorized to place the Central Tennessee Conference in the patronizing territory of the Advocate-Journal.

Report No. 3,
Temporal
Economy,
adopted.

On motion of J. E. Leaycraft, the rules were suspended for the purpose of receiving Report No. 3 from the Committee on Temporal Economy, providing forms for ballots.

The report was presented and adopted.

Report
Twenty-fifth
Ballot for
Bishops.

The Bishop read the Twenty-fifth Ballot for the election of Bishop and announced there was no election.

On motion, another ballot for the election of a Bishop was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Third Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries in charge of the ballot were announced: C. R. Benedict, N. L. Brown, O. E. Kriege, C. E. Irons, E. B. Burroughs, J. W. Anderson, J. F. Anderson.

Twenty-
sixth Ballot
for Bishops
taken.

The Twenty-sixth Ballot for the election of Bishops was taken and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

A motion to extend the time did not prevail.

Report No. 5,
Home
Missions
and Church
Extension,
adopted.

W. L. McDowell presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, on the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 6,
Foreign
Missions,
adopted.

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, on Corresponding Secretaries, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Order of
Day.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the two reports of the Committee on Episcopacy, concerning Bishops of African descent and concerning the Retirement of Bishops, were made the Order of the Day for next Monday morning immediately after recess.

On motion of J. H. Race, the report of the Committee on Book Concern, touching elections, was made the Order of the Day immediately after assembling this afternoon.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop Joseph F. Berry pronouncing the benediction.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.
Adjourn-
ment.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 24, 1912

Bishop William F. McDowell called the General Conference to order at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. A. G. Kynett, D.D., led in prayer.

The Bishop read the Twenty-sixth Ballot for the election of Bishops and announced that Wilbur P. Thirkield, having received a majority of the votes cast, was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See Ballots.)

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotional
services.

Report
Twenty-
sixth Ballot
for Bishops.
Wilbur P.
Thirkield
elected
Bishop and
invited to
platform.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, Bishop-elect Wilbur P. Thirkield was invited to a seat on the platform with the Bishops.

Bishops Henry W. Warren and John W. Hamilton escorted Bishop-elect Wilbur P. Thirkield to the platform, where he was received by Bishop McDowell and presented to the General Conference.

On motion of W. H. Morgan, the order was suspended, and ballots for the election of Missionary Bishops and Publishing Agents were ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fourth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the ballots: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, R. K. Stephenson, A. R. Johns.

Ballots for
Missionary
Bishops and
Publishing
Agents
ordered.

On motion of G. S. Henderson, the order was suspended in order that nominations for Missionary Bishops might be made in open Conference.

Order sus-
pended for
nominations.

Joseph B. Hingeley moved that the paragraph in Report No. 3 of the Committee on Temporal Economy be applied to the election of Missionary Bishops.

Homer Eaton moved to amend by permitting representations of the nominees to be made by parties who know them, not more than two representations to be given on each candidate.

The amendment was accepted.

A further amendment by W. J. Davidson to limit the representations to five minutes for each person speaking in support of a nominee was also accepted.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Afternoon.
Nominations for
Missionary
Bishops.

The motion as amended prevailed.

The following were nominated for Missionary Bishops:

For Southern Asia: *John Wesley Robinson*, represented by Adna B. Leonard and N. K. Mukerjee; *Rockwell Clancy*, represented by Samuel Dickie.

For Southeastern Asia: *Harry Farmer*, represented by T. E. Fleming and E. J. Lockwood; *Emil Luering*, represented by E. G. Bek and G. A. Simons; *W. P. Eveland*, represented by J. R. Day and Robert Watt; *H. R. Calkins*, represented by W. H. Morgan and R. V. Watt; *J. W. Miller*, represented by Robert Stephens; *J. H. Tippet*, represented by Samuel Plantz; *M. A. Rader*, represented by C. B. Wilcox and Benjamin Young.

On motion of G. S. Henderson, nominations were closed.

First
Ballot for
Missionary
Bishops
taken.

A Ballot was taken for the election of Missionary Bishops, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of Edwin Locke, it was ordered that a ballot be taken for the election of Publishing Agents.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fifth Group of Tellers.

The following were named as secretaries in charge of the ballots: C. R. Benedict, J. W. Anderson, Samuel Shaw, S. H. Thompson.

On motion of G. H. Bickley, the rules were suspended, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Book Concern affecting the position of Publishing Agents.

Report No. 4,
Book Con-
cern, adopted
in part.

J. H. Race, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report 4 on the Book Concern, and moved that the report, with the exception of the part concerning editors, included in the action taken this morning in the adoption of a report from the Committee on Temporal Economy, be adopted.

The report, with the exception indicated, was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Nominations for the Publishing Agents were read by the Secretary.

Ballot for
Publishing
Agents
taken.

Number of
nominees for
Editor.

A Ballot for the Publishing Agents was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

J. F. Hanly inquired as to how many nominees for the editorship of the several Church periodicals to be made by the groups of patronizing Conferences, were authorized by Report No. 15 of the Committee on Temporal Economy adopted this morning.

Robert Watt moved that it be the sense of this body that two names be submitted in each case.

E. G. Richardson moved to amend by providing that if any ten members of the patronizing Conferences do not concur in the name proposed for election, they may select another name.

Samuel Dickie moved as a substitute that each group of patronizing Conferences be permitted to submit one name or two as the group may determine.

Frank Doran moved to amend the substitute by striking out the word "two" and inserting therefor the word "more."

The amendment to the substitute was accepted.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by James Rowe to lay on the table the amendment to the main motion did not prevail.

The amendment to the main motion prevailed.

The substitute was accepted and was adopted.

Edgar Blake moved that the sentence in Report No. 15 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, reading, "The patronizing Conferences shall also nominate a local board of directors to be composed of four ministers and three laymen, the General Conferences to elect," be interpreted to mean that the General Conference delegates representing the said Annual Conferences shall have power to nominate their local boards of directors.

A substitute by R. V. Watt to reconsider the vote, by which Report No. 15 of the Committee on Temporal Economy was adopted, did not prevail.

W. C. Hanson moved to amend by instructing the Secretary to insert in the report at the beginning of said sentence the words, "The delegates to the General Conference from," so as to read, "The delegates to the General Conference from the patronizing Conferences," etc.

On motion of G. S. Henderson, the motion to so interpret the sentence in question was laid on the table.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the vote by which Report No. 15 of the Committee on Temporal Economy was adopted, was reconsidered.

R. V. Watt moved to recommit, with instructions to report back to-morrow morning.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon

Local Boards
of Directors.

Vote adopt-
ing Report
No. 15,
Temporal
Economy,
reconsidered.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.

Afternoon.

W. C. Hanson moved to amend by referring to the Committee on Book Concern.

E. G. Richardson moved as a substitute that special committees of five, of whom the chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy shall be one, be appointed, to whom the report shall be referred.

J. F. Hanly moved to amend by making the committee consist of the chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy, with instructions for him to report back immediately.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by W. L. McDowell to lay the amendment to the substitute on the table did not prevail.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, the amendment to the original motion was laid on the table.

A motion to lay the amendment to the substitute on the table did not prevail.

The amendment to the substitute prevailed, and the substitute as amended was adopted.

The report of the First Ballot for the election of Publishing Agents was announced. (See Ballots.)

H. C. Jennings, E. R. Graham, G. P. Mains, and Homer Eaton were successively declared elected Publishing Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The First Ballot for the election of Missionary Bishops was announced. (See Ballots.)

John Wesley Robinson was declared elected Missionary Bishop for Southern Asia.

On motion of J. R. Chitambar, Missionary Bishop-elect John W. Robinson was invited to a seat on the platform and S. S. Dease, reserve ministerial delegate of the North India Conference, was seated in his place without additional expense.

Missionary Bishops Frank W. Warne and John E. Robinson conducted Missionary Bishop-elect John Wesley Robinson to the platform, where he was received by Bishop McDowell and presented to the General Conference.

The Bishop announced that there was no election of Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia.

On motion of W. H. Morgan, the Second Ballot for the election of a Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia was ordered.

Report First
Ballot for
Publishing
Agents.

Report
First Ballot
Missionary
Bishops.
John W.
Robinson
elected
Missionary
Bishop for
Southern
Asia and in-
vited to seat
on platform.
S. S. Dease
seated.

A motion by Summerfield Baldwin that we now adjourn did not prevail.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Sixth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, Samuel Shaw, O. E. Kriege, J. W. Anderson, L. A. Nies.

The Second Ballot for the election of a Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 15 from the Committee on Temporal Economy, which had been referred to him, and presented the following restatement of the paragraph in question:

The General Conference delegates from each territory above described shall nominate by ballot one or more persons for editor of its local paper, and the General Conference shall elect. The delegates to the General Conference from the patronizing Conferences shall also nominate a Local Board of Directors to be composed of four ministers and three laymen. The General Conference shall elect.

R. E. Jones moved to amend the report by inserting a statement to the effect that the provisions named shall not apply to the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

F. M. Larkin moved to amend by including all the Advocates in the exception.

E. G. Richardson moved that the report be referred to a special committee of five, one of whom shall be the chairman of the Committee on Temporal Economy.

A. J. Wallace moved as a substitute that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Book Concern, with instructions to report to-morrow.

The substitute was accepted by a count vote of 263 AYES to 213 NOES.

The substitute was adopted.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the General Conference adjourned.

Announcements were made, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. O. Foster, D.D.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Floyd, D.D., the Rev. J. I. Bartholomew, D.D., and Bishop Wilson S. Lewis.

MAY 24
TWENTY-
SECOND
DAY.
Afternoon.

Second Ballot
taken for
Missionary
Bishop South-
eastern Asia.

Report
No. 15,
Temporal
Economy,
considered.

Referred to
Committee
on Book
Concern.

Count vote.

Adjourn-
ment.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
*Morning
Session.*
Devotional
services.

MAY 25

TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.*Morning.*Journal
approved.Report
Second Ballot
Missionary
Bishop South-
eastern Asia.

Bishop James W. Bashford took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

The result of the Second Ballot for the election of a Missionary Bishop of Southeastern Asia was announced. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop announced that there was no election.

A. C. Shepherd moved that we postpone further balloting for the election of a Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia until after the election of the Corresponding Secretaries for the Board of Foreign Missions.

A motion by G. S. Henderson that the rules be suspended for the consideration of the above motion did not prevail.

On motion of E. M. Jones, another ballot for the election of a Bishop for Southeastern Asia was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the First Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, E. B. Burroughs, G. E. Irons, N. L. Brown, M. W. Dogan.

Question of
privilege.

Harry Farmer, under question of privilege, requested that he no longer be voted for in the balloting for Missionary Bishop of Southeastern Asia.

Third Ballot
taken for
Missionary
Bishop
South-
eastern Asia.

The Third Ballot for the election of a Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Secretary was instructed, when reading the list of nominations, to read first in alphabetical order from A to Z and then in the reverse order.

Nominations
for Secretaries
read.

Nominations for the Corresponding Secretaries of the several Boards of the Church were presented, and were read by the Secretary, in accordance with the rules governing elections.

Ballot for
Correspond-
ing Secreta-
ries of Boards.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the General Conference proceeded to ballot for the election of the Corresponding Secretaries of the various Boards.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Report
Credentials
adopted.
S. P. Mul-
ford, C. B.
Rogers, C. B.
Spencer,
seated.

E. A. Cook, lay delegate of West Nebraska Conference, who had been excused, finds himself able to remain, and his excuse is canceled. W. C. Van Arsdel, lay delegate from the Indiana Conference, excused at close of this session; G. W. Dixon, lay delegate from the Rock River Conference, excused from last night; A. M. Drew, lay delegate from the Southern California Conference, excused for to-day, and S. P. Mulford, reserve, seated in his place without additional expense; E. M. Travis, lay delegate from New York East Conference, excused at close of session to-day,

and C. B. Rogers seated in his place without additional expense; C. B. Wilcox, ministerial delegate of the Colorado Conference, excused at close of session this morning, and C. B. Spencer, ministerial reserve delegate, seated in his place; A. L. Moore, lay delegate from the Detroit Conference, excused from to-day; William B. Anderson, lay delegate from the Ohio Conference, excused at recess on Tuesday morning; J. L. Brasher, ministerial delegate from the Alabama Conference, excused from Tuesday night; A. A. Swartz, lay delegate from the Indiana Conference, excused from Tuesday night.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Morning.

G. A. Reeder presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

John Huss
Five Hun-
dredth Anni-
versary.

Whereas, All Bohemian-Slavonic Protestants are preparing to commemorate in the year of our Lord 1915, the five hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom and death of John Huss, the Bohemian Protestant reformer; and,

Whereas, The founder of our Church, the Rev. John Wesley, was so vitally connected with the Moravians who, under God, were the fruits of John Huss's labors and sufferings; and,

Whereas, Our Bohemian-Slavonic Methodist Episcopal preachers and missionaries in their annual gathering in Chicago in August, 1911, did most earnestly petition this General Conference to send proper representatives to the above John Huss Anniversary; and,

Whereas, We have a great and effectual door open among the eight million Slavs in America; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference instructs our Bishop or Bishops resident in Europe, to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Five Hundredth Anniversary of the death of John Huss, the great Bohemian martyr.

H. M. Havner presented a resolution calling for a "sifting committee."

"Sifting
committee."

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Bishop read the report of the Third Ballot for the election of a Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia.

The Bishop announced that W. P. Eveland, having received a majority of the votes cast, was elected Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia.

Report Third
Ballot for
Missionary
Bishops.

W. P. Eve-
land elected
Missionary
Bishop for
Southeast-
ern Asia and
invited to
platform.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, Missionary Bishop-elect William P. Eveland was invited to a seat on the platform.

Missionary Bishops James M. Thoburn, Frank W. Warne, and William F. Oldham escorted Missionary Bishop-elect William P. Eveland to the platform, where he was received by Bishop James W. Bashford and presented to the General Conference.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the time for recess was extended for the purpose of taking a ballot for Corresponding Secretaries.

Time
extended.

The nominations were again read.

Nominations.

Luther B. Wilson called the Second Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were announced in charge of the

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.

Morning.
Ballot
for Corre-
sponding
Secretaries.

Recess.

ballot: C. R. Benedict, O. G. Markham, J. W. Anderson, R. K. Stephenson, Samuel Shaw, O. E. Kriege, S. J. Miller.

A Ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Announcements were made and recess taken.

Bishop William Burt called the General Conference to order.

Committee
on Fraternal
Delegates
to prepare
Resolutions.

H. L. Jacobs presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Fraternal Delegates be hereafter called the "Committee on Fraternal Delegates and Complimentary Resolutions"; and that this committee be instructed to present, at the closing session of the General Conference, a brief report of complimentary resolutions.

G. P. Eckman moved a suspension of the rules for the presentation of a resolution making the report of the Committee on Itinerancy concerning laymen in the Annual Conferences the Order of the Day immediately after the opening of this afternoon's session.

On motion of J. F. Hanly, the motion was laid on the table.

Order of
Day, sale
of Claflin
University
table.

The Order of the Day, the sale of the Claflin University table, was taken up.

Senator O. F. Hypes offered the table for sale to the highest bidder, and it was purchased by Mrs. F. A. Arter.

The Call of the Standing Committees was resumed.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

Report No. 2,
Temperance
and Pro-
hibition,
adopted.

J. F. Hanly, chairman of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, presented Report No. 2 of that committee, on the "General Statement," and moved its adoption.

F. E. Baldwin presented a Minority Report, and moved that it be substituted for the report of the committee.

On motion of Robert Watt, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of W. H. Morgan, the time was extended.

The Minority Report did not prevail.

The Report No. 2 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Votes
recorded.

F. M. Larkin and A. J. Benjamin recorded their votes against the committee report.

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Church of America, was presented by G. P. Eckman, introduced by the Bishop, and addressed the General Conference.

On motion of R. B. Williams, the General Conference adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Dewey, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 25, 1912

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the General Conference to order at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. E. B. Burroughs, D.D., led the Conference in prayer.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

The report of the First Ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries was received.

The Bishop read the ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions, and announced that S. Earl Taylor and W. F. Oldham were elected. (See Ballots.)

The Bishop read the result of the ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and announced that Ward Platt, C. M. Boswell, and Robert Forbes were elected.

The Bishop read the ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, and announced that Thomas Nicholson was elected.

The Bishop read the ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and announced that P. J. Maveety was elected.

The Bishop read the ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Sunday Schools, and announced that D. G. Downey was elected.

The Bishop read the ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Conference Claimants, and announced that J. B. Hingeley was elected.

The Bishop read the ballot for the election of Secretary of the Epworth League, and announced that there was no election.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Morning.
Rev. Nehemiah
Boynton,
Moderator
National
Council Congregational
Church,
introduced,
and addressed
Conference.
Adjournment.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotional
services.

Journal
approved.
Report First
Ballot Corresponding
Secretaries.
S. Earl
Taylor, W.
F. Oldham,
Cor. Sec.
Board Foreign
Missions.
Ward Platt,
C. M. Boswell,
and Robert
Forbes,
Cor. Sec.
Board Home
Missions and
Church
Extension.
Thomas
Nicholson,
Cor. Sec.
Board of
Education.

P. J. Maveety,
Cor. Sec.
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

D. G. Downey,
Cor. Sec.
Board Sunday
Schools.

J. B. Hingeley,
Cor. Sec.
Board
Conference
Claimants.

No election,
Secretary
Epworth
League.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.
Second
Ballot for
Secretaries
taken.

On motion, the General Conference proceeded to ballot for the election of one Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, one Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Secretary of the Epworth League.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Third Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries in charge of the ballot were announced: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, O. E. Kriege, J. W. Anderson, S. H. Thompson, N. L. Brown, Samuel Shaw.

G. S. Henderson moved that in re-reading the result of the ballot, for the benefit of those who had not heard the first reading, the names of those having less than fifty votes be omitted.

A motion of John Handley to lay the motion on the table did not prevail.

The motion prevailed.

The Second Ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

The Call of Standing Committees was resumed.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

Report No. 3,
Temperance
and Prohibition,
adopted.

J. F. Hanly presented Report No. 3 from the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, on the Anti-Saloon League and the Church Temperance Society, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Reports Nos.
4 and 7,
Temperance
and Prohibition,
combined and
adopted.

J. F. Hanly presented Report No. 4 from the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, on Legislation for the Church Temperance Society, and moved its adoption; adding thereto, as an amendment, that which had been printed as Report No. 7 from the same committee.

Samuel Dickie moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words, "Topeka, Kansas," wherever they occur, and inserting therefor the words, "Chicago, Illinois."

On motion, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

The amendment was accepted.

On call for a division of the question, the first part of the report and the amended part were successively adopted.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

J. W. R. Sumwalt, ministerial reserve delegate from the Baltimore Conference, was seated until Monday in place of J. St. Clair Neal.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the rules were suspended to hear the report of the Committee on Book Concern concerning the election of editors, which was referred to it yesterday.

J. H. Race, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report No. 11, on the Election of Publishing Agents and Editors, and moved its adoption.

Marvin Campbell offered the following amendment, which, on motion of J. W. Frizzelle, was laid on the table.

Amend Section 1 of Report No. 15 from the Committee on Temporal Economy, so that it shall read: "(1) No change in the manner of electing Secretaries or Publishing Agents for the ensuing quadrennium. At its last Annual Meeting preceding the General Conference of 1916, and at its last Annual Meeting of each quadrennium thereafter, the Book Committee shall nominate four Publishing Agents and present the names to the General Conference as the nominees of the Book Committee to be voted upon in common with other names that may be presented to the General Conference for consideration."

R. R. Beetham moved to amend by substituting the following paragraph for the paragraph in the report relating to the same matter:

The General Conference delegates from each territory above described shall nominate by ballot an editor for the paper located within the territory, subject to the confirmation of the General Conference.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered.

A motion by W. H. Crawford to recommit and print in the Daily Advocate did not prevail; a count vote resulting in 270 AYES, 279 NOES.

A motion by R. B. Williams to lay the report on the table did not prevail.

B. H. Hart moved to refer to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

The motion to refer was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. T. Ames recorded his name as voting against it.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.
J. W. R.
Sumwalt
seated.
Rules
suspended.

Report
No. 11,
Book
Concern,
presented.

Marvin
Campbell's
amendment.

R. R.
Beetham's
amendment.

Count vote.

Report
adopted.

Vote
reconsidered.

MAY 25

TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.

Afternoon.

Second
Ballot elects
F. M. North
Correspond-
ing Secretary
Board For-
eign Missions,
W. F. Sheri-
dan Secre-
tary Epworth
League.

Third Ballot
taken for
Correspond-
ing Secretary
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

The report of the Second Ballot for the election of Corresponding Secretaries was read, and the Bishop announced that F. M. North was duly elected a Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and that W. F. Sheridan was duly elected General Secretary of the Epworth League; and that there was no election of a Corresponding Secretary for the Freedmen's Aid Society.

On motion, another ballot was ordered for a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fourth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, O. E. Kriege, O. G. Markham, N. L. Brown, M. W. Dogan.

The Third Ballot for the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, the Committee on Episcopacy was permitted to take up again the consideration of Report No. 2.

Announcements were made.

The Secretary presented a communication from the Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Minnesota, as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, May 23, 1912.

The Rev. Dr. Hingeley, Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in the city of Minneapolis, Minn.

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: By direction of our Fifty-fifth Annual Diocesan Council, now assembled in this city, I have the very great pleasure and honor of presenting herewith the resolution unanimously adopted on this date by the Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Minnesota.

This action was taken at the suggestion of Bishop Edsall, in his Annual Address, and was most heartily indorsed by all members of the Council, both clerical and lay.

Most faithfully and fraternally yours,

ANDREW D. STOWE,

Secretary of the Diocese of Minnesota.

Resolved, That the Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Minnesota, now in session in Minneapolis, hereby extends its cordial greetings to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and begs to express to that great assembly the profound appreciation by this Council of the debt of our common Christianity to the Methodist Episcopal Church for its shining example in missionary zeal, efficiency in administration, and abounding manifestations of the fruits of the Holy Spirit; and that we further assure our Methodist brethren of our earnest prayer that some day we may all be one.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23, 1912.

SAMUEL COOK EDSALL,
Bishop of Minnesota.

ANDREW D. STOWE,
Secretary of the Diocese.

Further con-
sideration of
Report No. 2,
Committee
Episcopacy.

Greetings An-
nual Council
Protestant
Episcopal
Church,
Diocese of
Minnesota.

On motion of G. A. Owens, Bishop Henry W. Warren, the senior Bishop present, was requested to prepare a suitable answer to the communication from the Annual Diocesan Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Secretary read the following greetings from the Northern Baptist Convention, meeting in Des Moines, Iowa:

DES MOINES, IOWA, May 24, 1912.

TO THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:

The Northern Baptist Convention, meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, sends Christian greeting. We thank God for the great work you are doing and pray that he may bless you exceeding abundantly above all you are able to ask or think. We join you heartily in service to our Lord Jesus Christ and to humanity.

EMORY W. HUNT, *President.*

WILLIAM C. BITTING, *Corresponding Secretary.*

On motion of George Elliott, the Secretary was instructed to make suitable response to the communication from the Northern Baptist Convention, and also to respond to the message received yesterday from the Church of the Disciples of Christ.

J. B. Hingeley moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8:30 o'clock Monday morning.

G. H. Bickley moved to amend by substituting "8 o'clock to-night" for "8 o'clock Monday morning."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended prevailed.

On motion of J. P. Marlatt, it was ordered that the salary of E. M. Randall be continued by the Board of Control of the Epworth League until the next session of his Annual Conference, or until he is otherwise provided for.

At the request of Bishop Charles W. Smith, and on motion of G. A. Reeder, the report of the Committee on Judicial Procedure was made the Order of the Day for Monday afternoon immediately after the reading of the Journal.

George Elliott moved that the groups of Conferences provided for in Report No. 11 of the Committee on Book Concern, adopted this afternoon, be called by the Secretary of the General Conference to meet at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

An amendment by John Handley, calling for the group meetings at 7:30 to-night, and ordering the meeting of the General Conference at 8 o'clock to-night, was laid on the table.

The motion of George Elliott prevailed.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.
Bishop H. W.
Warren to
respond.
Greetings
Northern
Baptist
Convention.

The Secretary
to respond to
Northern
Baptist
Convention
and Church
of Disciples
of Christ.

Hour for
meeting.

Salary of E.
M. Randall
to be
continued.

Order of
Day.

Conference
group meet-
ings 2 P. M.
Monday.

MAY 25
 TWENTY-
 THIRD DAY.
Afternoon.
 I. G. Penn
 elected Corre-
 sponding
 Secretary
 Freedmen's
 Aid Society.
 Adjourn-
 ment.

The Bishop read the Fourth Ballot for the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and announced that I. G. Penn, having received a majority of the votes cast, was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society. (See Ballots.)

On motion, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop John E. Robinson.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1912

MAY 25
 TWENTY-
 THIRD DAY.
Evening.
 Devotional
 services.
 Journal
 approved.
 Philippine
 Islands
 Foreign.

Bishop John L. Nuelsen called the General Conference to order at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. C. N. Dawson, D.D., led the Conference in prayer.

The Journal of the afternoon session was read and approved.

The Committee on Boundaries asked that the General Conference determine whether the Philippine Islands Conference should be classed as a Foreign Conference or as a Conference in the United States.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the Philippine Islands Conference was classed as a Foreign Conference, inasmuch as that Conference was connected with Southeastern Asia.

J. P. Brushingham moved that the rules be suspended, and that it be ordered that speeches from the floor in future debates be limited to three minutes.

On motion of Frank Doran, the motion was laid on the table.

Appreciation
 of
 Dr. M. C. B.
 Mason.

E. B. Burroughs made a motion concerning the salary of M. C. B. Mason.

J. W. Moultrie moved the following resolution as a substitute, which was accepted and adopted:

Whereas, Dr. M. C. B. Mason has served for a period of nearly twenty years in the service of the Freedmen's Aid Society; and,

Whereas, He has been one of its Corresponding Secretaries for four quadrenniums, reducing the long standing debt of the Society to approximately \$35,000; and,

Whereas, Dr. M. C. B. Mason, "one of the best products of our schools, by his superior services, great lectures, inspiring sermons and addresses at our colleges and Conferences, and by the worthy life he has lived among us, has wrought nobly; be it

Resolved, 1. That we record our appreciation of Dr. Mason's valuable services for the uplift of his people.

Resolved, 2. That we request the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society to continue his salary until the meeting of his Annual Conference, or until he is otherwise provided for.

Call of
 Committees.

On motion of J. H. Race, the regular order, the Call of Committees, was resumed.

On motion of J. W. Pearsall, the following were approved as the trustees of Drew Theological Seminary:

TRUSTEES OF DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

I. *Term Expires 1916*

Bishop Henry W. Warren, D.D.,
 Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D.D.,
 Bishop William Burt, D.D.,
 Bishop William F. Anderson, D.D.,
 Rev. Homer Eaton, D.D.,
 Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D.D.,
 Rev. Charles L. Goodell, D.D.,
 Phineas C. Lounsbury,
 Alexander Carmichel,
 Charles Scott, Jr.,
 George W. Collord,
 Henry S. Dulaney,
 William F. Burns,
 George I. Bodine.

II. *Term Expires 1920*

Bishop Joseph F. Berry, D.D.,
 Rev. James M. Buckley, D.D.,
 Rev. A. H. Tuttle, D.D.,
 Rev. George W. Smith, D.D.,
 Rev. Eugene A. Noble, D.D.,
 Rev. J. Morgan Read, D.D.,
 Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.,
 John M. Cornell,
 Edward L. Dobbins,
 Alfred P. Sloan,
 F. W. Tunnell,
 Hanford Crawford.

III. *Term Expires 1924*

Bishop Earl Cranston, D.D.,
 Bishop David H. Moore, D.D.,
 Bishop John L. Nuelsen, D.D.,
 Rev. William V. Kelley, D.D.,
 Rev. George P. Eckman, D.D.,
 Rev. W. W. Evans, D.D.,
 Allan MacRossie, D.D.,

MAY 25
 TWENTY-
 THIRD DAY.
 Evening.
 Approved as
 Trustees
 of
 Drew
 Theological
 Seminary.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Evening.

George J. Ferry,
Ezra B. Tuttle,
Milton E. Blanchard,
James W. Pearsall,
Walter R. Comfort,
J. Edgar Leaycraft.

Report No. 2,
Book Con-
cern, adopted. J. H. Race, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Book Concern, on Sunday School Literature, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 5,
Book Con-
cern, adopted. J. H. Race presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on Book Concern, on Books and Periodicals, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 6,
Book Con-
cern, adopted. J. H. Race presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Book Concern, on the Consolidation and Management of the Book Concern, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 8,
Book Con-
cern, adopted. J. H. Race presented Report No. 8 of the Committee on Book Concern, on Subsidies, etc., and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 9,
Book Con-
cern, adopted. J. H. Race presented Report No. 9 of the Committee on Book Concern, on the System of Accounting, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report
No. 10,
Book Con-
cern adopted. J. H. Race presented Report No. 10 of the Committee on Book Concern, on the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 7,
Book Con-
cern, amended
and adopted. J. H. Race presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Book Concern, on Publications in Foreign Languages, and moved its adoption.

H. C. Jennings moved to amend by adding that the matter of the publication of the Italian paper be referred to the Publishing Agents with power to act.

The amendment was accepted, and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 22 adopted.
Bishops
assigned
Residences. Thomas Nicholson, by common consent, presented Report No. 22 from the Committee on Episcopacy, assigning the Bishops to the several episcopal residences, and it was adopted, as follows:

Atlanta, Frederick D. Leete; Boston, John W. Hamilton; Buffalo, William Burt; Buenos Ayres, Homer C. Stuntz; Chattanooga, Theodore

S. Henderson; Chicago, William F. McDowell; Cincinnati, William F. Anderson; Denver, Francis J. McConnell; Foochow, Wilson S. Lewis; Helena, Montana, Naphtali Luccock; Kansas City, Kansas, William O. Shepard; New Orleans, Wilbur P. Thirkield; New York, Luther B. Wilson; Oklahoma City, Robert McIntyre; Omaha, Frank M. Bristol; Peking, China, James W. Bashford; Philadelphia, Joseph F. Berry; Portland, Oregon, Richard J. Cooke; Saint Louis, Charles W. Smith; Saint Paul, William A. Quayle; San Francisco, Edwin H. Hughes; Washington, D. C., Earl Cranston; Zurich, Switzerland, John L. Nuelsen.

MAY 25
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Evening.

The Call of Standing Committees was resumed.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented Report No. 9 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, on the General Committee, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 9,
Foreign
Missions,
presented and
amended and
adopted.

E. A. Schell moved as a substitute that the General Committee of Foreign Missions be composed as at present provided for in ¶ 373 of the Discipline of 1908.

On motion of Robert Watt, the previous question was ordered.

A motion to lay the substitute on the table did not prevail.

A motion to recommit until the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension had opportunity to consider a like proposition was, on motion, laid on the table.

The substitute was accepted by a vote of 330 AYES to 202 NOES.

Count vote.

The report as substituted was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the General Conference reconsidered the votes by which Report No. 2 and Report No. 3 of the Committee on Episcopacy were adopted.

Reports Nos.
2 and 3,
Episcopacy,
reconsidered.

Thomas Nicholson moved that Report No. 2 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on the Enlargement of the Field of a Missionary Bishop, be referred back to the committee.

J. F. Goucher moved as a substitute that the Committee on Episcopacy be authorized to submit to the Committee on Judiciary questions arising out of the election of Missionary Bishop W. F. Oldham to the Corresponding Secretaryship of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Bishop Oldham's status
referred to
Judiciary.

On motion of E. A. Schell, the previous question was ordered.

The substitute was accepted and adopted.

On motion, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop David H. Moore.

Adjournment.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26, 1912

MAY 26
 TWENTY-
 FOURTH DAY.
 Consecra-
 tion of
 Bishops.
 Order of
 service.

The General Conference met at 3 o'clock p. m. for the Consecration of Bishops, Bishop Henry W. Warren presiding.

The Order of Service was as follows:

CONSECRATION SERVICE

1. HYMN No. 222.....BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN
2. THE APOSTLES' CREED.....BISHOP HENRY W. WARREN
3. THE COLLECT.....BISHOP WILLIAM F. OLDHAM
4. RESPONSE.....ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE QUARTET
5. FIRST LESSON.....BISHOP FRANK W. WARNE
6. THE SECOND LESSON.....BISHOP ISAIAH B. SCOTT
7. HYMN No. 210.....ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE QUARTET
8. PRAYER.....BISHOP JOHN W. HAMILTON
9. "THE KING'S BUSINESS".....ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE QUARTET
10. EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES.....BISHOP HENRY W. WARREN
11. VENI CREATOR SPIRITUS.....BISHOP EARL CRANSTON
12. PRAYER.....BISHOP EARL CRANSTON
13. PRESENTATION AND CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS:

HOMER CLYDE STUNTZ

Presented by the Reverends Thomas E. Fleming and Edmund J. Lockwood
 Consecrated by BISHOPS WARREN AND WALDEN

THEODORE SOMERVILLE HENDERSON

Presented by the Reverends William V. Kelley and George P. Mains
 Consecrated by BISHOPS CRANSTON AND MOORE

WILLIAM ORVILLE SHEPARD

Presented by the Reverends Harlow V. Holt and James M. Phelps
 Consecrated by BISHOPS HAMILTON AND BERRY

NAPHTALI LUCCOCK

Presented by the Reverends William F. Conner and Eli P. Anderson
 Consecrated by BISHOPS McDOWELL AND BASHFORD

FRANCIS JOHN McCONNELL

Presented by the Reverends Hillary A. Gobin and Albert Hurlstone
 Consecrated by BISHOPS BURT AND WILSON

FREDERICK DeLAND LEETE

Presented by the Reverends Charles B. Allen and Frederick T. Keeney
 Consecrated by BISHOPS NEELY AND ANDERSON

RICHARD JOSEPH COOKE

Presented by the Reverends James M. Buckley and Robert B. Stansell
 Consecrated by BISHOPS NUELSEN AND QUAYLE

WILBUR PATTON THIRKIELD

Presented by the Reverends Wilbur I. Haven and John W. E. Bowen
 Consecrated by BISHOPS SMITH AND LEWIS

JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON

Presented by the Reverends Lewis E. Linzell and Joshwant R. Chitambar
 Consecrated by BISHOPS HUGHES AND McINTYRE AND MISSIONARY
 BISHOPS THOBURN AND WARNE

WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND

Presented by the Reverends Benjamin C. Conner and John G. Wilson
 Consecrated by BISHOPS BRISTOL AND WARREN AND MISSIONARY
 BISHOPS OLDHAM AND ROBINSON

14. PRAYER.....BISHOP CRANSTON
15. HYMN AND DOXOLOGY.....BISHOP MERRIMAN C. HARRIS
16. BENEDICTION.....BISHOP HENRY W. WARREN

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1912

Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. D. M. Yetter, D.D., Bishop James M. Thoburn, and Bishop John M. Walden.

Bishop Thomas B. Neely took the chair.

The Journal of the Saturday evening session and the Sunday afternoon session was read and approved.

W. C. Hanson moved to fix the time of final Roll Call of the General Conference at 3 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon.

J. B. Hingeley moved to amend by substituting "1 o'clock" for "3 o'clock."

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the motion, and was adopted.

On motion of J. L. Loar, the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering Report No. 2 of the Committee on Epworth League, on the Organization of the Epworth League.

J. L. Loar presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Epworth League, and moved its adoption.

A. E. Slothower presented the following, and moved it as a substitute for the report of the Committee:

The management of the Epworth League shall be vested in a Board of Control, which shall consist of a Bishop and one member from each General Conference district, nominated by the delegates of the respective General Conference districts, and elected by the General Conference, the odd districts to be represented by ministers, the even districts by laymen.

There shall be also three members at large, consisting of two laymen and one minister, appointed by the Board of Bishops.

The Bishop shall be President of the Epworth League and the Board of Control. The editor of the Epworth Herald, the General Secretary, the German Assistant Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary for Colored Conferences shall be advisory members of the Board of Control.

In case of a vacancy in the office of General Secretary during the quadrennium, the same shall be filled by the Board of Control.

The Board of Control shall meet at least four times during each quadrennium.

The substitute was accepted.

On motion of C. E. Vermilya, the previous question was ordered.

The Report as substituted was adopted.

Missionary Bishop William F. Oldham made a statement concerning his relinquishing the Missionary Episcopacy in order to take up the work of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, to which he had been elected.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented Report No. 33 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
*Morning
Session.*
Devotional
services.

Journal
approved.

Hour of final
adjourn-
ment fixed.

Rules
suspended.

Report No. 2,
Epworth
League,
presented.
Substitute
offered,
accepted,
and adopted.

Bishop
Oldham's
statement as
to relinquish-
ing the
Missionary
Episcopacy.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.

Morning.
Report No.
33, Judiciary,
adopted.

Appeal of
H. G.
Mitchell.

question, "Can a person hold at the same time the offices of Missionary Bishop and of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions?" and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented the following resolution, which, on motion of J. B. Hingeley, was adopted:

Whereas, In the Journal of the General Conference of 1908, page 435, it is recorded that Report No. 18 of the Committee on Judiciary, touching the case of the appeal by Hinckley G. Mitchell, was "Approved"; and,

Whereas, In fact, the said report was withheld in favor of a later proposal, and the statement cited above is an evident error, and therefore Report No. 18 which appears on pages 475, 476 of the Journal of 1908 should have been omitted from the Journal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to print this statement in the Journal of 1912.

E. M.
Travis's
excuse
canceled.

E. M. Travis, lay delegate from the New York East Conference, announced that he had found himself able to remain at the seat of General Conference, and his excuse was canceled.

Marvin
Campbell
Chairman
Credentials
Committee.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, Marvin Campbell was selected to act as chairman of the Committee on Credentials from this time.

Letter from
Secretary
Knox
concerning
the Chinese
Republic.

The Secretary read the following letter from Secretary of State Knox:

May 24, 1912.

*Bishop J. W. Bashford,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.*

MY DEAR BISHOP: I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th instant inclosing copy of the resolution presented by the Chinese delegates to and adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Minneapolis on May 13th, asking that this government recognize the new government of China.

The kindly reference in the resolution to American acts of friendliness and sympathy toward China in the past is appreciated by the Department, and I beg to assure you—if indeed such assurance be necessary—that it is the disposition of the Executive to accord recognition to the new Chinese government at the earliest opportunity afforded under the established usages of international law.

I am, my dear Bishop,

Sincerely yours,
P. C. KNOX.

Report
Trustees
and Trust
Fund,
John Street
Church,
New York.

J. M. Bulwinkle presented the report of the Board of Trustees of John Street Church, New York, and, on his motion, it was received and ordered printed in the Daily Advocate.

J. M. Bulwinkle presented a report of the Trust Fund of the John Street Church, New York city, and, on his motion, it was received and ordered printed in the Daily Advocate.

Board
Trustees,
John Street
Church,
elected.

J. M. Bulwinkle presented nominations for the Board of Trustees of John Street Church, and, on his motion, the persons nominated were elected trustees as follows: James W. Pear-sall, James S. Coward, John W. Crawford, John M. Bulwinkle,

William Kennedy, John H. Fedeler, Robert B. Ward, Frank A. Horne, Edgar W. Rogers.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

(See Reports to the General Conference.)

The Secretary announced the places of meeting for the groups of patronizing Conferences of the several Advocates to be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Group
meetings for
Advocates.

On motion of Robert Watt, a committee consisting of the chairmen of the various Standing Committees, one secretary from each of the Boards involved, together with the Bishops, was ordered to nominate the members of the several Benevolent Boards.

Committee
to nominate
Benevolent
Boards.

On motion, the following question was referred to the Committee on Judiciary: "Is Bishop Oldham a member of any Annual Conference? If so, of which Annual Conference is he a member?"

Question
concerning
Bishop
Oldham
referred to
Judiciary.

The Bishop announced the decease of Mrs. C. C. McCabe, widow of the late Bishop Charles C. McCabe, who died in Ironton, Ohio, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Death of
Mrs. McCabe
announced.

Bishop Henry W. Warren led the General Conference in prayer.

Bishop
Warren's
prayer.

On motion of Herbert Scott, a committee of three was appointed to take appropriate action with reference to the death of Mrs. McCabe.

Committee
on appropriate
action.

Bishop Earl Cranston, Bishop David H. Moore, and Dr. Herbert Scott were appointed a Committee on the Death of Mrs. McCabe.

On motion of E. M. Travis, the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering a report of the Committee on Itinerancy on Joint Annual Conferences.

Rules
suspended.

E. M. Travis presented Report No. 6 from the Committee on Itinerancy, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 6,
Itinerancy,
presented.

J. C. Nicholson presented a Minority Report, and moved that it be substituted for Report No. 6 of the Committee on Itinerancy, on Joint Annual Conferences.

Minority
Report
presented.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the Treasurer was authorized to make out the checks, and to commence paying the bills for delegates' expenses to-morrow at 5 P. M.

Treasurer
authorized
to begin
payments.

Announcements were made and recess was taken.

Recess.

Bishop William F. Anderson called the General Conference to order.

MAY 27
 TWENTY-
 FIFTH DAY.
 Morning.
 Bishop
 Nuelsen
 excused.

Bishop John L. Nuelsen asked to be excused from further attendance after to-day in order that he might be able to make necessary arrangements to meet the European Conferences at the time assigned to them.

On motion of J. B. Hingley, Bishop John L. Nuelsen was excused.

On motion of F. E. Mossman, it was ordered that the inner double door be kept open and the outer doors closed.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered on the Minority Report to Report No. 6 of the Committee on Itinerancy.

Adna B. Leonard moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of D. G. Downey, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

A motion by A. J. Wallace to lay the Minority Report on the table did not prevail.

The Minority Report was substituted for the report of the Committee.

Minority
 Report substituted
 for Report No. 6,
 Itinerancy,
 and adopted.

The report as substituted was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

J. M. Buck-
 ley declines
 reelection.

J. M. Buckley, under a question of privilege, referred to his long service as editor of the Christian Advocate and asked that he be not considered for reelection.

Committee
 of five on
 Dr. Buck-
 ley's service.

On motion of G. P. Mains, a committee of five was ordered to draft a suitable expression of the appreciation of this General Conference for Dr. Buckley's long service.

The Committee appointed later consisted of G. P. Mains, J. F. Goucher, H. A. Buttz, C. M. Stuart, and F. D. Bovard.

Report No.
 19,
 Episcopacy,
 presented.

H. W. Rogers, who had been requested by the chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy to present the report of that committee, presented Report No. 19, on the Retirement of Bishops, and moved its adoption.

Minority
 Report
 presented.

J. W. Van Cleve presented a Minority Report, and moved that it be substituted for the report of the committee.

A motion of Somerville Light to lay the Minority Report on the table did not prevail.

On motion of Robert Watt, the previous question was ordered on the Minority Report.

The Minority Report was not accepted, the count vote standing 289 affirmative and 380 negative.

O. F. Hypes moved to amend Section 10 of the report by striking out the words, "from the duty of traveling through the connection at large" and "to the widows of Bishops"; also the word "the" before the word "duty," and "of traveling through the connection at large" after the word "duty," and by inserting after the words, "the condition of each of them," the words, "or of their widows."

The amendment was accepted by the representative of the committee.

Robert Forbes moved to amend by inserting the paragraph:

If there is a disposition to retire any General Superintendent, the person so disposed shall communicate with the senior Bishop, who shall communicate the statements in the case to the Board of Bishops. They shall proceed at once to investigate the facts in the case, allowing only those who are witnesses to be present, and keeping the whole matter from the press and the public.

The Bishop announced that the Conference was adjourned by expiration of time.

Bishop Henry W. Warren, on behalf of the representatives of the press, and in appreciation of his uniform courtesy and valuable and kindly services, presented a watch fob and charm to the Rev. Thompson W. Stout, of Minneapolis, chairman of the Committee on Publicity.

The Rev. T. W. Stout gratefully acknowledged the gift.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, on behalf of the Board of Bishops, announced the Commission on Evangelism as follows:

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM

Bishops Berry, Hughes, and Henderson.

District

- I. J. H. Coleman, Troy; David Gordon, New England Southern.
- II. C. L. Goodell, New York; Benjamin Moore, Newark.
- III. F. H. Coman, Genesee; C. E. Welch, Erie.
- IV. J. G. Wilson, Philadelphia; I. E. Robinson, West Virginia.
- V. N. W. Stroup, North-East Ohio; W. O. Allen, Central Ohio.
- VI. D. T. Summerville, Austin; C. W. Olson, Georgia.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.
Minority
Report not
accepted.
Report No.
19,
Episcopacy,
amended.

Further
amendment
proposed.

Conference
adjourned
by expiration
of time.

Presentation
to Rev. T.
W. Stout.

Commission
on Evangel-
ism an-
nounced.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.
Commission
on
Evangelism.

- VII. N. R. Clay, Upper Mississippi; R. S. Lovinggood, West Texas.
- VIII. J. W. Sommerville, Southwest Kansas; S. H. Prather, Missouri.
- IX. O. W. Fifer, Des Moines; B. L. Paine, Nebraska.
- X. H. V. Holt, Rock River; W. A. Rankin, Central Illinois.
- XI. Somerville Light, North Indiana; W. A. Foote, Michigan.
- XII. R. S. Ingraham, Wisconsin; C. A. Pollock, North Dakota.
- XIII. F. W. Miller, Central German; George Boesh, Saint Louis German.
- XIV. C. E. Locke, Southern California; W. L. Hartman, Colorado.
- XV. Benjamin Young, Oregon; D. H. Cox, Columbia River.

Report
Credentials
Committee.

Marvin Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Delegates Excused on Monday, May 27: J. L. Transue, lay delegate, Central New York Conference; J. M. Frost, ministerial delegate, Maine Conference; H. C. Jameson, ministerial delegate, Cincinnati Conference; J. S. Reece, lay delegate, Central Illinois Conference; J. Frank Hanly, lay delegate, Indiana Conference; T. H. Anderson, lay delegate, Baltimore Conference; Ray C. Harker, ministerial delegate, Rock River Conference; John W. Emison, lay delegate, Indiana Conference; B. N. Wheeler, lay delegate, Northern Minnesota Conference; A. W. Brazier, lay delegate, Louisiana Conference; Justo Cubilo, lay delegate, Eastern South America Conference; John B. Mecham, lay delegate, Rock River Conference; B. F. Abbott, ministerial delegate, Central Missouri Conference; M. F. Loomis, ministerial delegate, Northwest Kansas Conference; U. S. Brown, ministerial delegate, Northwest Kansas Conference.

Delegates Excused Tuesday, May 28: R. P. Smith, ministerial delegate, Northwest Kansas Conference; Harry Farmer, ministerial delegate, Philippine Islands Conference; C. L. Parham, lay delegate, Holston Conference; G. T. Francisco, ministerial delegate, Holston Conference; R. N. Orrill, ministerial delegate, Nebraska Conference; Miss Viola A. Troutman, lay delegate, Kansas Conference; D. E. Skelton, ministerial delegate, Lexington Conference; J. A. McMillan, lay delegate, Genesee Conference; Alexander Smith, ministerial delegate, Central Illinois Conference; Oscar O. Snyder, lay delegate, North Nebraska Conference; Mrs. Luella M. Smith, lay delegate, Columbia River Conference; C. W. Olson, lay delegate, Georgia Conference; F. L. Mahle, ministerial delegate, Saint Louis German Conference; G. D. Smith, ministerial delegate, West Virginia Conference; C. A. Fulmer, lay delegate, Nebraska Conference; E. Gideon Bek, lay delegate, South Germany Conference; J. C. McDonald, ministerial delegate, Erie Conference; R. E. Grob, ministerial delegate, Switzerland Conference; L. A. Grob, lay delegate, Switzerland Conference; H. D. Peck, lay delegate, Northwest Iowa Conference; John W. Emery, lay delegate, Troy Conference.

Delegates previously excused, whose time is extended at their request: W. F. Burris, ministerial delegate, Missouri Conference to close of session; Samuel Dickie, lay delegate, Michigan Conference, from May 25

to May 27; H. H. Heck, ministerial delegate, East German Conference, from May 27 to May 28.

Delegate excused May 26: J. B. Stout, lay delegate, Southern Illinois Conference.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop James M. Thoburn.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Morning.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 27, 1912

Bishop William A. Quayle called the General Conference to order at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. H. L. Jacobs, D.D., led the Conference in prayer.

J. B. Hingeley presented the following resolution, and it was adopted.

Resolved, That after the close of the present elections, the General Conference proceed to elect a First Assistant Secretary, upon whom shall devolve the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of the General Conference in the event of his death or resignation.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotional
services.

First
Assistant
Secretary.

The consideration of Report No. 19, on the Retirement of Bishops, was resumed.

On motion of Samuel Plantz, the previous question was ordered.

Report
No. 19, on
Retirement
of Bishops,
resumed.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the amendment offered by Robert Forbes in the morning session was laid on the table.

Amendment
tabled.

H. W. Rogers asked common consent to change the report so that it shall read, "This legislation shall become effective at the beginning of the next General Conference."

Consent
to change.

On the announcement by the Bishop that consent had been given and the change permitted, F. M. Larkin raised the point of order that the consent was not unanimous, as he and others had objected. The point of order was not well taken, and on an appeal from the decision of the Chair, the General Conference sustained the President.

Chair
sustained.

A motion of E. J. Kulp to recommit the report did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report
adopted.

On motion, the Order of the Day, the Report of the Joint Committee on Judicial Procedure, was taken up.

Order of
Day.

On motion of Robert Watt, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking a ballot for the election of Editors.

Rules
suspended.

Nominations for Editors were received.

Nominations
for Editors.

MAY 27
 TWENTY-
 FIFTH DAY.
 Afternoon.
 Questions
 referred to
 Judiciary
 Committee.
 Committee
 on Rules of
 Order and
 Plan.

Under question of privilege, certain questions presented by George Elliott and by Eben S. Johnson, concerning membership on the Book Committee in certain General Conference districts, were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

J. B. Hingeley presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Whereas, The Rules of Order in a measure lack precise statement and proper consecutive arrangement; and,

Whereas, The Standing Committees as well as the Plan for Reference of Papers to the Standing Committees need extensive revision in order to avoid confusion and duplication, and to conduce to the better ordering and more prompt dispatch of business; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to revise said Rules of Order and Plan of Reference; said committee to serve without expense, and to furnish the new plan and the revised Rules in time to be included in the Appendix of the Discipline of 1912.

To be
 appointed
 by Bishop.

On motion of J. F. Anderson, it was ordered that the committee called for in the above resolution be appointed by the Bishops.

Proposition
 to make the
 Judiciary
 Committee
 permanent.

Adna B. Leonard presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the present Committee on Judiciary shall be continued in service during the coming quadrennium, to hear and decide questions of law arising in the administration of the Church, that would properly come before the General Conference on appeal; such decisions to be reported to the General Conference of 1916 and to be subject to its approval.

The committee shall meet during the quadrennium at the call of the Bishops, at such place as the committee may select. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Edgar Blake moved to amend by inserting the following: "Said Judiciary Committee shall pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of the General Conference."

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

Tabled.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the resolution was laid on the table.

A motion by R. B. Williams, to instruct the Secretary to read the number of votes of the delegates of the several groups of patronizing Conferences received by the several nominees for the editorship of the Advocates, was laid on the table.

Nomina-
 tions for
 Editors.

The Secretary read the nominations for Editors, as follows: Methodist Review, W. V. Kelley; Christian Advocate, G. P. Eckman, J. Wesley Johnston.

Sunday School Publications: J. T. McFarland, G. H. Trever; Epworth Herald: D. B. Brummitt, R. A. Chase, P. A. Crow, W. M. Lemon, C. N. Levister, A. C. Piersel, Leonard Stromberg; Western Christian Advocate: C. G. Doney, Levi Gilbert; Northwestern Christian Advocate: F. B. Cowgill, George

Elliott, O. W. Fifer, S. J. Herben, J. W. Van Cleve, E. R. Zaring; Central Christian Advocate: C. B. Spencer; Pittsburgh Christian Advocate: J. J. Wallace; Southwestern Christian Advocate: W. C. Jason, R. E. Jones; Pacific Christian Advocate: J. M. Canse, J. D. Gillilan, R. H. Hughes, C. O. Kimball, E. L. Mills; Christliche Apologete: A. J. Nast; Haus und Herd: A. J. Bucher, Frederick Munz; California Christian Advocate: F. D. Bovard; Methodist Advocate-Journal: J. J. Manker.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fourth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, R. K. Stephenson, C. L. Stafford, J. W. Anderson, J. R. Chitambar, S. H. Thompson.

A Ballot for the election of Editors was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the following Committee on Revision of Rules of Order: the Editors of the Discipline, G. P. Eckman, and J. I. Bartholomew.

Bishop Charles W. Smith presented the report of the Joint Committee on Judicial Procedure.

On motion of G. H. Bickley, it was ordered that the committee report only on those matters in which a change from the present provision is proposed.

On motion of F. A. Arter, the report was considered as a whole.

On motion of J. F. Goucher, it was ordered that the reading of the changes proceed until objections be raised.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend ¶ 235, by inserting after the words, "the district superintendent," the words, "or of the district within the bounds of which the immoral acts are alleged to have taken place."

The amendment was accepted.

A motion by C. H. Richardson to strike out ¶ 263 was, on motion of G. W. Henson, laid on the table.

O. W. Fifer moved as a substitute to divide ¶ 262 as indicated in Report No. 8 of the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, so as to put the following paragraph (¶ 260) under the head of "Immoral Conduct":

Any member of the Church who, after private reproof and admonition by the pastor or leader, persists in using, buying, or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who signs a petition in favor of granting a license for the sale of such liquor, or who signs a petition of consent for the sale of such liquor, or who procures a license for the sale of such

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Afternoon.

Ballot for
Editors.

Committee
on Revision
Rules
of Order.

Report Joint
Committee
Judicial
Procedure.

Substitute.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Afternoon.

liquor, or who becomes bondsman for any person engaged in such traffic, or who rents his property as a place in which or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, shall be brought to trial, and, if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled.

The remainder of the paragraph to be continued under the head of "Imprudent Conduct."

A motion of J. F. Harmon to lay the substitute on the table did not prevail.

On motion of Robert Warner, the previous question was ordered on the substitute.

The substitute was accepted.

A motion by Robert Warner to amend by changing the head of the paragraph on "Amusements" to "Imprudent and Unchristian Conduct," was, on motion, laid on the table.

Amended.

On motion of R. B. Williams ¶ 232 was amended by striking out the word "adjoining" before the word "district" in line 5 of § 2.

A motion by B. F. Edsall to amend ¶ 271 was, on motion of W. L. McDowell, laid on the table.

Reference to
Judiciary.

At the suggestion of Bishop Charles W. Smith, and on motion of J. B. Hingeley, ¶ 282 was referred to the Committee on Judiciary for revision.

A motion by B. F. Edsall to amend by inserting the provision of the present ¶¶ 288 and 289, was, on motion of C. O. Kimball, laid on the table.

Amendment.

On motion, the section on "Records," in Chapter XI, page 32, of the report, was amended by striking out the words, "If the investigation results in the suspension of the accused"; and also by striking out the words "for trial" and inserting therefor the words "final disposition."

Amendment.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to amend by a provision in Part V, Chapter XI, on page 34 of the report, that

In all cases of investigation or trial, both parties shall have the right to challenge for cause, and it shall be the duty of the officer presiding to see that there be present a sufficient number of properly qualified persons to secure the number required for trial or investigation.

The amendment was accepted by the committee.

Report
adopted.

J. I. Bartholomew moved that the whole report be adopted with the exception of the item referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the previous question was ordered.

The report, with the exception noted, was adopted. (See Report on Judicial Procedure.)

On motion of Marvin Campbell, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, the following were excused: J. D. Bufton, lay delegate from the Saint Louis Conference, after the session of the 25th; J. P. Jackson, lay delegate from the North Dakota Conference, at close of the session of the 27th; Di Gi Uong, ministerial delegate from the Foochow Conference, after May 27; J. M. Moulder, lay delegate from the North Dakota Conference; W. D. Reed, lay delegate from the West Virginia Conference; O. F. Hypes, lay delegate from the Cincinnati Conference; Miss Bi Cu Li, lay delegate from the Foochow Conference; M. C. B. Mason, ministerial delegate from the Atlanta Conference; J. F. Matney, ministerial delegate from the Blue Ridge Conference; and J. Wallace Robinson, ministerial delegate from the Lexington Conference, after session May 28.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the Conference adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Jesse Bowman Young, D.D.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Afternoon.
Excused.

Adjourn-
ment.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1912

Bishop Charles W. Smith called the General Conference to order at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. C. B. Wilcox, D.D., led in prayer.

The Journal of the morning's session was read and approved.

On motion of Samuel Dickie, the rules were suspended for the purpose of considering a motion for the expedition of business.

Samuel Dickie moved to reconsider the vote by which it was ordered that each Standing Committee be permitted to present three reports on each call.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A motion by E. G. Richardson to suspend the rules did not prevail.

The Call of Committees was resumed.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Evening.
Devotional
services.

Journal
approved.
Rules
suspended.

Call of
Committees.

HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

W. L. McDowell, chairman of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, presented Report No. 8, on Re-

Report No. 8,
Home
Missions.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.

Evening.
Amended and
adopted.

vision of the Disciplinary Chapters on the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and moved its adoption.

Hough Houston moved to amend by inserting after the words, "appropriations for missionary work," in ¶ 395, § 1, the words, "under the supervision of said Society."

The amendment was accepted, and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Ballot for
Editors.
Result
announced.

The Bishop read the result of the ballot for the election of Editors, and announced that the following were elected: Methodist Review, W. V. Kelley; The Christian Advocate, G. P. Eckman; Sunday School Publications, J. T. McFarland; Epworth Herald, Dan B. Brummitt; Central Christian Advocate, C. B. Spencer; Western Christian Advocate, Levi Gilbert; Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, J. J. Wallace; Southwestern Christian Advocate, R. E. Jones; Pacific Christian Advocate, R. H. Hughes; Christliche Apologete, A. J. Nast; Haus und Herd, A. J. Bucher; California Christian Advocate, F. D. Bovard; Methodist Advocate-Journal, J. J. Manker. (See Ballots.)

Second
Ballot for
Editor
Northwest-
ern Christian
Advocate.

On motion of C. L. Stafford, another ballot was ordered for the election of an Editor for the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson called the Fifth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, J. W. Anderson, R. K. Stephenson, C. L. Stafford, J. R. Chitambar.

The Second Ballot was taken for the election of Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Resolution
regarding
Dr. Munz.

D. W. Smith presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. Frederick Munz, D.D., has served the Church successfully for twelve years as editor of Haus und Herd and of the German Sunday School Literature; and,

Resolved, That the Book Committee be instructed to pay the salary of Dr. Munz until the next session of his Annual Conference.

Report No. 6,
Home
Missions,
adopted.

W. L. McDowell, chairman of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, presented Report No. 6, on Italian Missions, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

W. L. McDowell presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, on a Training School for the Romance and Slav Peoples, and moved its adoption.

W. H. Crawford moved to recommit the report with the understanding that it shall come up again when the report of the Committee on Education on the same subject is taken up.

The motion to recommit was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

W. L. McDowell presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, on Recommendations in the Episcopal Address, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

W. L. McDowell presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, on Rural Churches, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

W. L. McDowell presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, on City Societies, and moved its adoption.

An amendment proposed by J. W. Hatch was accepted by the chairman of the committee, and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

F. M. North, under a suspension of the rules, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions be and is hereby amended, by adding to Article II the following:

"Honorary Managers not to exceed twenty in number may be elected by the General Conference and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote."

EDUCATION

W. H. Crawford, chairman of the Committee on Education, was allowed by common consent to substitute the word "public" for the word "general" in (a), Part IX, of Report No. 1 of the Committee on Education, as adopted by this body.

W. H. Crawford presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Education, on Religious Work in Educational Institutions, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

W. H. Crawford presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Education, on Educational Requirements for Admission on

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Evening.

Report No. 7,
Home
Missions,
adopted.

Reports Nos.
2 and 3,
Home
Missions,
adopted.

Report No. 4
Home Mis-
sions and
Church
Extension
amended and
adopted.

Rules
suspended.

Honorary
Managers,
Board
Foreign
Missions.

Report No. 1,
Education,
amended.

Reports Nos.
3 and 2,
Education,
adopted.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Evening.
No election
Editor
Northwestern
Advocate.

Trial, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

The Bishop read the result of the Second Ballot for Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, and announced that there was no election.

On motion, another ballot was ordered.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the Sixth Group of Tellers.

The following secretaries were named in charge of the ballot: C. R. Benedict, S. J. Miller, J. W. Anderson, C. L. Stafford, N. L. Brown.

Third Ballot.

The Third Ballot for the election of Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate was taken, and the tellers, with the secretaries in charge, retired.

Reports Nos.
5, 4, and 6,
Education,
adopted.

W. H. Crawford presented successively the following Reports of the Committee on Education, and they were adopted: No. 5, on the Educational Jubilee Year; No. 4, on the General Fund; No. 6, Miscellaneous. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

FREEDMEN'S AID

Reports Nos.
3, 4, and 2,
Freedmen's
Aid,
adopted.

P. J. Maveety, representing the chairman of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid, presented successively the following Reports of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid, and they were adopted: No. 3, on Legislation for the Freedmen's Aid Society; No. 4, on the Appeal to the Church; No. 2, on the University Senate. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

A motion by J. W. Van Cleve to adjourn did not prevail.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the regular order was suspended to hear reports from the Committee on Foreign Missions.

FOREIGN MISSIONS

Reports Nos.
2 and 3, For-
eign Mis-
sions,
adopted.

J. M. Buckley, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented successively the following Reports of that committee, and they were adopted: No. 2, on Methodist Federation in China; and No. 3, on the Status of the Missions in Japan. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

E. R. Zaring
elected Edi-
tor North-
western
Christian
Advocate.

The Bishop read the result of the Third Ballot for the election of Editors and announced that E. R. Zaring had been elected Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate. (See Ballots.)

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. 8 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, on the Work in Africa, and moved its adoption.

MAY 27
TWENTY-
FIFTH DAY.
Evening.
Report No. 8,
Foreign
Missions,
amended
and adopted.

J. F. Goucher moved to amend by striking out the sentence recommending larger appropriations.

The amendment was accepted by the chairman, and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. 10 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, on Methodism in Prussia, and moved its adoption.

Report
No. 10,
Foreign
Missions,
amended
and adopted.

Emil Luering moved to amend by inserting, "in conjunction with the Bishops presiding over the German Conferences."

The amendment was accepted by the chairman, and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, on Special Gifts, which was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Reports Nos.
7 and 4,
Foreign
Missions,
adopted.

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Foreign Missions, on the Support of Missionary Bishops.

On motion of A. C. Shepherd, the previous question was ordered.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

On motion of P. J. Maveety, it was ordered that the salary of Dr. S. J. Herben be continued until the next session of his Annual Conference, or until he is otherwise provided for.

Dr. S. J.
Herben's
salary
ordered
continued.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the General Conference adjourned, Bishop Charles W. Smith pronouncing the benediction.

Adjourn-
ment.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional services, assisted by the Rev. V. F. Brown, D.D., the Rev. A. W. Stalker, D.D., and the Rev. J. R. Chitambar.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
*Morning
Session.*
Devotional
services.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis took the chair.

The Journal of yesterday afternoon's session was read and approved.

Journal
approved.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.
Publishing
Committees
confirmed.
Official vote
on change
of date
General
Conference.
Constitution
amended.

The Secretary read the nominations of the delegates of the patronizing Conferences for Local Committees on the Publication of the Several Advocates, and they were confirmed.

The Secretary reported the official vote on the proposition to change the date of the General Conference. (See Report.)

More than the required two thirds of the total votes in both the Annual and the Lay Electoral Conferences having been cast in favor of the proposition, and the last General Conference having sustained the proposition by the required constitutional majority, the Bishop announced that the Amendment to the Constitution fixing the date of holding the General Conference on the first secular day in May, was adopted.

Dr. Wm.
D. Bridge
presented.

Under a question of privilege, and at the request of the Bishops and many delegates, the Rev. William D. Bridge, a member of the New England Southern Conference for almost fifty years, an official reporter for the General Conference Daily Advocate for nine consecutive General Conferences, and who expected to close his long service in that capacity with the present session, was presented to the Conference, and greeted by the presiding Bishop and delegates.

Table of
salaries.

Robert Watt moved the following resolution, which was adopted:

We move that the Publishing Agents be instructed to prepare a suitable folder for the use of the delegates of this Conference, containing a table of the salaries and expenses of all General Conference officers, and of the officers of all Boards and Societies under control of the General Conference.

On motion of H. L. Jacobs, it was ordered that the facts to be presented in the folder provided for in the foregoing resolution be also printed in the Journal under the head of "Reports."

Advocates
to institu-
tions.

C. C. Jacobs presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Book Concern be authorized to furnish free of charge to the reading rooms of all accredited institutions under the supervision of any Board of our Church, such of the Advocates or magazines as said institutions may request; and also to sell any of our books, at regular wholesale rates, to these institutions for the said reading rooms.

Minutes
of foreign
Conferences.

On motion of F. M. North, it was ordered that the delegates from the foreign Conferences be requested to place on file in the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, New York city, the printed minutes of their respective Conferences.

The Call of Standing Committees was resumed.

DEACONESS WORK

Samuel Dickie presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Deaconess Work, on the General Deaconess Board, and moved its adoption.

A. J. Coultas presented a Minority Report, and moved that it be substituted for Report No. 1.

Announcements were made.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis offered prayer.

Recess was taken.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis called the General Conference to order.

The Bishop presented to the Conference the Rev. John Hooper, a pioneer preacher of Minnesota Methodism.

On motion of W. L. McDowell, the previous question was ordered on Report No. 1 of the Committee on Deaconess Work and on the Minority Report thereof.

A motion by E. J. Kulp to lay the Minority Report on the table did not prevail.

The Minority Report was accepted by a count vote of 403 AYES to 298 NOES.

The report as thus accepted was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Samuel Dickie presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Deaconess Work, on Property held by Deaconess Institutions, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Samuel Dickie presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Deaconess Work, on Training Schools for Deaconesses, and asked that A. J. Coultas represent the committee in presenting it.

A. J. Coultas moved the adoption of the report.

William Shaw moved to amend by striking out the words, "and support" in the last paragraph of the report.

On motion of N. L. Brown, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment was accepted.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Book Committee be and hereby is instructed to continue the payment of full salary to every retired Bishop for a period of

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.
Report No. 1,
Deaconess
Work.
Minority
Report.

Recess.

Rev. John
Hooper
presented.

Minority
Report No. 1,
Deaconess
Work,
adopted.

Count vote.

Report No. 2,
Deaconess
Work,
adopted.

Report No. 3,
Deaconess
Work,
amended
and adopted.

Salary of
retired
Bishops.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.

Morning.
¶ 301
repealed.

six months immediately following retirement. This action shall apply also to the Bishops just retired.

On motion of H. W. Rogers, it was ordered that ¶ 301, providing that the General Conference shall determine which of the Bishops are effective and which are superannuated, be and is hereby repealed, as being inconsistent with the action taken yesterday.

Resolution
on retire-
ment of
Dr. J. M.
Buckley.

G. P. Mains presented the following report of the special committee in relation to the retirement of Dr. Buckley from active editorial service, and moved that it be adopted by a rising vote:

THE RETIREMENT OF JAMES MONROE BUCKLEY FROM EDITORIAL DUTIES

This General Conference has heard with keenest interest and regret the declaration of the Reverend James Monroe Buckley, D.D., LL.D., declining nomination for reelection to the editorship of *The Christian Advocate*. We recognize the conspicuous and sustained ability which has characterized his long editorial career—a service extending through eight full quadrenniums.

His versatile gifts, his exceptional intellectual resourcefulness, his wealth of accurate knowledge, coupled with clear insight, quick perception, genuine brotherliness, a high sense of justice, strict loyalty to conviction, and unceasing diligence—all supremely consecrated to the kingdom of Christ—have given to him a rank of unequalled influence and leadership in the councils of his denomination. In general congresses of the Christian Church, where he has represented Methodism, he has stood among the mighty, the peer of the best. For more than a generation his name has been pronounced among us as a synonym of strength and of brilliant abilities.

We record our appreciation of the long, honorable, and highly useful services which he has rendered to our general Methodism, and give expression to the high esteem in which we hold him as a man, a Christian, an able defender of the faith, and an ordained leader in the Church of Christ. His record in our denominational history is one rich in achievement, and of secure and abiding recognition. We shall ever continue to cherish his memory in honor and love.

We unite in the hope and prayer that the future may hold for him a wealth of blessing, in health of body, in clearness of intellect, in buoyancy of spirit, and in all things needful to the cheer and happiness of his life, and may still afford him many years of continued usefulness.

After many speeches in hearty support of the resolutions they were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Dr. Buckley
speaks.

On motion, the time was extended and Dr. Buckley addressed the Conference.

Salary
continued.

On motion of G. P. Mains, it was ordered that the Book Committee be instructed to pay to Dr. Buckley his full salary until the next session of his Annual Conference.

Treasurers
Board
Foreign
Missions.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, Homer Eaton was elected Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, and H. C. Jennings, Assistant Treasurer.

Table from
Venice pre-
sented to
Dr. Buckley.

The beautifully carved table made by the pupils of the Boys' Industrial School at Venice was sold by E. G. Bek, the Gen-

eral Conference, on motion of R. T. Stevenson, purchasing it by voluntary subscriptions, for the purpose of presenting it as a mark of esteem to the Rev. James Monroe Buckley, D.D., LL.D.

On motion of John Handley, R. T. Stevenson was appointed treasurer of the fund for purchasing the table.

Announcements were made.

The General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. Joseph H. Smith, D.D.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Morning.

Adjourn-
ment.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28, 1912

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes called the General Conference to order.

The Rev. C. E. Bacon, D.D., led in prayer.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

On motion of E. G. Richardson, the report of the Committee on Revision was made the Order of the Day immediately after the reading of the Journal this evening.

Bishop Henry W. Warren, in behalf of the secretarial force, presented a handsome leather bag to Secretary J. B. Hingeley, in token of the appreciation of his associate secretaries.

Dr. Hingeley replied to the presentation.

H. W. Rogers, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, presented Report No. 25 from that Committee, on the Episcopal Rulings, calling special attention to three sections in which the rulings of the Bishops had not been upheld.

In Ruling 58 and Ruling 72, I. E. Robinson and J. I. Bartholomew recorded their votes as dissenting from the opinion of the Judiciary Committee.

In all the rulings the General Conference concurred in the opinions of the Committee on Judiciary.

The rulings of the Bishops concurred in were ordered printed. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 1 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the Complaint of George H. Dryer, and, on his motion, the report was approved and the complaint dismissed. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented successively the following Reports from the Committee on Judiciary, and they were adopted:

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Afternoon.
Devotional
services.

Journal
approved.
Order of
Day.

Presenta-
tion to
Secretary
Hingeley.

Report
No. 25,
Judiciary,
concurred in.

Judiciary
Reports
Nos. 1,
2, 3, and 4
adopted.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Afternoon.

No. 5,
Judiciary,
not approved.

No. 2, on the Case of Harkua Wilson; No. 3, on the Appeal of C. L. Smith; and No. 4, on the Appointment of District Superintendents. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 5 from the Committee on Judiciary as follows, and moved its adoption:

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the Appeal of William J. Libberton, from the decision of the Bishop presiding in the Rock River Annual Conference, October 2, 1911, having carefully considered the same, submits the following report:

The Rock River Annual Conference Minutes for the year 1911 show that upon presentation of resolutions by William J. Libberton, as to the distribution of Conference funds to Conference claimants, Bishop Hamilton ruled as follows:

"The claim of a superannuate member of an Annual Conference to the annuity inheres in his Conference membership and the service he has rendered in the effective relation to the Conference. He may voluntarily relinquish his claim, but it cannot be withheld while his Conference membership continues."

From this ruling an appeal was taken to the General Conference of 1912.

The papers on appeal are not specific in statement as to whether the decision refers to the distribution of the "Annual Conference Annuity Fund," ¶ 316 of the Discipline of 1908, or to distribution of the "Annual Conference Special Fund," ¶ 317.

Your Judiciary Committee, therefore, limits its reference in this case to its interpretation of the law as found in ¶¶ 309, 316, and 317.

In ¶ 309 we find the statement that the claim to a "Comfortable Support" inheres in the gospel ministry and rightfully inures to the benefit of the preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church when he is admitted to membership in the Annual Conference and that it cannot be invalidated by his being superannuated.

This seems to be a declaration of the preacher's inherent rights. This section, however, does not provide funds, and it appears evident that the "Comfortable Support" referred to as being his continuing right can only be given, that is, that the Annual Conference can only meet this obligation, to the extent that funds therefor may be, or are provided in accordance with other paragraphs of the Discipline.

¶ 316 refers to the "Annual Conference Annuity Fund" and ¶ 317 to the "Annual Conference Special Fund." In these two paragraphs (316 and 317) seem to be the only provision for funds for Conference claimants at the disposal of the Annual Conference. These two funds we will consider.

¶ 316, "Annual Conference Annuity Fund," declares that it shall consist of the dividends from the Book Concern and the Chartered Fund and such parts of the annual receipts from congregations as each Annual Conference may determine, and such special gifts, or bequests, as may be made to or for this special fund.

The paragraph also declares that this fund must be distributed upon the basis of years of service.

Your Committee is of the opinion that all distributions from this fund are based upon years of service and without regard to necessity, and therefore if there is not enough in this fund to meet the full demand based upon years of service, that each claimant will receive his *pro rata* share of such amount as can be paid from the fund. It appears that the Annual Conference is under no obligation to place in this fund any amount except that which comes from the Book Concern, the Chartered Fund and special bequests designated as for this fund.

¶ 317 places in the "Annual Conference Special Fund" all funds at the disposal of the Annual Conference to the extent that shall be determined by the Annual Conference, except that which in ¶ 316 is set aside in a mandatory way for the Annuity Fund, which special fund is to be distributed upon the basis of special need.

Our conclusions are:

1. The preacher is continuously entitled to a comfortable support, but can only have such an amount as funds provided will permit the Annual Conference to distribute.

2. That distribution, based upon years of service, can be made from the Annuity Fund only, and such *pro rata* share as the amount in the fund will permit. Necessity has no consideration in the distribution of this fund. A lack of sufficient funds to give to each claimant the full amount that years of service would entitle cannot compel or warrant the placing in this fund of any amount beyond the judgment of the Annual Conference as to what can be spared from the Special Fund.

3. If the Annual Conference desires to provide first for its necessitous cases, it must do this by retaining in the Special Fund an amount sufficient for this purpose.

4. If a claimant has received from the Annuity Fund an amount too small for a comfortable support, this can be supplemented from the Special Fund.

5. In the absence of action on the part of the Rock River Annual Conference respecting the division of the Special Fund, the decision of the presiding Bishop is not in conflict with the several paragraphs in the Discipline respecting the distribution of funds to Conference claimants, and therefore the appeal of the Appellant, Rev. William J. Libberton, is denied.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Afternoon.

On motion of W. F. Burris, the previous question was ordered.

The report was not approved, the vote being 191 AYES to 232 NOES.

Count vote.

On motion of Edwin Locke, the rules were suspended by a count vote of 386 to 151.

Rules
suspended.

Edwin Locke moved that speeches from the floor be limited to three minutes, and that chairmen of committees be limited to five minutes.

Speeches
limited to
three
minutes.

D. C. Riehl moved to amend by permitting the chairmen to have ten minutes.

On motion of W. J. Davidson, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of W. F. Conner, the previous question was ordered.

The motion to limit speeches to three minutes prevailed.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 6 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the Appeal of R. B. Mansell, and moved its adoption.

Judiciary
Report No. 6
adopted.

J. B. Risk moved to amend by adding, "This decision shall be printed in the minutes of the Pittsburgh Conference."

The amendment was accepted and the report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the Control of the Finances of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

No. 7
adopted.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Afternoon.

Expenses
Foreign
Missionary
delegates.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission was instructed to pay the round trip expenses of all foreign missionaries who are delegates to this General Conference who will return to their foreign field at the end of such furlough as may be allowed them by the Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions; if, however, such delegates fail to return to the foreign field, they shall reimburse to the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission the amount of their return fare with five per cent interest.

Report No. 9,
Judiciary,
adopted.

Report No. 9 of the Committee on Judiciary, on Changing the Field of a Missionary Bishop, was presented and adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report
No. 29,
Episcopacy,
adopted.

J. F. Goucher, by common consent, presented Report No. 29 of the Committee on Episcopacy proposing changes caused by the election to the secretaryship of the Board of Foreign Missions of Missionary Bishop W. F. Oldham, and his acceptance thereof.

The Report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Judiciary
Reports
adopted:
Nos. 8, 10,
11, and 12.

The following Reports of the Committee on Judiciary were successively presented and adopted: No. 8, on the Right of a Lay Electoral Conference to Amend the Constitution; No. 10, on Rules of the General Deaconess Board; No. 11, on the Appeal of Joseph T. Herson; and No. 12, on the Rights of a Local Preacher in a Lay Electoral Conference. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 13 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the Marie Church and moved its adoption.

No. 13
Amendment.

An amendment by S. P. Mulford inserting the words, "and delivered possession thereof" was accepted by the committee, and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Nos. 14, 15,
19, and 20.

Report No. 14 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the Will of Stevens W. Flower, was adopted after the addition of certain words. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Reports of the Committee on Judiciary were successively presented and adopted as follows: No. 15, on the Transfer of a Deaconess; No. 19, on the Bishops' right to rule on the Constitutionality of a Resolution of the General Conference; and

No. 20, on the Appeal of Herbert W. Howard. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Afternoon.

A motion to adjourn, made by D. G. Downey, did not prevail.

The Call of Standing Committees was resumed.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

J. L. Loar, chairman of the Committee on Epworth League, presented Report No. 3 of that committee, on Epworth League Legislation, and it was adopted, with the following amendment to line 8:

Report No. 3,
Epworth
League,
amended
and adopted.

That § 4, Article 3, Chapter XIII, beginning at line 8, be amended so as to read: "Other groupings may be arranged for the advantage of the work; such as Annual Conference Leagues, State Leagues, and city Leagues, and whenever such organization shall be made it shall become thereby a regular disciplinary organization within the provisions of this section."

(See Reports of Standing Committees.)

CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

The following Reports of the Committee on Conference Claimants were successively adopted: No. 2, on Apportionments; No. 3, on Legislation for Conference Claimants; No. 4, on Conference Claimants' Statistics; No. 5, on the Administration and Report of the Board of Conference Claimants. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Reports
Nos. 2, 3,
4, and 5,
Conference
Claimants,
adopted.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

J. E. Leaycraft presented the report of the Committee on the American Bible Society, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

Report
American
Bible
Society
adopted.

On motion, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. D. Lee Aultman, D.D.

Adjourn-
ment.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1912

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Evening.
Devotional
services.

Bishop Robert McIntyre called the General Conference to order at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Rev. J. F. Goucher, D.D., led in prayer.

The Journal of this afternoon was read and approved.

Marvin Campbell, for Committee on Credentials, presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Journal
approved.
Resolution
concerning
traveling
expenses.

The Committee on Credentials makes the following recommendations: That for the General Conference of 1916 the traveling expenses of each delegate to and from the seat of the General Conference shall be paid

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Evening.

in the proportion that the number of days of his attendance is to the total number of days of the session of the General Conference; the only exception being on account of the personal sickness of the delegate, such exception to be determined by the Committee on Credentials.

General
Conference
documents
to Drew.

The Secretary presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference be authorized to deposit with the librarian of Drew Theological Seminary the memorials and other documents submitted to the General Conference, provided that the librarian agrees to properly classify and preserve the same.

Report No.
11, Itin-
erancy,
adopted.

Report No. 11 of the Committee on Itinerancy, on the Examination of the Annual Conference Journals was read by the Secretary and adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

R. T. Stevenson received additional subscriptions for the purchase of the Italian table.

A motion by W. H. Crawford to proceed to the election of the First Assistant Secretary of the General Conference was laid on the table.

Report
No. 14,
Revision,
considered.
Ritual.

The Order of the Day, Report No. 14 of the Committee on Revision concerning the Revision of the Ritual, was taken up.

R. A. Booth, chairman of the Committee on Revision, announced that C. H. Richardson would represent the committee in the presentation of the report.

By common consent the reading of the report was omitted and parts not touched by the Minority Report were first considered.

C. H. Richardson presented the parts of the report on the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, and on the Form for the Solemnization of Matrimony, and they were successively adopted.

C. H. Richardson presented Chapter V, Form for the Burial of the Dead, and moved its adoption.

Minority
Report.

E. C. Griffiths presented a Minority Report concerning this section of the report.

John Handley moved to substitute the present Form of the Committal Service for the Form proposed in the report.

Report
tabled.

On motion of J. B. Hingeley, the whole matter was laid on the table.

A point of order raised by E. G. Richardson, to the effect that the motion to lay on the table had been put without an op-

portunity being given to the acting chairman of the committee to make a closing speech, was not well taken.

On an appeal from the decision of the Chair, the Chair was sustained by a vote of 283 AYES to 238 NOES.

R. A. Booth presented Report No. 12 from the Committee on Revision on Editing the Discipline. Common consent was given to make certain changes. The report was adopted and Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Joseph B. Hingeley, and James M. Buckley were appointed to edit the Discipline. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

R. A. Booth presented Report No. 10 of the Committee on Revision, on Quarterly Conference Committees, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Evening.
Chair
sustained.
Count vote.
Report
No. 12,
Revision,
adopted.

Report
No. 10,
Revision,
adopted.

FEDERATION

J. F. Goucher, chairman of the Committee on Federation, presented successively the following Reports, and they were adopted: No. 2, on Federal Council; No. 1, on Organic Union; No. 3, on Colored Churches. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

Federation
Reports Nos.
2, 1, and 3
adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Federation, on the Ecumenical Conference, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 4
amended
and adopted.

O. P. Miller moved to amend by striking out "\$3,000" and inserting therefor "\$2,000," in the second section.

A motion by H. L. Jacobs to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment was accepted and the report was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

Thomas Nicholson, under a question of privilege, announced that the Hon. W. A. Rankin, a delegate from the Central Illinois Conference, had volunteered to be one of twenty men to give \$25,000 each for the General Educational Fund of the Church.

Gift of W. A.
Rankin.

J. F. Goucher presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on Federation, on the World's Conference on Faith and Order, and moved its adoption.

Report No. 5
adopted.

A motion by J. P. Brushingham to refer this report to a commission already provided instead of making a new commission, was laid on the table.

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Evening.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

A motion to adjourn, made by Adna B. Leonard, did not prevail.

Order of
Day.

A. J. Wallace moved that the reports of the Committee on Temporal Economy, to be immediately followed by the reports of the Committee on State of the Church, be the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after reading the Journal.

A substitute by John Handley, to make the reports of the Committee on Itinerancy the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal, prevailed.

BROTHERHOOD

Report
Methodist
Brother-
hood
adopted.

L. A. Nies presented the report of the Committee on Methodist Brotherhood.

On motion of L. A. Nies, the paragraph providing for a column for Brotherhood dues in the Annual Conference Statistics was adopted.

On motion of L. A. Nies, the General Constitution presented in the report was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

Automatic
Retirement
of Bishops
not recon-
sidered.

J. W. Van Cleve asked common consent to move that the paragraph in the report of the retirement of Bishops providing for automatic retirement at the beginning of the next General Conference be changed to make the retirement to go into effect at the close of the next General Conference.

Common consent not being given, the rules were suspended on motion of J. W. Van Cleve.

J. W. Van Cleve moved to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Committee on Episcopacy on the retirement of Bishops had been adopted.

On motion of J. M. Killits, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUDICIARY

Judiciary
Reports Nos.
27, 28, 22,
21, 23, and
24 adopted.

H. W. Rogers presented successively the following Reports of the Committee on Judiciary, and they were adopted: No. 27, on Missionaries in the Japanese Work; No. 28, on the Tenure of Office of certain Members of the Book Committee; No. 22, on Central Mission Conferences; No. 21, on the Majority Election

of General Conference Delegates; No. 23, on the Petition of C. E. Millsbaugh and E. G. Piper; and No. 24, on the Appeal of Rufus T. Cooper. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

MAY 28
TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Evening.

EPISCOPACY

Thomas Nicholson, chairman of the Committee on Episcopacy, presented Report No. 28, on Clerical Assistance for the Bishops, and moved its adoption.

Episcopacy
Report
No. 28
adopted.

F. W. Harrop moved to refer the report to the Book Committee.

The motion to refer did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 21 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on Bishops for Races and Languages, and moved its adoption.

Report
No. 21
considered
and deferred.

H. R. Calkins moved to amend paragraph one of the report by striking out at the end of the paragraph the words, "limiting their episcopal jurisdiction to the same, respectively."

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, the further consideration of this report was deferred, and the report was made the Order of the Day for to-morrow morning immediately after recess.

J. F. Goucher presented Report No. 25 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on Episcopal Supervision in Japan and Korea, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No.
25 adopted.

J. F. Goucher presented the following Reports of the Committee on Episcopacy, and they were adopted: No. 16, on Episcopal Supervision in Japan and Korea; and No. 4, on Episcopal Supervision in Foreign Lands. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Reports Nos.
16 and 4
adopted.

J. H. Race presented Report No. 13 of the Committee on Book Concern, on Local Book Committees, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Book Con-
cern Report
No. 13
adopted.

On motion of J. H. Race, the Secretary of the Conference was instructed to cast the ballot of the Conference for the persons named in the report.

Local Book
Committees
elected.

The Secretary of the Conference cast the ballot as follows: For the New York Local Book Committee, J. W. Pearsall, 8 years; E. B. Tuttle, 8 years; J. E. Andrus, 4 years; Rev. J. E. Holmes, 8 years; Rev. E. S. Tipple, 4 years,

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TWENTY-
SIXTH DAY.
Evening.

For the Cincinnati Local Book Committee: R. T. Miller, 8 years; E. E. Shipley, 4 years; D. R. Anderson, 4 years; Rev. C. M. Van Pelt, 4 years; Rev. Herbert Scott, 8 years; and they were declared duly elected.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson presented the nominations of members of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and they were confirmed. (See List, page 137.)

TEMPORAL ECONOMY

Order of
Day.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 4 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, and, on his motion, the report was made the Order of the Day immediately after the report of the Committee on Itinerancy to-morrow morning.

Adjourn-
ment.

On motion, the General Conference adjourned, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop Robert McIntyre.

MAY 29
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Devotional
services.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1912

Bishop Joseph F. Berry conducted the devotional service, assisted by Bishop William F. McDowell and Bishop James W. Bashford.

Bishop Frank M. Bristol took the chair.

Journal
approved.
Committees
approved.

The Journal of last evening's session was read and approved.

The Secretary read the nominations made by the several General Conference districts for the Book Committee, the General Committee, and the Board of Control of the Epworth League, and, on his motion, they were approved. (See Committees, page 139.)

Rules
suspended.
Committee
on the Consider-
ation of
Reports.

On motion of J. B. Hingley, the rules were suspended and the Secretary presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of eight be appointed, consisting of T. H. Murray, L. J. Birney, W. C. Hanson, G. A. Landen, R. R. Beetham, J. J. Moe, John Walton, and the Secretary of the General Conference, to whom the chairmen of the several committees, except the Committee on Judiciary, shall present their recommendations as to what reports shall be given priority rights; the chairman of each Standing Committee to be the ninth member of such special committee in all matters pertaining to the reports which he specifically represents.

Resolved, Further, that the time allotted to any committee under this call shall be limited to twenty minutes, but that there shall be nothing to prevent the completion of an uncompleted report in a later period, after the other committees have had their opportunity.

Resolved, Further, that under this plan, speeches from the floor be limited to two minutes, and the representation of the chairman of a

committee be limited to three minutes for presentation, and three minutes for a closing speech.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson announced the appointment of the members of the Board of Conference Claimants, Managers of the Church Temperance Society, Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society, Managers of the Board of Sunday Schools and Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions. (See Lists, page 139.)

On motion of Edwin Locke, the nominations were approved.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 26 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the Appeal of G. H. Dryer, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 30 of the Committee on Judiciary on the Annual Conference Membership of a Bishop.

I. E. Robinson and Christie Galeener dissented from the opinion of the committee, and presented a Minority Report.

The previous question was ordered.

On motion, the Minority Report was laid on the table.

The report of the committee was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

H. W. Rogers presented two reports of the Committee on Judiciary, and they were adopted as follows: No. 29, on Boundaries of Missions; and No. 31, on "In the Absence of a Bishop." (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

ITINERANCY

G. P. Eckman, chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy, presented Report No. 10, on Pastoral Support, and moved its adoption.

An amendment to insert the words, "or in case it may seem desirable to increase the estimate," was accepted, and the report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

G. P. Eckman presented Report No. 9 of the Committee on Itinerancy, on the sesqui-centennial of American Methodism.

D. G. Downey moved to amend by substituting "seven" for "five" as the number of the commission, and by inserting the words, "at least three of whom shall be from the vicinity of New York and three from the vicinity of Baltimore."

MAY 29
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Boards of
Managers
announced
and
approved.

Judiciary
Reports
adopted:
No. 26.

No. 30.

Minority
Report.

Reports Nos.
29 and 31
adopted.

Itinerancy
Reports:
No. 10
amended
and adopted.

Report No. 9
amended
and adopted.

MAY 29
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Itinerancy
Reports Nos.
7 and 8
adopted.

The amendment was accepted, and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

G. P. Eckman presented the following Reports of the Committee on Itinerancy and they were adopted: No. 7, on Supernumerary Preachers; and No. 8, on Negotiations Between Churches and Preachers. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Treasurers
Episcopal
Fund elected.

On motion of Thomas Nicholson, G. P. Mains was elected treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, and E. R. Graham assistant treasurer.

EPISCOPACY

Episcopacy
Reports:
No. 27
adopted.

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 27 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on Compensation for the Services of Bishops, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

No. 30
amended and
adopted.

Thomas Nicholson presented Report No. 30 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on House Rent for Bishops, and moved its adoption.

G. P. Mains moved as a substitute "that the Bishops receive, in addition to their traveling expenses, the sum of \$6,000, which sum shall include their expenses for clerical hire and house rent."

F. W. Harrop moved to refer to the Book Committee.

The time of the committee having expired, it was ordered, on motion of Edgar Blake, that the rules be suspended and that action on this report be completed.

R. V. Watt moved to amend by striking out "not in excess of \$1,000" and inserting therefor "a sufficient amount."

On motion of W. F. Burris, the motion to refer was laid on the table.

A motion by G. S. Henderson to lay the substitute on the table did not prevail.

On motion of G. H. Trever, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of N. K. Mukerjee the amendment was laid on the table.

The substitute was ruled out of order.

A motion by B. C. Conner to lay the report on the table did not prevail.

A motion by W. L. McDowell to recommit did not prevail.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Announcements were made, and recess was taken.

The General Conference was called to order.

H. L. Jacobs presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Bishops be authorized to name Fraternal Delegates to such bodies as have been represented before this General Conference by properly appointed and delegated commissioners; and to such other religious, reform, and labor conventions, as, in their judgment, may be highly beneficial to the kingdom of God.

J. W. Van Cleve presented the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The action of the General Conference of 1908, as it appears on pages 383 and 449 of the Journal of that year, relative to preliminary arrangements for the General Conference of 1912, has proved not only practicable but very helpful to the orderly conduct of business, especially during the earlier sessions of this Conference; and,

Whereas, The increase in size of the General Conference, as well as the magnitude of the questions to be acted upon, makes it advisable to secure all possible economy of time and money to the Church and to the General Conference; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee having in charge the arrangements for the next General Conference be requested to provide that the Memorial Session be held on the afternoon of the first Sunday following the assembling of the General Conference and that the Bishops be a committee to arrange for such service.

Resolved, That all receptions to Fraternal Delegates be held at evening sessions of the General Conference, and, as far as possible, within the first two weeks of the session.

Resolved, That there shall be one Episcopal Address, to include all matters to be brought before the General Conference by the General Superintendents; and that evening sessions be set apart for the proper presentation of reports by the General Superintendents who have visited foreign mission fields and by the Missionary Bishops; provided, however, that any matters not included in these reports, but which call for special presentation, may be printed and referred to the appropriate committees, without reading.

Resolved, That the Book Committee and its Commission on Entertainment and the Secretary of the General Conference be directed to cooperate with each other in making such advance provisions for the General Conference of 1916 as will expedite its business; such provisions to be reported to and to be subject to change by the General Conference.

Resolved, That memorials, resolutions and requests to be submitted to Standing Committees, may be sent to the Secretary of this General Conference at any time in the month of April, 1916, and shall be arranged by him for immediate distribution to the several Standing Committees.

H. L. Jacobs moved to amend by taking out a part forbidding the meeting of Standing Committees on the evenings on which the anniversaries are held.

The amendment was accepted and the resolutions as amended were adopted.

MAY 29
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Recess.
Fraternal
Delegates.

Arrange-
ments for
the next
General
Conference.

MAY 29
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.
Report
No. 32,
Judiciary,
adopted.

H. W. Rogers presented Report No. 32 of the Committee on Judiciary, on the Complaint of A. D. Penninetti, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

REVISION

Revision
Report No. 3
amended
and adopted.

R. A. Booth presented Report No. 3 of the Committee on Revision, on the Pastor's Summary Report, and moved its adoption.

E. D. Shepard moved to amend by striking out, "specials not to be entered."

By motion of Edwin Locke, the previous question was ordered. The amendment prevailed.

The report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Committee
to arrange
Statistical
and Report
Blanks.

R. A. Booth moved that a committee comprising the Committee on Rules of Order, together with J. F. Anderson and O. S. Baketel, be authorized to adjust and arrange the Statistical and Report Blanks.

The motion prevailed.

Revision
Report No. 2
presented.

R. A. Booth presented Report No. 2 of the Committee on Revision, on the title District Superintendent, and moved its adoption.

E. J. Lockwood presented a Minority Report, and moved that it be substituted for the report of the committee.

On motion of M. E. Snyder, the previous question was ordered.

A motion to lay the Minority Report on the table did not prevail.

The Minority Report was accepted.

Count vote.

Doubt being expressed, a count vote was taken, resulting in 309 AYES and 269 NOES.

Minority
Report
adopted.

The Minority Report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Commission
on Revision
of Ritual
ordered.

R. A. Booth presented a resolution, which, after the acceptance of amendments providing that the commission ordered should serve without expense and should report not later than the tenth day of the session of the next General Conference, was adopted as follows:

Whereas, Many memorials have been received by recent General Conferences asking for a revision of certain parts of our Ritual; and,
Whereas, The sessions of a General Conference do not afford oppor-

tunity for that careful study and deliberate action which such revision would require; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Bishops be requested to appoint a commission of seven to serve without expense, which shall consider the entire matter of the revision of the Ritual, and shall submit a report of their action not later than the tenth day of the next session of the General Conference in 1916; the report to be printed in pamphlet form, showing in parallel columns the Ritual as it now is, and as it would stand when revised.

MAY 29
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Bishop Charles W. Smith presented Paragraph 282 of the Commission on Judicial Procedure, which had been referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and suggested the insertion of the words, "on appeal or complaint." On motion, the suggestion was adopted.

Judicial
Procedure
completed.

F. M. North announced that an unnamed donor had made a gift of \$50,000 to the Board of Conference Claimants.

\$50,000
gift to
Board of
Conference
Claimants
announced.

On motion of Adna B. Leonard, a vote of thanks was accorded to the unnamed donor.

On motion of T. H. Murray, the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

Appreciation
of Dean
Rogers,
Chairman
Judiciary
Committee.

Resolved, That we hereby express our grateful appreciation of the untiring zeal and fidelity with which the chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, Dean Henry Wade Rogers, has performed the arduous and difficult duties of his position. He has placed us under lasting obligations by his work and worth.

TEMPORAL ECONOMY

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 16 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, on the Entertainment of the Next General Conference, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Temporal
Economy,
Report
No. 16,
adopted.

J. E. Leaycraft presented Report No. 17 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, on Quarterly Conference Membership, and moved its adoption.

Report
No. 17
amended
and adopted.

G. H. Bickley moved to amend by adding: "The editors of the Discipline are instructed to arrange ¶ 98, concerning membership in the Quarterly Conference, to conform to this paragraph, and to insert the word 'auxiliary' before 'Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.'"

The amendment was accepted by the committee and the report as amended was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

J. E. Leaycraft presented the following Reports of the Committee on Temporal Economy and they were adopted as follows: No. 8, on Local Preachers as Conference Claimants; No.

Reports Nos.
8, 19, 20, 22,
18, 12, 10, 11,
23, 21, and
1 adopted.

MAY 29
TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

19, on Stewardship; No. 20, on Unification and Benevolences; No. 22, on Titles to Property; No. 18, on Loss of Church Membership; No. 12, on Church Records; No. 10, on Quarterly Conference Committees; No. 11, on Auditing Accounts; No. 23, on Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church; No. 21, on Benevolence; No. 1, on the Support of District Superintendents. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Rules not
suspended.

A motion of Adna B. Leonard to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Episcopacy on Bishops for Races and Languages did not prevail.

Nomina-
tions Univer-
sity Senate
and Board of
Education.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson presented nominations for the University Senate and for the Board of Education. (See Lists.)

Bishops au-
thorized to
appoint
committees
and boards.
Dr. Soper.

On motion of E. O. Crist, the Bishops were authorized to make the appointments for any committees or boards which may be ordered by the Conference and not otherwise provided for.

The Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Japanese Methodist Church, spoke a few words of farewell.

STATE OF THE CHURCH

State of
the Church,
Reports Nos.
5 and 12,
adopted.

A. J. Wallace presented Report No. 5 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Manuals for Probationers, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

A. J. Wallace presented Report No. 12 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Statistics of Church Membership, and moved its adoption.

J. C. Arbuckle moved to amend by striking out the word "not" after the word "shall" in the first line in the footnote.

On motion of John Handley, the amendment was laid on the table.

W. L. McDowell moved to amend by striking out the provisions for a column for nonresident members.

On motion, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Reports Nos.
15 and 14
adopted.

A. J. Wallace presented Report No. 15 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Baptized Children and the Church, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

A. J. Wallace presented Report No. 14 of the Committee on State of the Church, on Right of Unordained Preachers to Administer Baptism, and moved its adoption.

W. C. Hanson moved to amend by striking out the part relating to a "local preacher not on trial."

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DAY.

A motion by D. G. Downey to lay the report on the table did not prevail.

A motion by Robert Watt to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

The amendment did not prevail.

D. A. McBurney moved to amend by striking out all that relates to local preachers in charge having the power to baptize, and to insert therefor:

Where an Annual or Mission Conference so desires it may ordain as deacon, under the missionary rule, a local preacher actually in charge as a home missionary field.

On motion, the amendment was laid on the table.

An amendment by G. W. White to insert the word "alone" after the word "appointed" was accepted by the committee.

On motion of G. H. Trever, the previous question was ordered.

W. F. Conner called for a division of the question so as to vote: First on the case of an unordained preacher who is regularly received on trial; and, second, on the case of a local preacher appointed as a supply.

Division of
question.

The first part was adopted.

A motion to lay the remainder of the report on the table did not prevail.

The second part of the report was adopted.

On motion of F. A. Arter the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference was instructed to pay \$50 to each janitor of the churches in which committees have held their meetings during the session, unless the local committee has already paid them.

Janitors
ordered paid.

On motion of F. A. Arter, a committee was ordered, consisting of the Secretary of the General Conference, the Chairman of the Commission on Entertainment, and the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission to present suitable resolutions for the use of churches and for general favors.

Committee
to prepare
suitable
resolutions.

On motion of A. J. Wallace, Report No. 2 of the Committee on Federation was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

Federation
Report
No. 2
adopted.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

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 SEVENTH
 DAY.
 Sunday
 Schools
 Reports Nos.
 6, 7, 10, 11,
 and 13
 adopted.

W. E. Carpenter, chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, presented successively the following Reports, and they were adopted: No. 6, on the Sunday School Board; No. 7, on Sunday School Attendance; No. 10, on the Assignment of Probationers to the Sunday School; and No. 11, on the Work of the Board of Sunday Schools. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

W. E. Carpenter presented Report No 13 of the Committee on Sunday Schools, on the Financial Support of the Sunday School Board, and moved its adoption.

It was moved to amend by striking out the paragraph providing for a division of the monthly offerings in the Sunday Schools.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table did not prevail.

On motion, the previous question was ordered.

The amendment was not accepted.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

EPISCOPACY

Report
 No. 21,
 Episcopacy,
 adopted.

The consideration of Report No. 21 of the Committee on Episcopacy, on Bishops for Races and Languages, was resumed.

A motion to lay the report on the table did not prevail.

Minority
 Report.

J. W. Smith presented a Minority Report, and moved that it be substituted for the report of the Committee.

A motion to lay the Minority Report on the table did not prevail.

On motion of J. C. Nicholson, the previous question was ordered.

On motion of R. E. Jones, the Minority Report was laid on the table.

On motion of G. H. Bickley, the amendment was laid on the table.

The report was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Proposi-
 tions for
 Constitu-
 tional
 Amend-
 ments.

The two Propositions for Constitutional Amendments, included in the report, were submitted to a constitutional vote, with the following result:

PROPOSITION I

The General Conference shall not change or alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant General Superintendency; but may elect a Bishop or Bishops for work among particular races and languages, or for any of

our foreign missions, limiting their episcopal jurisdiction to the same, respectively.

Ayes, 520.

Noes, 45.

PROPOSITION II

General Superintendents, and the Bishop or Bishops elected for work among particular races and languages, or for any of our foreign missions, shall preside in the General Conference in such order as the General Superintendents may determine; but if no Bishop be present, the General Conference shall elect one of its members to preside *pro tempore*.

Ayes, 430.

Noes, 112.

(Two-thirds vote of the General Conference, 548.)

Edgar Blake raised a constitutional question that the two-thirds vote referred to in Article VI of the Constitution of the General Conference means two thirds of the total membership of the General Conference.

Constitutional question.

EDUCATION

W. H. Crawford presented Report No. 7 of the Committee on Education, on the Day of Prayer for Colleges, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Report No. 7, Education, adopted.

BOOK CONCERN

J. H. Race, chairman of the Committee on Book Concern, presented the following Reports and they were adopted: No. 3, on Tracts, and No. 12, on the Methodist Exhibit. (See Reports of Standing Committees.)

Reports Nos. 3 and 12, Book Concern, adopted.

On motion of Robert Forbes, it was ordered that there be inserted in the list of questions to be asked in the Annual Conference the question, "What is the Report of the Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension for this year?"

Disciplinary Question.

By common consent like question was inserted for the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Secretary of the General Conference made the final call of all the Standing and Special Committees as follows:

Final Roll Call of Committees.

Episcopacy,	Freedmen,
Judiciary,	Deaconess Work,
Boundaries,	Epworth League,
Itinerancy,	Conference Claimants,
Revision,	American Bible Society,
Temporal Economy,	Credentials,
State of the Church,	Federation,
Sunday Schools,	Fraternal Delegates,
Temperance and Prohibition,	Methodist Brotherhood,
Book Concern,	Rules of Order,
Foreign Missions,	Supervision of Colored Work,
Home Missions and Church	Evangelism,
Extension,	

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SEVENTH
DAY.Report
Evangelism,
adopted.All reports
presented.

EVANGELISM

J. W. Hatch presented the Report of the Committee on Evangelism, and it was adopted. (See Reports of Special Committees.)

The Secretary announced that the call of committees was complete and there was no response. On motion of J. B. Hingeley, it was ordered that since no further reports were to be presented, the call of committees be closed.

Message to
Japanese
Methodist
Church.

On motion of G. P. Eckman, the Secretary was instructed to transmit to the Methodist Church of Japan a suitable acknowledgment of the message brought to us by the Rev. Julius Soper, D.D.

Final ad-
journment.

On motion of W. C. Hanson, it was ordered that after the report of the Committee on Complimentary Resolutions, the final Roll Call and appropriate Devotional Exercises, this General Conference stand adjourned without day.

Bishop
Warren
in chair.

The Bishop invited Bishop Henry W. Warren, senior effective Bishop, to occupy the chair during the closing exercises.

Bishop Henry W. Warren took the chair, and said:

Brethren of the Conference, may a holy quiet fall on our assembly. We have had our discussion, and we now come into perfect accord. We have heard something of the repair of machinery; we now come to seek for the indwelling of the Spirit of power. I will lay aside this gavel as being no longer necessary. There will be no points of order; for every man will be in order, and we shall all be enjoying the highest privilege possible.

We shall now hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions, a word from the Board of Bishops, and the final roll call. Then we will sing a hymn, and join in one great prayer for the descent of the Spirit upon us, so that we may carry home to the churches the spirit of prayer and of a sound mind.

Compli-
mentary
Resolutions.

G. P. Eckman presented the report of the Committee on Complimentary Resolutions, as follows, and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Your Committee to whom was intrusted the agreeable duty of presenting resolutions of appreciation for courtesies and favors bestowed upon this General Conference, unanimously recommended, the following:

Our grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered the citizens of Minneapolis for their gracious and unbounded hospitality; to the mayor of this municipality for his personal and official welcome, and to the governor of the commonwealth of Minnesota for the earnest Christian address delivered by him to the General Conference. We congratulate the city of Minneapolis upon its fair renown as one of the most beautiful and orderly cities in America.

We record our gratitude to the Minneapolis Executive Committee, the Rev. M. P. Burns, D.D., chairman, for the ample and gratifying provisions made for the entertainment of the General Conference, at much expense of time, toil, and money. The arrangements for the convenience

and comfort of this large and exacting body have never been excelled in the history of the General Conference.

We cannot characterize in terms of too high praise the trustees of the churches of Minneapolis of our own and other denominations, the boards of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, and the managers of hotels and clubs, for their generosity in placing at our disposal accommodations for committees and special assemblies. We are especially grateful for the liberal contribution of the Civic and Commercial Association of this city toward the expense of entertaining the General Conference.

The unflinching courtesy of the press of the Twin Cities, the excellent service of the postal, telegraph, and railroad authorities, the exemplary fidelity of the ushers, police, firemen, and the employees of the Auditorium, and the painstaking efforts of all who have ministered to the needs of the General Conference awaken in us a deep and abiding sense of obligation.

To the Secretary of the General Conference, Dr. J. B. Hingeley, and his exceptionally capable assistants, whose labors have been unremitting and whose patience has been tireless; to the Treasurer of the General Conference, Mr. O. P. Miller, whose distinguished service for a long period in a most difficult position has endeared him to thousands of Methodists in all parts of the world; and to the editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate* and his competent staff, whose record of the proceedings of the General Conference has been singularly complete and exact, we render hearty thanks.

The chairman of the Commission on the Entertainment of the General Conference, Mr. Hanford Crawford, has been indefatigable in his labors in behalf of this body, and by his wisdom, patience, and kindness has conferred innumerable benefits upon the General Conference. To him and his fellow commissioners we proffer our sincere gratitude.

Finally, we thankfully commend the courtesy and forbearance with which, under circumstances of very great difficulty, our beloved Bishops have presided over the deliberations of the General Conference.

Bishop Earl Cranston presented the following message from the Board of Bishops:

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DAY.

Message
from the
Bishops.

The Bishops congratulate the members of the General Conference upon having come so near to the end of their arduous duties, and heartily commend the industry and fidelity with which they have met their grave responsibilities. We have not known a General Conference more faithful and conscientious in patient application to the demands made by its high trust.

We respectfully report that we have made a tentative arrangement of the Conferences into groups adjacent to the episcopal residences, in accordance with your action, due publication of which will be made.

In the matter of divisions, we have found that efficient administration will be better secured under three general divisions than under four, because by the smaller number it is possible to bring into each division the stronger as well as the weaker Conferences, and practically to have all classes of Conferences represented in each division. This was not intended to serve the convenience of the Bishops, but to insure greater efficiency in administration, by affording to each Bishop a knowledge of the work in as many phases as possible, and by furnishing a workable basis of presidential administration, having at the same time due regard to economy of money and labor.

It is intended by the Bishops that the plan of presidential administration and residential supervision shall minister to harmony and stability, rather than to discord and unrest. It will be the purpose, therefore, not to disturb the appointments made at the sessions of the Annual Conferences, unless such an emergency arises as would have warranted a readjustment under the former plan of administration. There will be a most careful endeavor to secure the best possible results through consultation of the presiding Bishop with the resident Bishop; but the presiding Bishop must be at liberty to exercise his godly judgment in the decisions reached, otherwise he could have no responsibility, and the itinerant Superintendency would exist only in name.

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DAY.

If there is to be the largest advance resulting from the new arrangement, there must be the coöperation of all the parties interested—churches, pastors, district superintendents, and Bishops. We assume that the General Conference desires this larger good. We urge, therefore, that the Disciplinary provisions for the efficiency of pastoral adjustments be regarded by all. It is impracticable to deal equitably with congregations and ministers in any other manner than that contemplated by the Discipline. If churches and preachers attempt to deal with the matter in any other way, injustice to the minister and confusion among the churches must certainly result.

In concluding this brief statement, let us remind you that in changing the method of administration in so marked a manner, it should not be assumed that all expected results will be immediately realized. Be patient with those upon whom you have placed such great burdens of responsibility. It will be impossible for the Bishops to come into direct contact at once with every church and congregation, and to place their shoulders under every local burden; but we shall put our hearts beside the toilers in every field and lift to God our prayers for the advance of every cause. We shall strive as best we may to serve our Lord and his Church, and though resolve be hampered by many imperfections, we believe that we stand upon the threshold of a new and more glorious era for our Methodism. Reckoning upon your sympathetic and devoted coöperation, and invoking upon you the blessing of Almighty God, we face the new quadrennium with new faith and hope.

Bishop
Warren.

BISHOP WARREN'S FINAL WORDS

The Bishops desire to express their exceeding gratitude to the General Conference because you have placed in their hands some new facilities of administration. There is an office of large expenses, and you have kindly offered somewhat toward the house rent in places where there are no parsonages. You have also made appropriation for such stenographic help as is needed. For this the Bishops return hearty thanks.

And now I turn to the last official act, the call of the Conference roll. It is desirable that every man who has been able to attend faithfully to the duties intrusted to him should have his name recorded as present at this last session. The Secretary will call the names just once in alphabetical order. You will know when your name is coming and will answer with distinctness so that there will be no mistake. And I might say that the time for conversation and public speaking is past, and the only thing in order now is to answer, "Aye."

FINAL ROLL CALL

Final Roll
Call.
Bishops.

The roll of Bishops was called and the following twenty-five Bishops responded to their names: Henry W. Warren, John M. Walden, Earl Cranston, John W. Hamilton, Joseph F. Berry, William F. McDowell, James W. Bashford, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, William A. Quayle, Charles W. Smith, Wilson S. Lewis, Edwin H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, Frank M. Bristol, Homer C. Stuntz, Theodore S. Henderson, William O. Shepard, Naphtali Luccock, Francis J. McConnell, Frederick D. Leete, Richard J. Cooke, Wilbur P. Thirkield.

Missionary
Bishops.

The following seven Missionary Bishops responded to their names: Joseph C. Hartzell, Frank W. Warne, Isaiah B. Scott, John E. Robinson, Merriman C. Harris, John W. Robinson, William P. Eveland,

The roll of delegates to the General Conference was called and the following six hundred and fifty-two delegates responded to their names: Adams, Alexander, Allen, C. B., Ames, Anderson (Anthony), Anderson, B. J. K., Anderson, D. R., Anderson, J. W., Anderson, J. A., Anderson, J. F., Anderson, W. H., Andrews, A. J., Andrus, Appel, Arbuckle, Armel, Armstrong, Arnold, Arter, Atwell, Austin, Bailey, C. W., Bailey, L. V., Baker, A. H., Baker, P. A., Baldwin, F. E., Barber, T. P., Barnes, Bartholomew, Beacham, Beall, Mrs., Beck, J. M., Beckett, Beebe, Beeks, Beetham, Beise, Bell, Benedict, Benjamin, Bennett, A. E., Bennett, C. W., Bennett, H. P., Bentley, Bickley, Binford, Birney, Blake, Blakeslee, Bletsch, Blume, Boeye, Booth, Boswell, Bovard, Boyd, Brainard, Brenneman, A. M., Brenner, L. J., Breslich, Brewster, W. E., Bridgford, Briggs, Brown, F. L., Brown, G. W., Brown, N. L., Brown, U. S., Brown, V. F., Brushingham, Buckley, Bufton, Bulwinkle, Burdette, Burns, M. P., Burns, W. V., Burris, W. F., Burriss, E. E., Burroughs, Burrows, Butler, C. W., Butler, J. W., Buttz, Buxton, Cahoon, Caldwell, Calkins, D. N., Calkins, H. R., Campbell, J. G., Campbell (Marvin), Campbell, R. S., Campbell, S. B., Camphor, Carey, Carnine, Carpenter (William), Carpenter, W. E., Carroll, Carter, B. F., Cary, Chamberlain, Chase, Ch'en, Child, Chinn, Chipman, Chitambar, Christensen, Christy, Clark, E. P., Clark, J. J., Clark, L. M., Clark (Walling), Clay, Clayton, Clemans, Cline, A. B., Clinton, Cochrane, Cogshall, Coker, Cole (Frank), Cole, J. A., Coleman, E. D., Coleman, J. H., Coley, Collins, A. H., Collins, M. C., Coman, Conklin, Conner, B. C., Conner, W. F., Cook, E. A., Cook, F. L., Coultas, Cowgill, Cox, D. H., Cox, J. N., Craver, S. P., Craver, Mrs., Crawford, W. H., Crist, Crolley, Crummey, Cummins, Dale, Danford, Daniels, Dann, Darby, Davage, Davidson, Dawson, Dease, Mrs., Dease, S. S., Decker, Deemer, Dempster, Denyes, Dickerson, Dickinson, L. D., Dickson, Dillon, Dimmitt, Dixon, E. C., Dogan, Doney, Donohugh, Doran, Dorchester, Doty, Downey, Dulaney, Duncan, J. W., Duncan, W. R. R., Dunlap, Dwinell, Eaton (Homer), Eberhardt, Eckman, Edsall, Elliott (George), Elliott, J. F., Elliott, T. E., Elmstrom, Esplin, Evans, D. S., Evans, F. C., Fassett, Faupel, Ferguson, E. W., Ferguson, G. W., Ferguson, Mrs., Fifer, Flather, Fleming, Flesher, Floyd, Focht, Forbes, Forkel, Forsyth, Fort, Foster,

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Frampton, Franklin, Franks, Freeman, French, Fritsche, Friz-
zelle, Frost, T. P., Fulton, Galeener, Garibaldi, Miss, Garrison,
George, Gibbs, Gibson, O. E., Gilbert, Gilliam, E. L., Gilliam,
W. H., Gillies (Andrew), Gillies, J. L., Gillum, Gobin, Goode-
nough, Gorden, Goss, Goucher, Gould, Gray, G. H., Gray
(Harry), Green, F. W., Green, J. B., Greenfield, Griffith,
Griffiths, Gruwell, Guth, Hall, J. L., Hamilton, Handley, Han-
son, Harkins, Harmon, Harper, Harris, Harrop, Harry, Harsh-
barger, Hartman, Harvey, Harwood, Haskell, Hatch, Havner,
Hawkins, Helms, Henderson, G. S., Henson, Hertel, Hestwood,
Hetherington, Hill, C. A., Hill, J. J., Hill, J. S., Hingeley,
Hobart, Hollenback, Hollis, Holmes, Holt, D. B., Homan, Hop-
kins, Howard, Hubbard, Huffman, Hughes, M. S., Hughes, W.
H., Humphreys, Hurlstone, Hutchings, Hutchison, G. G., Hutch-
ison, H. A., Hutsinpilller, Ingold, Inwood, Irish, Irons, Jackson,
F. C., Jacobs, C. C., Jacobs, H. L., Jansson, Jefferson, Jennings,
Jensen, Johns, Johnson, C. L., Johnson, Eben S., Johnson,
Edward S., Johnson, F. I., Johnson, J. M., Johnson, T. W., Jolly,
Jones, E. M., Jones, H. W., Jones, G. P., Jones, I. D., Jones,
R. E., Jones, W. F., Joy, Julian, Katterjohn, Kavanagh, Keeney,
Keip, Kelley (Mark), Kellogg, C. E., Kellogg, G. D., Kemp,
Kendrick, Kennedy (Hugh), Key, Kidney, Killits, Kimball,
King, G. B., Kinne, Knapp, Knipmeyer, Krantz, Krimminger,
Kreitler, Kulp, Lacount, Lance, Landen, Lange, Langston, Lar-
kin, Larsen, L. C., Larson, H. A., Larson, J. R., Lawrason, Leay-
craft, Lee, Leevy, Leonard, Adna B., Leonard, Alonzo B., Lied-
blad, Light, Line, Linzell, Loar, Locke, C. E., Locke (Edwin),
Locklin, Lockwood, E. J., Lovinggood, Lowe (Perley), Lowe, R.
F., Lucas, W. W., Luce, Luering, Lyall, Maclean, MacRossie, Mc-
Burney, McCain, McCune, W. G., McDermott, McDowell, Mc-
Fall, Mrs., McKernon, McKinney, McKissack, McMillan, K. W.,
McMorris, McRary, Madden, Madison, Magee, Mains, Marble,
Markham, Marlatt, Marsh, Martin, B. M., Martin, N. A., Mar-
tin, W. W., Mason (Thomas), Mather, Mathie, Matson, Ma-
veety, Means, Mershon, Metcalf, Meyers, J. B., Miller, O. P.,
Miller, R. T., Miller, S. J., Mills, E. M., Mills, E. L.,
Montgomery, Moore, C. S., Moore, E. M., Moore, J. G., Moore
(James), Moors, Mrs., Morgan, Morris, J. W., Morris, J. E.,
Morris, J. A., Morris, J. P., Morrison, Moses, Mossman, Moul-
trie, Mukerjee, Mulford, Munhall, Murdock, Murray (Alonzo),

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Murray, T. H., Nast, Naylor, Neal, Neff, Newland, Nichols, S. M., Nicholson, J. C., Nicholson (Thomas), Nies, Nilsson, Nimmons, Ninde, Noble, Nordtome, North, Notson, G. T., Notson, S. E., Nowlan, Oliver, O'Neill, Orr, T. E., Owens, Page, Pafford, Parr, Parsons, Pascoe, Patten, F. F., Patten, J. A., Pearsall, Peck, A. D., Peck, G. L., Pehrsson, Peik, Peirce, Penn, Perkins, Pew, Pfeiffer, Phelps, Plantz, Platt, Pletcher, Polglase, Pollock, Pooley, Powell, Power, Prather, Pratt, Price, Purdy, Purl, Quayle, Quick, Quinn, Race, Rankin, Read, C. C., Reddix, Redrick, Reece, Reed, G. W., Reed, J. H., Reeder, Rees, Repp, Rice, Rich, Richardson, C. H., Richardson, E. G., Richardson, L. H., Riehl, Risk, Robbins, Robertson, Robinson, C. R., Robinson, I. E., Robinson, J. Wallace, Robinson, T. J. B., Rogers, C. B., Rogers, H. W., Rogers, S. A. D., Roser, Ross, J. R., Ross, R. S., Rowe, Rushmore, Salzer, Samson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scales, Schell, Schneider, Schoonover, Schumacher, Scott (Herbert), Scott, J. H., Scott, R. B., Secrest, Severson, Shackelton, Shamleffer, Mrs., Shaw, A. M., Shaw (Samuel), Shaw (William), Shellabarger, Shepard, E. D., Shepherd, C. M., Shipp, Shook, Shumaker, Shumpert, Sibley, Simmons, Simons, E. A., Simons, G. A., Simonsen, Simpson, Skinner, Skipworth, Slothower, Small, Smith, C. V., Smith, C. W., Smith, D. W., Smith, H. N., Smith, J. W., Smith, R. P., Smith, U. S., Snyder, M. E., Sooy, Sparks, L. C., Spencer, Spurlock, Stalker, Stavely, Stephens, Stephenson, R. K., Stevens, E. M., Stevens, J. V., Stevenson, Mrs., Stevenson, R. T., Stone, C. J., Storch, Straw, Stromberg, Stroup, Strout, E. C., Strout (Lester), Stuart, Stults, Swann, Swartz, Tarbox, Taylor, J. L., Thaarup, Thoburn, Thompson, S. H., Thompson, T. G., Thompson, W. C., Thorkildsen, Thurston, Tindley, Tippet, Tipple, Tobey, Topping, Towner, Townsend, C. C., Townsend, Mrs., Tracy, Treuschel, Trever, Trimble, Trotter, Truman, Turner, Tuttle, D. L., Tuttle, E. B., Twede, Ulland, Urmy, Van Cleve, Van Orsdel, W. W., Vermilya, Vernon, S. M., Wagg, Wallace, A. J., Wallace, J. J., Walton (John), Warner (Everett), Warner (Robert), Waters, Watt (Robert), Watt, R. V., Webster, Westenberg, Mrs., Wheeler, Mrs., Whielden, White, G. W., Whitney, Whitsitt, Wik, Wilke, Willberg, Wilkins, Williams, Mrs. D. L., Williams, E. B., Williams, R. B., Willis, C. B., Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, H. S., Wilson, J. G., Windham, Workman, Wright, Yetter,

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DAY.

Young (Benjamin), Young, E. L., Young, J. W., Young, T. G., Zaring, Zentmyer.

Bishop Warren said:

Final word,
by Bishop
Warren.

We now come to that holy moment when we realize that our work for the month past has gone into the eternal record, and we want to ask God's blessings upon it and upon us. If our spirits have been right; if our whole action has been in accordance with the divine will, may God bless it. If it has not, may God's great mercy forgive us as we enjoy this blessed moment of song and prayer. I have asked one of the representatives of our world-wide missions to lead us in prayer—Bishop Bashford. We shall remember to pray for him and with him in the long months to come, in the most wonderful manifestation of the power of the gospel of Christ this world has ever seen since Pentecost, in the wonderful work in China.

Prayer by
Bishop
Bashford.

Hymn 208, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," was sung, and Bishop James W. Bashford offered prayer.

All the delegates devoutly joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer, after which Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction, saying,

Benediction.

"And now unto Him who is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us—unto Him be glory in the Church, through Jesus Christ, throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

Adjourn-
ment.

Bishop Warren declared the Twenty-sixth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjourned without day.

THOMAS BOWMAN,
HENRY W. WARREN,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
EARL CRANSTON,
DAVID H. MOORE,
JOHN W. HAMILTON,
JOSEPH F. BERRY,
WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,
JAMES W. BASHFORD,
WILLIAM BURT,
LUTHER B. WILSON,
THOMAS B. NEELY,
WILLIAM F. ANDERSON,

JOHN L. NUELSEN,
WILLIAM A. QUAYLE,
CHARLES W. SMITH,
WILSON S. LEWIS,
EDWIN H. HUGHES,
ROBERT MCINTYRE,
FRANK M. BRISTOL,
HOMER C. STUNTZ,
THEODORE S. HENDERSON,
WILLIAM O. SHEPARD,
NAPHTALI LUCCOCK,
FRANCIS J. MCCONNELL,
FREDERICK D. LEETE,
RICHARD J. COOKE,

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

JAMES M. THOBURN,
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,
FRANK W. WARNE,
ISAIAH B. SCOTT,

WILLIAM F. OLDHAM,
JOHN E. ROBINSON,
MERRIMAN C. HARRIS,
JOHN W. ROBINSON,

WILLIAM P. EVELAND.

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TWENTY-
SEVENTH
DAY.

Joseph B. Hingeley

Secretary of the General Conference.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 29, 1912.

REPORTS ADOPTED

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REPORTS ADOPTED

A.—REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

I. EPISCOPACY

REPORT No. 1. CONTIGUOUS AND CONTINUOUS EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION

Whereas, It is clear that the fixing of the official residences of the Bishops by the General Conference was intended to secure more direct spiritual and inspirational leadership in the Conferences adjacent to such residences; and,

Whereas, It is evident that this purpose fails to be realized under a system which takes from the resident Bishop all definite responsibility and right of leadership in such Conferences; and,

Whereas, It is evident from the large number of memorials received that there is dissatisfaction among our preachers and people under the present method, and a widespread demand for some modification; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we recommend that in the intervals of the Annual Conference sessions each resident Bishop shall be held responsible for the administration of the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church in those Conferences adjacent to his residence, the decision as to which Conferences are adjacent to a particular residence being left to the Board of Bishops. To make this provision effective, we recommend that thirty days after the adjournment of an Annual Conference the presidency of the Conference shall pass to the Bishop resident in the group of which it forms a part, and shall remain so until thirty days before the next ensuing Annual Conference.

Resolved, 2. That in order to secure detailed and comprehensive knowledge of the activities, achievements, and needs of the entire Connection, each Bishop is hereby requested to make a quadrennially written report of his administration of the group over which he exercises residential supervision; such reports to be presented to the General Conference and printed in the General Conference Handbook and Journal.

Resolved, 3. That for the purpose of securing more economical and efficient presidential administration we earnestly recommend to the Board of Bishops to arrange our American Connection into at least four divisions; and we urgently re-

quest the Board of Bishops to assign the Annual Conferences within the division of which his residential Conferences form a part to each Bishop for presidential administration.

Resolved, 4. That the recommendations of the General Conference of 1908, printed as ¶ 47, § 3 of the Appendix to the Book of Discipline of 1908, be withdrawn.

Adopted, May 20.

In accordance with this action the Bishops made the following divisions and assignments and reported to the General Conference on May 29.

J. B. HINGELEY, *Secretary*.

1. EASTERN DIVISION

Boston, BISHOP HAMILTON—New England, New England Southern, East Maine, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Conferences.

New York, BISHOP WILSON—New York, New York East, Newark, Troy, East German, and Eastern Swedish Conferences.

Philadelphia, BISHOP BERRY—Philadelphia, Wilmington, New Jersey, Wyoming, and Delaware Conferences, and the Porto Rico Mission.

Washington, BISHOP CRANSTON—Baltimore, West Virginia, Pittsburgh, Central Pennsylvania, and Washington Conferences.

Chattanooga, BISHOP HENDERSON—Holston, Central Tennessee, Blue Ridge-Atlantic, East Tennessee, Tennessee, and North Carolina Conferences.

Atlanta, BISHOP LEETE—Georgia, Alabama, Saint Johns River, Atlanta, Florida, Savannah, and South Carolina Conferences, and the South Florida Mission.

2. CENTRAL DIVISION

Chicago, BISHOP McDOWELL—Rock River, Central Illinois, Illinois, Northwest Indiana, North Indiana, Chicago German, and Central Swedish Conferences.

Buffalo, BISHOP BURT—Genesee, Northern New York, Central New York, Erie, Detroit, and Michigan Conferences.

Cincinnati, BISHOP ANDERSON—Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Ohio, North-East Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Central German, and Lexington Conferences.

Saint Louis, BISHOP SMITH—Saint Louis, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Arkansas, Saint Louis German, Central Missouri, and Little Rock Conferences.

Saint Paul, BISHOP QUAYLE—Minnesota, Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Norwegian and Danish, Northern Swedish, and Northern German Conferences.

New Orleans, BISHOP THIRKIELD—Gulf, Louisiana, Mississippi, Upper Mississippi, and Central Alabama Conferences.

3. WESTERN DIVISION

San Francisco, BISHOP HUGHES—California, Southern California, and California German Conferences, the Arizona, Hawaii, Pacific Japanese, and Pacific Chinese Missions, and the Pacific Swedish Mission Conference (in part).

Portland, BISHOP COOKE—Oregon, Puget Sound, Columbia River, Pacific German, and Western Norwegian-Danish Conferences, the Alaska Mission, and the Pacific Swedish Mission Conference (in part).

Denver, BISHOP MCCONNELL—Colorado Conference, the Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico English Missions, and the New Mexico Mission Conference.

Helena, BISHOP LUCCOCK—Montana, North Montana, North Dakota, Dakota, and Idaho Conferences, and the Black Hills Mission.

Omaha, BISHOP BRISTOL—Nebraska, North Nebraska, West Nebraska, Northwest Nebraska, Des Moines, Northwest Iowa, Upper Iowa, Iowa, and Northwest German Conferences.

Kansas City, BISHOP SHEPARD—Kansas, South Kansas, Northwest Kansas, Southwest Kansas, and West German Conferences.

Oklahoma City, BISHOP MCINTYRE—Oklahoma, Southern German, Mexico, Texas, West Texas, and Lincoln Conferences. Robert McIntyre, Frank M. Bristol.

REPORT No. 3. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Whereas, We have received from the Philippine Islands Annual Conference a memorial setting forth the largeness of the field, the unusual opportunities, the unprecedented successes, the Roman Catholic conditions, and the large and unique experiment of our government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that a second missionary Bishop be elected for Southeastern Asia.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT No. 4. EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION IN FOREIGN LANDS

Whereas, We have received a memorial from the Central Conference of China to make certain additions to the Appendix to the Discipline;

Resolved, That we recommend the following interpretation of ¶ 89, § 2 of the Book of Discipline be placed in the Appendix:

The word "Bishop" as used in ¶ 89, § 2 of the Book of Discipline includes Missionary Bishops; and in the sessions of the Central Conferences with which they are connected, Mis-

sionary Bishops have equal rights and privileges with General Superintendents.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 11. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy, after giving many hours to the careful consideration of the effectiveness of the Bishops, respectfully reports:

1. We recommend that the following Bishops be continued on the effective list:

Earl Cranston, John W. Hamilton, Joseph F. Berry, William F. McDowell, James W. Bashford, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Charles W. Smith, Wilson S. Lewis, Edwin H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, Frank M. Bristol.

2. We recommend that Henry W. Warren and David H. Moore be granted the Retired relation.

3. In the case of Thomas B. Neely your committee makes no recommendation.

4. We further recommend that the names of Henry W. Warren, David H. Moore, and Thomas B. Neely be placed upon a printed ballot and that the General Conference vote without debate upon the effectiveness or the retirement of these Bishops.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT NO. 12. NUMBER OF NEW BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy, having had referred to it the number of General Superintendents necessary to strengthen adequately the Episcopacy, referred the matter to a subcommittee of twenty-one. This subcommittee conferred with the subcommittee of twenty-one on Episcopal Residences, and also took into consideration the facts which led the body to offer the report on Contiguous and Continuous Episcopal Supervision and reported to the Committee that eight additional Bishops is the smallest number compatible with the needs of the situation. After careful consideration of the report of the subcommittee the Committee adopted the same, and the chairman was instructed to report to the General Conference the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the death of two effective Bishops during the past quadrennium and the retirement of three Bishops by this General Conference, and of the demand for increased general superintendency in both the home and the foreign fields, there be eight Bishops elected by this General Conference.

Adopted, May 16.

REPORT No. 13. ADDITIONAL MISSIONARY BISHOPS

In response to the memorial of the Central Conference of Southern Asia asking for one additional Missionary Bishop, we recommend that the request be granted.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT No. 16. JAPAN COUNCILS AND THE CENTRAL
CONFERENCE

In regard to the memorial of the East Japan Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, your Committee recommends:

That the East Japan Council, the West Japan Council, and the Korea Annual Conference be associated for Central Conference purposes with the Central Conference of Eastern Asia.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 18. EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS

1. We recommend that the following Bishops be continued in the effective relation as Missionary Bishops:

Joseph C. Hartzell, Frank W. Warne, Isaiah B. Scott, William F. Oldham, John E. Robinson, Merriman C. Harris.

2. We recommend that James M. Thoburn be continued in the Retired relation as a Missionary Bishop.

Adopted, May 20.

REPORT No. 19. RETIREMENT OF BISHOPS

1. A General Superintendent who has reached the age of seventy years may be released both from the obligation to travel through the Connection at large, and from residential supervision, by giving notice in writing to the Board of Bishops that he so elects; and when a General Superintendent has been thus released, the Board of Bishops shall report the fact to the Book Committee and to the next General Conference.

2. A General Superintendent at the close of the General Conference nearest his seventy-third birthday shall be released from the obligation to travel through the Connection at large and from residential supervision.¹

3. A General Superintendent at any age, and for any reason deemed sufficient by the General Conference, may be released by that body from the obligation to travel through the Connection at large, and from residential supervision.

4. A General Superintendent who has been released from the obligation to travel through the Connection at large in accordance with either of the foregoing provisions shall not thereafter preside over any Annual Conference, Mission Conference,

¹The point of the time midway between two General Conferences shall be deemed to fall at the division between May 15 and May 16 of the second calendar year following the year of the regular session of the General Conference.

or Mission, nor make appointments, nor preside at the General Conference, but may take the chair temporarily in any Conference aforesaid if requested to do so by the Bishop presiding.

5. A General Superintendent who has been released under any of the aforesaid provisions, shall be an advisory member of the Board of Bishops.

6. A Missionary Bishop who has reached the age of seventy years may be released from the obligation to travel through the foreign mission field for which he was elected by giving notice in writing to the Board of Bishops, the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Book Committee; and when a Missionary Bishop has been thus released, the Board of Bishops shall report the fact to the next General Conference.

7. A Missionary Bishop is released from the obligation to travel through the foreign mission field for which he was elected at the close of the General Conference nearest his seventy-third birthday.

8. A Missionary Bishop at any age, and for any reason deemed sufficient by the General Conference, may be released by that body from the obligation to travel through the foreign mission field for which he was selected.

9. When a Missionary Bishop is released in any of the cases aforesaid, he shall thereafter neither preside in any Conference nor make appointments.

10. A General Superintendent or a Missionary Bishop who has been released under any of the foregoing provisions may continue to exercise all the rights and privileges which pertain to the Episcopal office, except as herein otherwise provided.

The Committee further recommends that ¶¶ 201 and 202 of the Discipline (1908) be repealed as being no longer necessary.

The Committee further recommends in case the above suggestions are adopted, that ¶ 302, § 3 of the Discipline (1908) be made to read as follows:

“§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Book Committee in fixing the allowance to Bishops who have been released from the duty of traveling through the Connection at large, and to the widows of Bishops, to inquire carefully into the condition of each of them, and to fix the allowance in each case at such a sum as may be required for their comfortable support; *provided*, that the amount so fixed for a Bishop who has been released as aforesaid shall not exceed one half the amount allowed for his support during the year prior to his being relieved from the duty of traveling through the Connection at large.”

The foregoing legislation shall become effective at the beginning of the General Conference of 1916.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 23. EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES

Your Committee after giving extended consideration and almost limitless discussion to the subject both in the subcommittee and in the Standing Committee, recommend to the General Conference the following places as episcopal residences:

Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Buffalo, New York; Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Saint Louis, Missouri; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Atlanta, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Kansas City, Kansas; Saint Paul, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Denver, Colorado; Helena, Montana; San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Peking, China; Foochow, China; Zurich, Switzerland; Buenos Ayres, Argentina, South America.

Adopted, May 23.

REPORT NO. 20. THE CHARACTER OF BISHOPS AND
MISSIONARY BISHOPS

The Committee on Episcopacy recommends the passage of the character of the following General Superintendents: Earl Cranston, elected 1896; John W. Hamilton, elected 1900; Joseph F. Berry, elected 1904; William F. McDowell, elected 1904; James W. Bashford, elected 1904; William Burt, elected 1904; Luther B. Wilson, elected 1904; William F. Anderson, elected 1908; John L. Nuelsen, elected 1908; William A. Quayle, elected 1908; Charles W. Smith, elected 1908; Wilson S. Lewis, elected 1908; Edwin H. Hughes, elected 1908; Robert McIntyre, elected 1908; Frank M. Bristol, elected 1908.

Also of the following General Superintendents who are hereby continued in the Retired relation:

Thomas Bowman, elected 1872; John M. Walden, elected 1884; John H. Vincent, elected 1888; Henry W. Warren, elected 1880; David H. Moore, elected 1900; Thomas B. Neely, elected 1904.

Also of the following Missionary Bishops:

Joseph C. Hartzell, Africa, elected 1896; Frank W. Warne, India, elected 1900; Isaiah B. Scott, Africa, elected 1904; William F. Oldham, Malaysia, elected 1904; John E. Robinson, India, elected 1904; Merriman C. Harris, Japan and Korea, elected 1904.

Also of James M. Thoburn, granted a Retired relation in 1908, continued in that relation.

Adopted, May 23.

REPORT NO. 21. BISHOPS FOR RACES AND LANGUAGES

There were submitted to the Committee on Episcopacy various memorials praying for increased and more specific supervision for peoples of various races and languages, among which

were special pleas for the election of a Bishop of African descent. As it has been officially decided that it is unconstitutional to elect anyone to the itinerant General Superintendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church and tacitly or expressly limit his Episcopal functions or authority to any place or to any race, therefore, the Committee on Episcopacy respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference propose the following amendments to the Constitution:

Proposition I. Strike out from the Third Restrictive Rule, ¶ 46, § 3 of the Discipline, all after the disjunctive "but," and insert the words, "may elect a Bishop or Bishops for work among particular races and languages, or for any of our foreign missions, limiting their Episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively," so that the whole paragraph shall read:

"§ 3. The General Conference shall not change nor alter any part or rule of our government so as to do away Episcopacy, nor destroy the plan of our itinerant General Superintendency; but may elect a Bishop or Bishops for work among particular races and languages, or for any of our foreign missions, limiting their Episcopal jurisdiction to the same respectively."

Proposition II. Amend Article VI, ¶ 42, § 2 by inserting after the words "General Superintendents," the words, "and the Bishop or Bishops elected for work among particular races and languages or for any of our foreign missions," so that the section will read:

"§ 2. The General Superintendents and the Bishop or Bishops elected for work among particular races and languages, or for any of our foreign missions, shall preside in the General Conference in such order as they may determine; but if no Bishop be present, the General Conference shall elect one of its members to preside pro tempore."

Resolved, 2. That should this report be adopted, the above proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted to the General Conference in order to ascertain whether the legal constitutional vote of two thirds of the members shall be given.

Resolved, 3. That if such propositions shall be adopted by the General Conference the Bishops shall be requested to submit them to the members of the Annual Conferences, and of the Lay Electoral Conferences which shall meet in the years 1915 and 1916, said propositions to be voted on separately.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 22. ASSIGNMENT OF BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy have carefully considered the subject of the assignment of the General Superintendents to the residences decided upon by the General Conference, beg leave to report as follows:

The matter was carefully considered through several hours by a subcommittee of twenty-one, which subcommittee reported to the Standing Committee a tentative plan, and, after extended discussion, a subcommittee of three was appointed to wait upon each General Superintendent and acquaint him with the assignment proposed. This was done, and the subcommittee reported back to the Standing Committee that each Bishop gracefully accepted the appointment proposed, and also reported wherever any suggestion bearing on the question had been made. The Standing Committee then carefully considered the report and adopted it. In accordance with the above action, we recommend the following assignments of the General Superintendents for the ensuing quadrennium:

Atlanta, Bishop Frederick D. Leete; Boston, Bishop John W. Hamilton; Buffalo, Bishop William Burt; Buenos Ayres, Bishop Homer C. Stuntz; Chattanooga, Bishop Theodore S. Henderson; Chicago, Bishop William F. McDowell; Cincinnati, Bishop William F. Anderson; Denver, Bishop Francis J. McConnell; Foochow, Bishop Wilson S. Lewis; Helena, Bishop Naphtali Luccock; Kansas City, Kansas, Bishop William O. Shepard; New Orleans, Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield; New York, Bishop Luther B. Wilson; Oklahoma City, Bishop Robert McIntyre; Omaha, Bishop Frank M. Bristol; Peking, China, Bishop James W. Bashford; Philadelphia, Bishop Joseph F. Berry; Portland, Oregon, Bishop Richard J. Cooke; Saint Louis, Bishop Charles W. Smith; Saint Paul, Minnesota, Bishop William A. Quayle; San Francisco, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes; Washington, Bishop Earl Cranston; Zurich, Switzerland, Bishop John L. Nuelsen.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 25. EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION IN JAPAN AND KOREA

Your Committee on Episcopacy, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

1. We recommend that Missionary Bishop Merriman C. Harris be continued in the Episcopal supervision of Japan and Korea.

2. We recommend that the Board of Bishops be and are hereby requested to provide for a joint Episcopal administration in Korea during the ensuing quadrennium.

REPORT No. 27. COMPENSATION FOR THE SERVICES OF BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for adoption the following:

Whereas, The duties of a Bishop prescribed in ¶ 194 of the

Discipline, include the obligation "to travel through the Connection at large," and "to oversee the spiritual and temporal business of our Church," as well as the added responsibilities of residential supervision; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem it inadvisable for our Bishops to enter into contracts for outside service which would prevent them from responding to reasonable requests for assistance from the churches, educational institutions, and other interests of our connectional system; and be it further

Resolved, That the Bishops shall not receive more than actual expenses for performing services in connection with the dedication of churches, assistance in evangelistic or educational enterprises, or the promotion of the connectional interests of the Church.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 28. CLERICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy respectfully recommends that the Book Committee be instructed to pay from the Episcopal Fund for each effective Bishop and each effective Missionary Bishop properly audited accounts for clerical services employed in the performance of his official duties to an amount not to exceed \$500 per annum.

REPORT 29. EPISCOPAL SUPERVISION OF SOUTHERN ASIA AND SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Your Committee on Episcopacy, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for adoption the following:

Resolved, 1. That Report No. 2, approved May 24, be rescinded.

Resolved, 2. That the Episcopal jurisdiction of Missionary Bishop William P. Eveland, who was elected Missionary Bishop for Southeastern Asia, be and is hereby extended to include also Southern Asia.

REPORT NO. 30. HOUSE RENT AND MAINTENANCE FOR BISHOPS

Your Committee on Episcopacy, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for adoption the following:

Resolved, That the Book Committee be and hereby is instructed to pay properly audited accounts for house rent and for the maintenance of the Episcopal residence, not to exceed \$1,000 annually, for each effective General Superintendent and each Missionary Bishop.

Adopted, May 28.

II. JUDICIARY

REPORT No. 1. COMPLAINT OF GEORGE H. DRYER

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the complaint of George H. Dryer against Henry C. Jennings and Edwin R. Graham, Publishing Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern, alleging official misconduct by them in preferring charges against said George H. Dryer in the Genesee Conference, respectfully reports:

1. That said complaint, subscribed by said complainant and not supported by other documentary evidence, was referred to your Committee by this General Conference, as a memorial.

2. That said complaint did not come to your Committee in the regular course of judicial procedure prescribed by the Discipline, and is not a part of the record in any case on appeal before your committee.

3. That in the opinion of the committee, no question of law is presented by said complainant for review and determination, and your committee is without jurisdiction in the matter. It, therefore, returns to the General Conference with this report said memorial containing said complaint.

Approved, May 28.

REPORT No. 2. CASE OF HARKUA WILSON

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the records of the Judicial Conference in the case of Rev. Harkua Wilson, of the Central Provinces Mission Conference, India, respectfully reports that no decisions of questions of law are presented for consideration by the records, and therefore there are no errors of law calling for a reversal of the findings and judgment therein.

Approved, May 28.

REPORT No. 3. APPEAL OF C. L. SMITH

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the record of the appeal by C. L. Smith, of East Ohio Conference, from the decision of the presiding Bishop on the meaning of "Average grade or grade in course of study," reports as follows:

The question presented for consideration was raised on ¶ 65, § 5, Discipline of 1908, which reads as follows: "The examination shall be graded upon a scale of 100, and none below 70 per cent shall pass."

Does this mean the average grade on course of study, or the grade for any given study?

The Bishop decided, "It refers to the average grade," and from this decision an appeal was taken to the General Conference.

The law of the Church requires a minimum grade of 70 in every study upon which an examination is taken. Without this grade no candidate can be advanced in his standing. This is clear from ¶ 64, § 1, Discipline of 1908, where this provision is distinctly referred to and interpreted, and wherein it is provided that certificates from theological seminaries, universities, and colleges approved by our University Senate, may be accepted by the Annual Conferences; *provided*, (1) That each certificate shall distinctly show that the student has been a regular attendant on classroom instruction in the specified book; and (2) That he has passed a thorough examination in the book, gaining a standing equivalent to that fixed in ¶ 65, § 5.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 4. APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred for its opinion, a resolution concerning the power of a Bishop to appoint a superintendent, in an Annual Conference in which the number of districts has been reduced, to preside over a district to which there have been transferred a number of charges from the district over which he has presided for six consecutive years immediately preceding such appointment, having carefully considered the same and all the facts relating thereto, respectfully reports as follows:

1. That in the Annual Conference in question, and upon its recommendation, the number of districts had been reduced from six to four, and the names of all the districts but two had been changed.

2. That the Bishop presiding in the Annual Conference appointed a superintendent to preside over a district containing more than fifty pastoral charges, fourteen of which charges had been transferred to that district from the district over which the same superintendent had already presided for six consecutive years immediately preceding such appointment; the remaining charges on said district having been taken from other districts.

3. That the fourteen pastoral charges thus transferred constituted a minority of the charges on the district from which the transfer had been made, and also a minority of the charges on the district to which they had been transferred.

4. The question presented for consideration is whether the new district over which said superintendent was appointed to preside, is the *same* district as the district from which the fourteen pastoral charges were transferred, within the meaning of ¶ 194, § 3 of the Discipline of 1908, which provides that the Bishop shall not allow a district superintendent to preside in the same district more than six consecutive years, nor more than six years in any consecutive twelve.

5. In the opinion of your Committee, the district over which said superintendent was appointed to preside, was not the same district from which the fourteen pastoral charges had been taken and over which he had presided as superintendent for six consecutive years. A new district had been created, and the Bishop had power to appoint such superintendent to preside over the same.

6. Your Committee deems it proper, however, to say, in order to avoid misunderstanding, that if so considerable a part of an old district should be incorporated in a new district as to make the latter substantially the same as the former, then the new district ought to be regarded as the same district as the old, and the time a district superintendent presided in the old district should be counted in determining the period he may serve in the new under ¶ 194, § 3, in case of his assignment from the one to the other district.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 6. APPEAL OF R. B. MANSELL

Your Committee on Judiciary to which were referred certain papers in the case of R. B. Mansell, Pittsburgh Conference, having carefully considered the same, respectfully reports:

1. That said case was heard and determined by the General Conference of 1892; was again presented and dismissed by the General Conference of 1900 on the grounds that the issues involved had already been determined; and is therefore, *res adjudicata*, so far as this General Conference may act.

2. The papers submitted to the Committee are not part of the papers in a case on appeal, and did not come before the Committee in the regular course of judicial procedure, and your Committee is without jurisdiction to act in the matter.

The above report was ordered printed in the Minutes of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 7. CONTROL OF FINANCES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of the Chicago Northern District of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dated April 19, 1912, submits the following report:

In said petition an answer to the following question was asked, namely,

"Whether auxiliaries regularly organized under the Consti-

tution and By-Laws of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are to be operated, conducted, and controlled according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the receipt and disbursement of their finances, wherein they conform to and do not in any wise conflict with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church; or whether the official board or Quarterly Conference of a local Methodist Episcopal Church in said Chicago Northern District has the right and privilege of supervision and control of the finances of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, duly organized and carrying on the regular missionary work in said Chicago Northern District."

In answer to said question your Committee states that it is of the opinion that an auxiliary Society of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, regularly organized as suggested in said petition, has absolute control of the receipt, management, and disbursement of its finances; and that neither the official board nor Quarterly Conference has power to act in the premises.

The Constitution of the Church under Division III provides for its organization and government. ¶ 46 of the Discipline (1908) gives the General Conference full power to make rules and regulations except in the cases specified in §§ 4 to 6, inclusive (page 43), none of which apply here.

Part VIII of the Discipline provides for the organization of "Institutions, Boards, and Societies," including the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Chapter III, of Part VIII, of the Discipline (pp. 245 to 246 inclusive) defines the work and authority of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which is "to be governed and regulated by its Constitution." It is also required to work "in harmony with and under the supervision of the authorities of the Board of Foreign Missions," etc.

¶ 389 of the Discipline provides that, "The funds of the Society shall not be raised by collections or subscriptions taken during any of the regular Church services, nor in any Sunday School, but shall be raised by such methods as the Constitution of the Society shall provide," etc., clearly indicating that the work and finances of the auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society shall be kept separate from the other financial interests of the Church.

If, without violating the plain provisions of ¶ 389 of the Discipline, an auxiliary Society of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of its own volition, desires to enter into any joint plan of the local church for the distribution and management of its funds, which shall in no manner divert the same from their designed purpose, it has such right; but the auxiliary Society cannot be compelled so to do by the official board or Quarterly Conference of the local church.

Adopted, May 28.

**REPORT No. 8. RIGHT OF A LAY CONFERENCE TO PROPOSE
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION**

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution instructing it to inquire into the question whether members of Lay Electoral Conferences have equal rights with members of Annual Conferences to propose amendments to the Constitution of the Church, and submit an opinion thereon, having carefully considered the same, reports as follows:

Article XI, of Chapter II, Division III, of the Constitution of the Church, better known as ¶ 47 of the Discipline (1908), prescribes two ways, and only two ways, in which said Constitution may be amended, namely,

1. The concurrent recommendation of two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting and of two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting, shall suffice to authorize the next ensuing General Conference by a two-thirds vote to alter or amend any of the provisions of the Constitution excepting Article X, § 1.

2. Whenever such alteration or amendment shall have been first recommended by a General Conference by a two-thirds vote, then so soon as two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting and two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting shall have concurred therein, such alteration or amendment shall take effect.

Under the Constitution of the Church, the General Conference is composed of ministerial and lay delegates (¶ 37), in equal numbers (¶ 39, § 4), whose duty it is to confer and deliberate together as one body except in cases specified in ¶ 45.

No powers are granted to ministerial delegates to the General Conference which are not also granted to lay delegates. All members of the General Conference, whether ministers or laymen, have an equal right to recommend alterations or amendments to the Constitution, and to secure the submission of the same to the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences; and the right to recommend changes in the Constitution includes the right to propose and vote for such changes.

Traveling preachers are organized into Annual Conferences, whose sessions they are required to attend (¶¶ 36 and 74) and amendments to the Constitution may be proposed and voted upon by the members thereof at any session.

¶ 39, § 1 provides that, "A Lay Electoral Conference shall be constituted within the bounds of each Annual Conference quadrennially, or whenever duly called by a General Conference, for the purpose of electing lay delegates to the General Conference, and for the purpose of voting on constitutional changes."

¶ 39, § 2 further provides that, "The Lay Electoral Conference shall assemble at the seat of the Annual Conference on the first Friday of the session immediately preceding the General Conference, unless the General Conference shall provide otherwise."

Construing all paragraphs of the Discipline above stated, your Committee is of the opinion that members of Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences have equal rights to recommend changes in the Constitution of the Church; and that the right to recommend such changes includes the right to propose as well as to vote for the same.

It should be noted, however, that while members of Annual Conferences have the opportunity to recommend changes in the Constitution at their sessions each year, members of Lay Electoral Conferences only have such opportunity on one day in four years, and at a time which practically precludes them from originating amendments to the Constitution, if such amendments must be submitted to the General Conference next ensuing after the quadrennial meeting. For no amendment to the Constitution can be adopted without the concurrent recommendation of two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting and two thirds of the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting; and this necessarily delays the submission of constitutional questions to the General Conference until after two thirds of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting have had such opportunity, as well as two thirds of all the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting.

Your Committee is therefore of the opinion that the General Conference next ensuing after the concurrent recommendations of two thirds of all the members of the several Annual Conferences and Lay Electoral Conferences are submitted to it, is authorized to alter or amend the provisions of the Constitution; and that this authority is not limited to the General Conference next ensuing after the quadrennial meeting of the Lay Electoral Conferences, otherwise the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences would not have an equal opportunity with members of the Annual Conferences to originate such amendments.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 9. CHANGING FIELD OF A MISSIONARY BISHOP

The Committee on Judiciary having been instructed to pass upon the question, "Whether it is within the power of the General Conference to take from, add to, or otherwise change the field under the supervision of a Missionary Bishop from that for which he was originally elected," reports as follows:

It is the opinion of the Committee on Judiciary that it is within the power of the General Conference so to do. There is

nothing in the Restrictive Rules which in any way limits the power of the General Conference over this matter, provided that the territory so changed be in a foreign mission.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 10. RULES OF THE GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the memorial of the chief officers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, requesting the Committee on Judiciary to approve the rules and regulations made by the General Deaconess Board during the past quadrennium, having carefully considered the same, respectfully reports that no questions of law seem to be presented by the documents submitted upon which it can act at this time.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 11. APPEAL OF JOSEPH T. HERSON

Your Committee on Judiciary having carefully considered the documents submitted in the case of Joseph T. Herson, of the Philadelphia Conference, reports as follows:

Joseph T. Herson, a member of the Philadelphia Conference, was tried before a Select Number of that Conference and the charges against him were sustained. On appeal to the Judicial Conference, held in the city of New York, October 23-26, 1911, the finding of the Select Number was reversed. The Church then appealed from the judgment of the Judicial Conference to the General Conference.

An examination of the record of the Judicial Conference discloses no errors of law. The Committee cannot review the finding of the Judicial Conference on the facts. The proceedings can be reviewed by us only on questions of law, and no questions of law are reserved in the record of the Judicial Conference. To the record of that tribunal this Committee must look for its determination of the case.

The judgment of the Judicial Conference must therefore be affirmed.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 12. RIGHTS OF LOCAL PREACHER IN THE LAY ELECTORAL CONFERENCE

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of William F. Rice, district superintendent, Central District, Chile Conference, asking for a decision concerning the right of a local preacher admitted on trial in the Annual Conference the preceding year, to sit in the Lay Electoral Conference, having carefully considered the same, submits the following report:

A society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Chile

Annual Conference, elected as its lay delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference of 1912 its pastor, who was a local preacher who had been admitted on trial in the Annual Conference the preceding year; so that he was in the studies of the first year in the Conference course.

The district superintendent at the Quarterly Conference which ratified the election ruled that the brother was not a member of the Annual Conference, but was a layman within the meaning of the Discipline, and was therefore eligible for membership in the Lay Electoral Conference.

The right of this brother to sit in the Lay Electoral Conference was challenged on the ground that he was a preacher on trial in the Annual Conference, and had no right to vote as a layman.

The presiding Bishop was called upon to decide the point in the Lay Electoral Conference, and gave a verbal ruling that as a preacher on trial in the Annual Conference, the brother had no right to sit in the Lay Electoral Conference; and he was therefore excluded from the Lay Electoral Conference.

The General Conference of 1872, at which time laymen were admitted to membership in that body, adopted the following resolution: "That in all matters connected with lay delegates, the word 'Laymen' must be understood to include all members of the Church who are not members of the Annual Conference." (General Conference Journal 1872, page 442.)

The resolution above quoted has never been repealed. Not all preachers are members of the Annual Conference. The distinction is made between those who are on trial for admission and those who have been admitted to full membership, ¶¶ 36 and 74.

¶ 148, § 2, provides that, "Taking on trial is entirely different from admitting a preacher into full membership. One on trial may be either admitted or rejected without doing him any wrong; otherwise it would be no trial at all."

A preacher on trial cannot be admitted into full membership in an Annual Conference until he has complied with the requirements of the Discipline relating thereto (¶¶ 152 and 153), and he cannot participate in the proceedings of the Annual Conference until he becomes a member thereof.

The brother in question was, therefore, not a member of the Annual Conference, and, being on trial for admission, was only in process of becoming a member thereof.

The Discipline prescribes a different procedure in the case of the trial of a member of an Annual Conference (¶¶ 232 and 233), and in the case of a preacher on trial in an Annual Conference, who is in reference to amenability and appeal considered as a local preacher (¶ 248), and tried in the same manner as a local preacher (¶¶ 249 to 255).

Your Committee is therefore of the opinion that the local preacher in this case, who was on trial for admission to membership in said Annual Conference, was a layman, within the meaning of the Discipline, and if in good standing and of requisite age and membership in the Church, was eligible to election as a member of the Lay Electoral Conference, and the verbal ruling of the Bishop is not sustained.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 13. MARIE CHURCH

Your Committee on Judiciary, have carefully considered a memorial from the members and the pastor of the Marie Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, which was referred to us by the General Conference on May 11, 1912.

The memorial relates to the failure of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago to obey the order made by the General Conference which met in Baltimore in 1908, and which Conference considered the claim made by Marie Church that it was entitled to have conveyed to it the property which for many years it had occupied as a place of worship, but from the possession of which it had been excluded for a number of years by the action of Trinity Church, which held the legal title to the property.

The Committee on Judiciary reported in 1908 in favor of the claim made by Marie Church, saying: "Trinity Church should right the wrong by restoring the property to the possession of Marie Church and by executing all papers necessary to perfect its title beyond controversy in the future, and it is so ordered." This report was adopted. (See Journal, 1908, pp. 426 and 462.)

The memorial presented to the Conference and referred to us as aforesaid states that Trinity Church has not complied with the order made by the General Conference in 1908. The language of the memorial is: "Trinity Church, however, through her trustees, continues to repudiate all our rights and to rebel against and defy the General Conference, and demands that we as a church shall dissolve, and shall surrender our affidavit of organization as a corporation, and request the Bishop to dissolve our Quarterly Conference.

"We have been greatly embarrassed in trying to do our work, since the action of the General Conference of 1908, by Trinity's attitude and the costs and burdens of litigation, as well as by the natural difficulties of our mission field. Our only hope now lies in some action by your body harmonious with that of the Baltimore Conference, which may lead Trinity to surrender to us, as it should do, what was not only intended from the first to be our church home and our property, but a means of subsistence from the rentals of the stores in the property; as

our work requires means far beyond what can be raised on the field in the ordinary way.

"Because of these things we come again to you and memorialize you, in order that we may be relieved, and that the authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church may not be held in contempt and her property in general may not be diverted from the uses originally designed, or be put in jeopardy, and that order and discipline shall be maintained in the Church; and that the loyal and useful Marie Methodist Episcopal Church shall not be lost to Methodism."

The material facts as disclosed by the records and papers presented are substantially as follows:

1. That in 1883 Trinity Church organized a mission, which afterward developed into the Marie Church.

2. That in 1884 Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham, acting as one of the trustees of Trinity Church, undertook, along with the other trustees of Trinity Church, to obtain aid for said mission in order to furnish it with a suitable place for public worship. Large sums of money were donated for the accomplishment of this purpose, and upon the understanding that the real estate in controversy, the legal title to which had been taken in the name of Harlow N. Higinbotham by a deed of conveyance, dated February 23, 1884, would be devoted to the same purpose.

3. That in April, 1884, Mr. Higinbotham and members of Trinity Church applied to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago for aid for the mission, and represented that the real estate now in controversy would be given for the use of said mission.

4. That the trustees of the First Church, having considered the matter, adopted the following resolution on April 25, 1884, namely,

"Resolved, That the treasurer of this corporation be, and is hereby ordered to pay toward the construction of the Wentworth Avenue and Bushnell Street Mission building [now Marie Church] under the patronage of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, \$10,000, \$5,000 of said amount to be paid so soon as it may be required for building said Mission building, and the balance to be paid within the year 1885, provided Mr. H. N. Higinbotham, who has purchased the lots for the said building, do execute a contract in writing that the lots on which said building is erected shall be conveyed to this corporation within three years, free from incumbrance, to be held by this corporation until there is a legally incorporated Methodist Episcopal Church to take and hold the same; then to be conveyed by this corporation with the usual conditions of deeds given by this corporation, to said church. This donation is influenced by the liberality of Mr. H. N. Higinbotham."

5. That this action of the trustees of the First Church was

communicated to the official board of Trinity Church by the committee which it had appointed to apply to the board of trustees of the First Church, which resolution was entered on the records of the official board of Trinity Church. The record then proceeded as follows:

"The committee recommended that the very liberal donation of the lot (purchased by him at a cost of \$7,500) by Brother Higinbotham, and the ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) appropriated by the Clark Street board, be accepted, with hearty thanks. On motion, the report and recommendation of the committee were adopted."

The record also discloses that a committee was appointed to obtain plans and specifications for the erection of the proposed mission church building, and that subscriptions were taken in the board toward the building of the mission church, with the view of raising \$10,000 in addition to the \$10,000 appropriated by the First Church, and that \$6,200 was subscribed, and that among the subscribers to this fund is entered the name of H. N. Higinbotham.

6. That a building was subsequently erected upon the property in controversy for the use of the mission, and upon its completion the mission entered into possession thereof under the name of Marie Methodist Episcopal Church, and the building was dedicated as a church.

7. That Mr. Higinbotham never executed a written contract as provided for in the resolution adopted by the trustees of First Church, as above set forth, and never transferred the property to the First Church nor to the Marie Church, but transferred the title to Trinity Church, and in a letter transmitting the deed to the Board of Trustees of Trinity Church, dated March 12, 1885, he said:

"I beg to inclose deed of the Wentworth Avenue and Bushnell Street lots on which we are to build the new mission. At the time I made the proposition to give these lots, I supposed they were to be deeded to Trinity trustees; subsequently I learned that the Clark Street (First Church) board preferred that the deed should be made out to them, and I was ready to make it when I was called upon by Messrs. Busby and Clancy, who advised me to make it to the trustees of Trinity. I do not wish either Clark Street (First Church) or the Trinity board to understand that I am at all captious about the matter, and I am willing to make a deed to Clark Street (First Church) board if they prefer, and if the two boards agree that it shall be so made, in which event you may hold the present deed unrecorded and a new one can be executed accordingly. If, however, this deed shall be accepted, I think it would be well for the Clark Street (First Church) board to rescind its former action."

8. That when Marie Church had become incorporated and competent to take title to itself it called upon Trinity Church to recognize the trust character of the title it had received from Mr. Higinbotham and to make conveyance thereof according to the spirit and intent of the agreement under which the donation of \$10,000 had been made by the First Church; but its demand was refused. Thereafter, and after much unavailing effort to bring about a settlement by amicable efforts, Marie Church brought an action in the courts of Illinois to have the trust established and the title transferred to it. The action was based upon the oral understanding of the parties, the written evidence of the agreement specified above having been forgotten or overlooked. Trinity Church having appeared, made the defense that under the laws of Illinois the alleged trust agreement could not be enforced by the courts, not having been reduced to writing as required by the statute of frauds. The case went to the Supreme Court of the State, which sustained the objection and dismissed the bill. (Marie M. E. Church vs. Trinity M. E. Church, 205 Ill. 601.)

9. That thereafter Marie Church brought the case to the General Conference of 1908, and the order was made as hereinbefore set forth, the disobedience to which has led to the submission of the present memorial.

10. That thereafter Trinity Church, having failed to comply with the order made by the General Conference of 1908 requiring that church to transfer the property in controversy to Marie Church, the latter church again went into the courts of Illinois and asked that the courts should enter a decree establishing the trust and requiring the transfer of the title. In this suit Marie Church relied upon the written evidence as to the agreement already referred to, and which had come to light since the first suit, which had been dismissed in the manner before mentioned because there was only oral evidence of the agreement of the parties. In addition, Marie Church relied on the action of the General Conference. The Circuit Court referred the case to a Master to take the evidence and report thereon. The Master reported that the written evidence was a sufficient writing to comply with the requirements of the statute of frauds. The Circuit Court took the same view in an elaborate opinion in which the Court said:

"In view of the provisions of the law above quoted, limiting the powers of First Church to make donations, of the resolutions adopted by it, the language of the letter of Mr. Higinbotham and the resolutions of Trinity Church, accepting the donations, it seems evident to me that Trinity Church took the title to the property charged with a trust, and that the resolution of Trinity Church above noted in connection with the resolution of First Church, the deed of conveyance, and the

letter of Mr. Higinbotham fully satisfies the requirements of the statute of frauds that all express trusts must be in writing."

The Court decreed that Trinity Church should convey to Marie Church the property in controversy.

Trinity Church appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court of Illinois. That Court reversed the decree and dismissed the bill. The decision was based upon the theory that the former judgment of the Supreme Court was conclusive on the parties, and that the question was *res adjudicata*, the parties to the controversy and the subject-matter of the two suits being identical. The Court also declared that the newly discovered written evidence was not sufficient to satisfy the statute of frauds and did not, therefore, make Trinity Church a trustee of the title for Marie Church.

11. Thereupon Marie Chapel brought the case to this General Conference for such relief as it may be possible to grant.

Attention is called to the fact that this case comes here on the memorial of the Marie Church calling attention to the decision and order of the General Conference of 1908, and of the failure of Trinity Church to comply therewith, and asking for such further assistance as this Conference may be able to render.

There is no memorial from Trinity Church explaining why it has failed to obey the order made by the General Conference, or pointing out any errors therein or asking relief therefrom.

It is to be said, however, that on the reference of the memorial of Marie Church to this Committee, we gave notice of a hearing to the president of the board of trustees of Trinity Church, and he, as well as the representatives of Marie Church, appeared before us and made their respective statements. We failed, however, to learn from the statements then made of any adequate reason for the failure of Trinity Church to obey the General Conference order.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the action taken in this case by the General Conference of 1908 should be regarded as conclusive upon the parties and upon this Conference as to the question then determined. The doctrine *res adjudicata* is as applicable in the courts of the Church as in those of the State. That doctrine is that if an action be brought and the merits of a question be considered and determined between the parties and a final judgment be obtained by either party the parties are concluded and cannot again have the same matter passed upon in another action. The doctrine rests on two maxims of the law. These are: (1) A man should not be twice vexed for the same matter. (2) It is for the public good that there be an end of litigation. For these reasons this General Conference should accept the action of the General Conference of 1908 as conclusive of the question that in

the courts of the Church it is the duty of Trinity Church to transfer the title to the property in controversy to Marie Church, and that the order then made that such transfer should be made is not now open to reconsideration. If this be so, the only matter now to be determined is what steps this General Conference can and should take to enforce the order made in 1908. But before passing to a consideration of that question it seems to us proper to briefly refer to some other features of the case.

The case now presented to the General Conference, and which this Committee is called to report on, does not involve the question whether the last decision made by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the controversy between Marie Church and Trinity Church was correct in holding that a technical trust did not exist under the laws of Illinois, and that the civil courts would not compel a transfer of the title to Marie Church.

Whether that decision was right or wrong is not now open to inquiry either here or elsewhere. We must accept it as conclusive so far as the legal and equitable rights of the parties are concerned in the courts of the State. It does not by any means follow, however, that because Marie Church has no right in the civil courts to compel a transfer of the property in controversy it has no rights in this property which the General Conference can recognize.

In important particulars the courts of the Church and the courts of the States differ in the principles which they administer and in the methods of procedure by which they are governed. That such a difference exists is not at all remarkable. It has existed for centuries in England, from which our jurisprudence has been derived. The difference between the courts of the Church and the courts of the State is no more distinct than is the difference which exists between the courts of law and the courts of equity in the system of State courts. Under the State system a party who would not be entitled to any relief whatever in a court of law might be granted on the same state of facts the most complete and adequate relief in a court of equity. In like manner a party who has no relief in the courts of the State may not on that account be remediless in the courts of the Church.

It is clearly within the province of the General Conference, sitting as the highest court of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to grant relief to a party who because of legal technicalities can obtain no relief in the State courts.

The General Conference is not concluded by the statute of frauds any more than it is by the statute of limitations. The General Conference should not recognize the statute of limitations as a sufficient explanation of the failure to perform an otherwise valid obligation. No more should it, in our opinion,

accept as a valid explanation of the failure to carry into effect an otherwise valid trust, the fact that the agreement creating it rested in parol and not in such written evidence as the statute of frauds made necessary in the civil courts.

We call attention to the fact that the decision made by the Judiciary Committee in 1908 was not based on the legal technicalities of the case. That committee in its report made that fact plain—it expressly said: “Without attempting to pass upon the merely technical legal rights, if any, growing out of the failure of the suit brought by Marie Church in the civil courts, we hold that the claim of Trinity Church to own said property and to exclude Marie Church therefrom, and its assumption of authority to lease the same to a church of another denomination, is unfounded, inequitable, and contrary to good conscience and the plain teaching of God’s Word.” (*Journal*, 1908, page 466.)

This fact was also clearly brought out in what was said by a member of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Weaver of the Supreme Court of Iowa, in the discussion which took place in the General Conference when the report was adopted. He said: “When Trinity Church came into court, what did it say? As lawyers say, they demurred. They said, ‘Even if it be true that we did agree to this trust agreement, yet as it was not put into writing, this court cannot enforce it.’ And under the laws of the State of Illinois the Court had to say so. I undertake to say that that was one of the technical rights which a Christian Church ought not to be permitted to assert or claim in a Methodist General Conference.

“If a man is sued upon an account, or a promissory note, which has been due more than six years, or ten years in some States, and he may under the statute come in and say, ‘You have waited too long. It is true I owe that note, but you have waited too long and I won’t pay a cent,’ that is a legal right; but it is not the right of a Christian or a Christian Church to make that plea; and so I say in regard to this claim of the decree of court as bearing upon this trust agreement.” (*Daily Christian Advocate*, June 1, 1908, page 7.)

While we regard the case as closed as to the questions in controversy which were passed upon by the General Conference of 1908, we feel free to state that if the decision then made were not to be regarded as conclusive upon us, we find no reason which leads us to believe that error was committed in making the order which the General Conference made when it directed that Trinity Church should transfer the title to the property in controversy to Marie Church.

Trinity Church, through a representative who appeared before the Judiciary Committee of 1908, contended that it had not sufficient notice of the appeal taken to the General Con-

ference of that year. This contention was held to be not well taken, but Trinity Church has since continued to reassert the insufficiency of the notice. It is sufficient to say that after the appeal was taken to the General Conference of 1908, and while it was pending, it appears that the Board of Trustees of the Rock River Annual Conference wrote a letter to the Board of Trustees of Trinity Church, submitting certain propositions for the adjustment and settlement of all disputes respecting the title to the property in controversy.

The Board of Trustees of Trinity Church, on January 28, 1908, answered the said letter, and among other things said:

"The board has carefully considered the propositions therein referred to, and is unwilling to comply with your suggestions, first, for the reason that the question of jurisdiction has arisen. From the minutes of the Sixty-eighth Session of the Rock River Annual Conference, page 35, it appears that the whole case has been appealed from the decision of the Presiding Bishop to the General Conference. In other words, if this record is correct, it does not occur to us that a lesser body than the General Conference can now deal with this matter pending its consideration by the General Conference."

In view of this correspondence, carried on while the appeal was pending before the General Conference of 1908, and three months before that General Conference assembled, it is evident that Trinity Church was clearly estopped from denial that it had no notice or no sufficient notice of that appeal. It could not take advantage of the appeal when it suited its purpose to deny the jurisdiction of the trustees of the Rock River Conference, and then repudiate the appeal when it suited its purpose to ignore the jurisdiction of the General Conference.

Although the order of 1908 has not been complied with, the Bishops presiding in the Rock River Conference have regularly appointed ministers in charge of Trinity Church. This, it has been suggested, they have done on the ground that the General Conference, while ordering Trinity Church to transfer the property, did not attach any penalty to the failure of that Church to obey the order. It is within the province of a Bishop presiding in an Annual Conference to strike an insubordinate church from the list of Conference appointments. That power has been exercised and the right to do so sustained by action of the General Conference of 1864. (See Journal, pages 357 and 358.)

It is the duty of Bishops to maintain the authority of the General Conference, and when a church is in a state of insubordination, and refuses to obey the orders of the General Conference a Bishop presiding in the Annual Conference to which that church belongs should leave such church off the list of Conference charges and make no appointment of a

pastor in charge; and he should direct that its name should be omitted from the list in the official minutes so long as it continues in disobedience to the constituted authorities. It would be a serious mistake not to enforce discipline in the Church. John Wesley fully appreciated this, as is shown by the manner in which, in 1782, he dealt with the Bristol preachers. He was determined to maintain discipline. In requiring one of the number to be put "out of our Society," his words were: "The first loss is the best. Better forty members should be lost than our discipline be lost." (Neely's "The Governing Conference in Methodism," page 54.) The action of the Bishops, in the particular case now before us, may have been due to the fact that the case was regarded by them as not yet settled, owing to the litigation which has been pending throughout the quadrennium and to their uncertainty as to its effect upon the order made by the General Conference.

Trinity Church, not having complied with the order of the General Conference of 1908, is in contempt of the authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, and is in open and determined insubordination thereto. Such disobedience, if permitted to continue, would be destructive of all order and discipline in the Church and would bring Methodism and the General Conference into disrepute. The time has come when this General Conference should, in defense of the Church and in justice to itself, exercise all its power and influence to compel Trinity Church to comply without further delay with the order made by the last General Conference.

Your Committee on Judiciary therefore recommends:

1. That the General Conference reaffirm the action taken in this matter by the last General Conference, and that it direct and order that Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, Illinois, and the Board of Trustees of said Church, do make, execute, and deliver, on or before September 1, 1912, a good and proper deed to the Marie Methodist Episcopal Church of the city and State aforesaid, or to its Board of Trustees, of the property on which the Marie Methodist Episcopal Church is erected, and deliver possession of the said property.

2. That in case the said Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, or its Board of Trustees, fail or neglect to comply with this order, and do not make, execute, and deliver a good and sufficient deed conveying to the Marie Methodist Episcopal Church, or to its Board of Trustees, all right, title, and interest that the said Trinity Church or its Board of Trustees may have in the property on which the building occupied by Marie Church stands, then the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are hereby directed that no one of their number shall appoint any preacher as pastor in charge of Trinity Church until the

aforesaid order has been complied with, but shall allow it to remain unsupplied.

And it is further ordered that no district superintendent shall in such case and between the sessions of the Rock River Conference assign any preacher to take pastoral charge of said Trinity Church while the order aforesaid remains uncomplied with.

3. That in case the Board of Trustees of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church has not complied with the aforesaid order on or before August 1, 1912, and in case the laws of Illinois permit the election of trustees under provisions of ¶ 321 of the Discipline, then the pastor of Trinity Church is directed to call a meeting of all the members of Trinity Church above twenty-one years of age, giving notice at least two weeks in advance thereof; and the members shall proceed to elect by ballot not less than three nor more than nine persons having the qualifications prescribed in ¶ 319; and the persons receiving a plurality of the votes cast shall constitute a Board of Trustees of Trinity Church until their successors are elected in accordance with the provisions of the Discipline; and the Board of Trustees so elected shall convey to Marie Church the property claimed by the latter, the conveyance to be made in the manner above directed.

4. That Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, Illinois, be barred from all its former rights in the Rock River Conference so long as it remains disobedient to the orders made in this case by this General Conference.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 14. WILL OF STEVENS W. FLOWER

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the request of E. O. Crist and others for an opinion whether the civil law and the law of the Church under a proper construction of the will of the late Stevens W. Flower permit the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church to convey the title of the property now known as the Flower Deaconess Home and Hospital, of Toledo, Ohio, to the trustees thereof approved by the Central Ohio Conference; and having also the request of the Woman's Home Missionary Society for an opinion defining, *first*, the ownership of said Deaconess Home and Hospital; and, *second*, the duties, responsibilities, and privileges of the Woman's Home Missionary Society in connection with this property, reports as follows:

1. That under the law of the Church, and the terms of the will of the said Stevens W. Flower, the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church may properly convey the title of said property to proper trustees approved by the Central Ohio Conference, to hold the same for the execution of the trust; but

that such transfer should be made only with the sanction of the courts of Ohio, and that this General Conference should be recorded as having no objection to making of the same, and should give its consent thereto.

2. That the equitable interest in said property is wholly in the Central Ohio Conference Deaconess Home and Hospital by reason, among other things, of the provision of the will that the same should be "held in trust for the Central Ohio Conference Deaconess Home, under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of said Conference," the legal title being in the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

3. That the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has no duty, responsibility or privilege conferred upon it, under the terms of said will or by the law either of the Church or State, touching said property. In the opinion of this Committee, the Woman's Home Missionary Society has no beneficial interest whatever in the subject-matter of the trust.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 15. TRANSFER OF A DEACONESS

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Methodist Deaconess Association at its meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 8, 1912, asking that the General Conference, through its Judiciary Committee, "define the proper method for the transfer of a deaconess," reports as follows:

The question, in the opinion of the Committee on Judiciary, asks the Committee to assume functions which it does not possess. The Committee on Judiciary cannot legislate. That must be done by the General Conference itself, or through properly organized boards.

The Committee on Judiciary may suggest, however, that under ¶ 217, § 4, of the Discipline of 1908, the General Deaconess Board has general supervision of all deaconess work throughout the Church, and may approve general rules for the government of all deaconesses, however maintained or employed. Under the broad authority there given, this Committee is of the opinion that it is within the province of said General Deaconess Board to approve the method for the transfer of a deaconess; and this, so far as this Committee is informed, has not been done.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 16. APPEAL OF GEORGE W. LOTT

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which were referred the proceedings of the Judicial Conference held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on January 27, 1910, to consider the appeal of George

W. Lott from the findings of the Ohio Annual Conference at its session of 1910, having carefully considered the same, submits the following report:

That the records of the proceedings of the Judicial Conference in the case of said George W. Lott do not disclose any rulings by the presiding Bishop on questions of law, and no errors are presented therein for review. The finding of the Judicial Conference in the case of the said George W. Lott is therefore affirmed.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO 17. APPEAL OF WILDER NUTTING

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the appeal of Rev. Wilder Nutting of the Montana Annual Conference, from the action of said Conference in changing his Conference relation as a member of said Conference from superannuated to supernumerary, reports as follows:

The minutes of the Montana Annual Conference, submitted for our consideration, disclose the following facts:

1. That, upon motion of the Board of Conference Relations, the said Wilder Nutting was taken from the superannuated list and placed upon the supernumerary list.

2. A motion was later made to reconsider the action in the case of said Wilder Nutting, and the motion prevailed. After discussion, the former action was sustained, and he was changed from the superannuated to the supernumerary list.

So far as the minutes disclose, no rulings were made by the Bishop presiding, concerning the right of the Conference to change the relation of the said Wilder Nutting, nor does it appear from the minutes that the Bishop was asked to make any ruling in the matter.

The said Wilder Nutting appealed from the action of the Montana Annual Conference to the General Conference, specifying the following grounds in his notice of appeal:

1. That the Montana Annual Conference did not give him notice of its intention to change his Conference relation, and did it in his absence and without a hearing.

2. That a two-thirds vote of the Conference was necessary to disallow directly or indirectly any claim on Conference funds.

3. That a permanently disabled preacher, who is already a superannuate, is not eligible for the supernumerary relation.

The minutes of the Annual Conference do not contain any reference to the alleged facts stated in said notice of appeal, nor does it appear in said minutes that any exception was taken to the action of the Annual Conference on any of the grounds therein stated, or that any ruling was made by the presiding Bishop thereon.

It is within the power of the Annual Conference to change

the relation of a member thereof from superannuate to supernumerary, and in so doing pass upon the facts relating thereto.

In the absence of any ruling by the presiding Bishop, and of any statement of facts except that contained in the notice of appeal, your Committee is of the opinion that the appeal of the said Wilder Nutting should not be sustained.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 18. DEFINITION OF A DEACONESS INSTITUTION

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred a memorial subscribed by Edward C. Strout and others, dated May 13, 1912, calling for a definition by the General Conference of a deaconess institution, reports as follows:

In the opinion of the Committee on Judiciary, it is not authorized to frame such a definition. The functions of the Committee are judicial, not legislative. It would be proper for the General Conference, by suitable legislation, to define the meaning of the term "Deaconess Institution," and then when the question arises as to the character of the several institutions mentioned in the memorial, the Committee on Judiciary could determine their standing under such definition of law.

From the memorial it would seem that the General Deaconess Board has already formulated a definition. The Committee assumes that this was done under the power granted to such board by ¶ 217, § 4, of the Discipline of 1908.

Assuming such definition as controlling, the Committee believes that sufficient facts are not stated with reference to the several institutions referred to in the memorial, concerning their organization, charter rights, etc., to enable it to form an opinion as to their true relation; and therefore it does not venture to express one in the premises.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 19. BISHOPS AND CONSTITUTIONALITY OF RESOLUTION IN THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Your Committee on Judiciary, having been instructed by the General Conference to give an opinion on the following question, "What is the duty of a Bishop presiding in the General Conference when a report or resolution is presented which, in his judgment, involves a violation of the Constitution of the Church?" reports as follows:

It is the opinion of the Committee on Judiciary that it is the duty of a Bishop presiding in a General Conference to state and put all questions brought before the body which do not violate the Rules of Order. If they violate the Rules of Order, he may, on his own responsibility, so state, and from that decision an appeal lies to the body itself.

But a Bishop presiding in a General Conference cannot de-

cide questions of law. The Discipline, ¶ 42, § 3, declares, "The presiding officer of the General Conference shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the General Conference; but questions of law shall be decided by the General Conference."

In deciding whether a question is in order, the Bishop must necessarily decide according to principles of parliamentary law, notwithstanding the statement that "questions of law shall be decided by the General Conference." But in view of the provision in the Discipline that a Bishop presiding in a General Conference cannot decide questions of law, he cannot pass upon questions of constitutional law, neither can he construe enactments made by the General Conference.

The Committee is satisfied that such would be the rule even in the absence of the express provision contained in the Discipline. It has been decided on numerous occasions in the House of Representatives that a Speaker cannot rule a resolution or proposed legislation out of order on the ground that it is in violation of the federal Constitution. From the days of John Quincy Adams to the present day, when a member of the House has made a point of order that a pending measure could not be considered on the ground that it was contrary to the Constitution, the Speaker has overruled the point on the theory that it was not the duty of the Chair to construe the Constitution as affecting any proposed legislation. An examination of Hind's Precedents shows this to be the ruling in Congress.

In reaching this conclusion the Committee is not unmindful of the opinion expressed by Bishop Merrill in his Digest of Methodist Law (Edition 1904, page 79), who is of the opinion that a Bishop, while presiding in a General Conference, would have the right to make objection that a pending measure was in violation of the Constitution of the Church. He cites, however, no authority, and the Committee finds itself unable to concur in his opinion.

A Bishop presiding in an Annual Conference or in a Judicial Conference is the law officer of the body, and as such decides all questions of law, subject to an appeal to the General Conference; but a Bishop presiding in the General Conference does not decide questions of law.

The Committee, therefore, answers the question proposed to it by saying that it is the duty of a Bishop presiding in a General Conference to refrain from passing upon the constitutionality of a report or resolution presented to the General Conference, even though, in his opinion, it violates the Constitution of the Church. Whether such report or resolution is constitutional or unconstitutional is not for the Bishop to decide.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 20. APPEAL OF HERBERT H. HOWARD

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the appeal of Rev. Herbert H. Howard, a member of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respectfully reports as follows:

1. In September, 1910, charges of immorality were brought against the said Herbert H. Howard, a member of the Genesee Annual Conference, upon which he was tried by a Select Number, at the session of said Conference held in Rochester, New York, in October of that year, and said charges were sustained; and he was expelled from the ministry and membership of the Church.

2. From that decision he appealed; and a Judicial Conference held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in December, 1910, Bishop Neely presiding, remanded the case for a new trial by reason of certain manifest errors of law appearing of record.

3. At the session of the Genesee Annual Conference, held in Le Roy, New York, in October, 1911, Bishop Berry presiding, he was again tried before a Select Number, with Bishop Bristol as chairman, by appointment of the presiding Bishop Berry, when he was again deprived of his ministerial office and credentials, and found guilty and expelled from the *ministry* of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but not from its membership.

4. From that decision an appeal was taken to a Judicial Conference held in Albany, New York, in February, 1912, Bishop Hamilton presiding, which reversed the decision of the Genesee Annual Conference, thereby restoring the said Howard to membership in the Genesee Conference. The appeal therefore is not from the action of the Judicial Conference held in Albany in February, 1912, but from an alleged error of law occurring at the retrial before the Select Number at Le Roy, New York, in October, 1911.

5. At that trial counsel for the Church moved that, inasmuch as the presence of the principal witness in support of Specification III in the charges against Herbert H. Howard could not be had, said specification be withdrawn from the consideration of the Select Number. Counsel for the defendant objected to stating in the motion the reason therein assigned for such withdrawal and moved as an amendment that "Specification III is hereby withdrawn from the consideration of the Select Number," which amendment was lost and the original motion prevailed. From this action of the Annual Conference the defendant appealed and bases his appeal on three grounds:

(1) That the action of the Annual Conference was unwarranted.

(2) Such action worked grievous injury to the defendant.

(3) The main statement therein contained was false.

6. In the opinion of your Committee when a defendant appeals from the decision of a Select Number to a Judicial Conference it is his duty to present thereto all questions of law as well as all questions of fact of which he complains, and failing so to do, he may not thereafter appeal to the General Conference from any alleged errors occurring at the trial before the Select Number. It therefore follows that having failed to observe this well-established rule of judicial procedure, the appellant cannot now be heard, and hence his appeal is denied. In order, however, to set at rest any similar questions that may hereafter arise, your Committee deems it proper to add, that, inasmuch as the Annual Conference has the power to determine for itself the charges upon which a member shall be tried and the reasons therefor, there was no error of law in withdrawing from the consideration of the Select Number said Specification III and to assign the reason therefor as stated in the motion adopted.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 21. CHINA CENTRAL MISSION CONFERENCE

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the following question presented by the Committee on Boundaries, to wit: "The Committee on Boundaries has before it requests to include in the China Central Mission Conference (Discipline, ¶ 89), the Malaysia and the Philippine Islands Conferences for Central Mission Conference purposes only. If this be admissible, these Conferences being within the jurisdiction of a Missionary Bishop, what relation will said Bishop have to the China Central Mission Conference which is within the jurisdiction of General Superintendents?" submits the following report:

1. There is no constitutional objection to including the Malaysia and Philippine Islands Conferences in the China Central Mission Conference for this purpose, though they are within the jurisdiction of General Superintendents.

2. If such action is desired, the General Conference should determine by suitable action, the authority of the Missionary Bishop in said China Central Mission Conference.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 22. MAJORITY ELECTION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES

The Committee on Judiciary, having been instructed by the General Conference to give an opinion on the question whether a majority vote of Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences is necessary to the election of reserve delegates to the General Conference, reports as follows:

The provision governing the election of ministerial delegates, including reserve delegates, is contained in ¶ 38 of the Dis-

cipline, and the provision governing the election of lay delegates, including reserve delegates, is found in ¶ 39. It is expressly provided that the elections shall be by ballot, but it is not provided in express terms that either the delegates or the reserve delegates must obtain a majority of the votes cast.

The question propounded should therefore be answered according to the principles of the common law. There can be no doubt what the rule is in cases of this nature. In all elections the person who receives the highest number of votes cast is elected, unless the law under which the election is held expressly requires that a majority of all votes cast must be obtained.

The Committee therefore answers the question propounded, in the negative, and declares that it is not necessary to the election either of delegates or reserve delegates that they should obtain a majority of all the votes cast.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 23. PETITION OF C. E. MILLSPAUGH AND
E. G. PIPER

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the petition of C. E. Millspaugh and E. G. Piper, counsel for the Genesee Annual Conference, in the case of said Conference against Herbert W. Howard, praying for such relief as lies within the power of the General Conference, from the action of the Judicial Conference held in Albany, New York, in February, 1912, whereby the decision of the Select Number of the Genesee Annual Conference, held in Le Roy, New York, in October, 1911, was reversed and the said Howard was restored to membership in the said Conference, respectfully reports:

That as said petition presents no questions of law for review, the General Conference is without power to grant the relief prayed for.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 24. APPEAL OF RUFUS T. COOPER

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the appeal of the Rev. Rufus T. Cooper of the Erie Annual Conference, submits the following report:

Rufus T. Cooper, of the Erie Annual Conference, was suspended from the ministry by a Committee of Investigation, until the session of the next Annual Conference on charges of grossly immoral conduct. On trial before a Select Number the charges were sustained, and a judgment was pronounced that he be expelled from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He appealed to the Judicial Conference, and on that appeal

the finding of the Select Number was affirmed. By this further appeal he comes to the General Conference.

Though the case was ended in the Judicial Conference in March, 1909, at which time notice of appeal was given on the record, the Secretary of that tribunal did not, at the close of the trial, transmit the records made and the papers submitted in the case, to the Secretary of the General Conference, as the Discipline directs. Indeed, the records and papers were not here when this General Conference convened. On the appearance of the appellant, it was necessary to send for these documents, and they have only reached the Committee at the end of the session. Such delay in sending up records relating to an appeal cannot be justified and must be condemned.

The appellant complains of an erasure in the record of the Judicial Conference. There is an annotation by the Secretary of the Judicial Conference that the matter erased was ordered stricken out. We must assume that this was done regularly in the Judicial Conference. The document is certified as the record of that tribunal, and has not been impeached as such. That record shows no exception by the appellant to the striking out of that which is erased. It must be assumed that he acquiesced therein. The fact does not appear that the striking out was done over his protest. In any event, the point relied on in that which was stricken out, is not tenable. It would not avail the appellant even if it could be considered. No prejudicial errors of law are disclosed by a careful examination and review of this delayed record. It is insisted that there was erroneous action by the Bishop presiding in the Judicial Conference. The Bishop was asked to rule on the propriety and admissibility of testimony considered before the Select Number. On an erroneous theory as expressed in the record, the Bishop ruled that he had no Disciplinary power to review and rule on decisions of the trial officers of the Select Number. While the record says that the Bishop declined to rule on the question raised, yet in effect he did rule thereon. The record shows that he admitted the testimony in question. Thus he held that it had been properly admitted at the trial before the Select Number. This action was indeed an overruling of the exception that had been taken to this testimony on the trial below. That the Bishop gave a wrong explanation of his action in this matter cannot avail the appellant. If the action of the Bishop in admitting the testimony was proper, the appellant is not judicially harmed.

The testimony to which the exception pertained is competent and material in relation to the charges. That it is admissible testimony in the case is without doubt. So there is no prejudicial error in the consideration of this point by the Bishop presiding at the Judicial Conference.

No other questions of law are presented by the record. It is argued for the appellant that the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the charges. Two sets of triers of fact have held otherwise on competent and material testimony. The General Conference has no power, given by our Church law, to review a finding of fact resting on proper and weighty evidence.

The judgment pronounced by the Judicial Conference must therefore be affirmed.

Adopted and judgment affirmed, May 28.

REPORT No. 25. RULINGS OF BISHOPS

Your Committee on Judiciary respectfully reports that the rulings of the Bishops as submitted to said committee by the Secretary of the Board of Bishops, and referred to your Committee by the General Conference, and hereto appended, are approved with the exception of the rulings hereinafter mentioned.

RULINGS, NOVEMBER, 1908

Commission on Boundaries. (Rulings 23, 24)

44. November, 1908. A mission has no authority under the law of the Church (Discipline, ¶ 451) to appoint a commission to act jointly with the commission of an Annual Conference to determine the boundary line between said Conference and said mission.

Membership Gained By Fraud. (Ruling 52)

45. November, 1908. (1) Whenever a minister is received into its membership by an Annual Conference he retains that membership until it has been ended by due process of law or other Disciplinary process.

(2) If, after a minister has been received into its membership by an Annual Conference, there be allegation of fraud connected with his admission the validity of his membership must be judicially determined.

Secretary's Custody of Parchments. (Ruling 76)

46. November, 1908. The Secretary of an Annual Conference is its official servant and cannot give up Credentials of Ordination placed in his custody after the expulsion of a minister (either traveling or local) until ordered so to do by the Annual Conference.

Bishops and Pastoral Supply. (Ruling 113, Revised)

47. November, 1908. No Bishop shall be at liberty to make suggestions for the pastoral supply of a church not at the time under his jurisdiction, except it be done through the Bishop having episcopal charge of such church.

Investigation of Supernumerary or Superannuated Preachers.
(Rulings, 205-207)

48. November, 1908. "A Supernumerary or Retired minister residing without the bounds of his own Conference," in case of an investigation is subject to the authority of the district superintendent of the district within which he resides, to the extent of the preliminary investigation provided for in the Discipline, ¶ 232, §§ 1 and 4, and the records of the investigation are to be transmitted to his own Conference.

Minister Living Apart from His Wife

49. November, 1908. Every minister whose character has been passed by his Annual Conference is entitled to an appointment by the Bishop presiding; but in case the minister be living apart from his wife by his own volition or consent, it is highly inexpedient to appoint him to the position of district superintendent, or to give him any other important or conspicuous appointment.

Appointment of Missionaries. (Ruling 295)

50. November, 1908. (1) The power of appointment which is lodged in the episcopacy applies to all missionaries who are ministers and no one can legally interfere with the exercise of this power by the Bishop in charge.

(2) The Board of Foreign Missions is authorized to pass upon the physical, intellectual, and moral fitness of one it is willing to support as a missionary, but no minister can be assigned to a mission field or appointed to a pastoral charge or other work therein by anyone except the Bishop in charge; and no minister can be taken legally from an appointment given to him by a Bishop for any service in a mission field without the consent of the Bishop in charge.

Restoration of Expelled Preachers. (Ruling 223)

51. May, 1909. A member of an Annual Conference who has been expelled from its membership cannot be received as a member of the Church nor have any right to the ordinances of the Church until the Annual Conference has accepted as satisfactory his contrition and amendment. His reception by a local church without such formal action upon the part of the Annual Conference is without justification and membership so secured is null and void.

Supernumerary Preacher, Conference Claimant. (Ruling 260, Item 2)

52. May, 1909. Supernumerary preachers being members of Annual Conferences may become Conference claimants upon

vote of their Conferences, the claims granted to be paid out of the necessitous fund, or fund for immediate distribution.

Consecration of Bishop of Another Church

53. May, 1909. The question having been raised as to the consecration of Bishops-elect for other churches, it was agreed that the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church are not at liberty to ordain Bishops for any other Church, in the absence of authority from the General Conference.

Rules of Administration Obligatory

54. May, 1909. The question being asked, What is the measure of our obligation to follow the rules of administration as agreed upon? the answer is given: It is our opinion that the Bishops are all under moral obligation to follow the rules of administration as agreed upon.

"Combined Financial System." (Discipline, ¶ 103)

55. May, 1909. (1) The Quarterly Conference may withdraw its authority from the official board, and revise or reverse any action taken by it except the adoption of a "combined financial system."

(2) Where the official board has not been organized, or where it fails to adopt a "combined financial plan," the Quarterly Conference has authority to require the Board of Stewards to carry out the Disciplinary plan, ¶¶ 293-300.

Reappointment of District Superintendent. (Ruling 104, Item 3)

56. May, 1909. It is our opinion that ¶ 194, § 3, Item 2, means that a district superintendent may not be continued on the same district more than six years consecutively, nor on the same district more than six years in any consecutive twelve years.

It is our opinion, also, that a district superintendent should not be appointed to another district at the end of a six years' term on one district, unless, as stated in "Rulings and Decisions," 104 (3), his "non-reappointment would be a serious detriment to the work"; and that the words "serious detriment" should be taken to indicate some remarkably exceptional circumstances in the work itself.

Soliciting a Call to a Church

57. May, 1909. A district superintendent who advises a preacher on his district to solicit and secure a formal call to some church, as a condition precedent to promising him an appointment, is guilty of grave unmethodistic conduct.

58. (See action of Committee below.)

Commission on Boundaries. (Discipline, ¶ 451)

59. May, 1909. (1) There is no Disciplinary provision for a joint commission on boundaries between an Annual Conference and a mission.

(2) A legally appointed commission on boundaries has no Disciplinary authority to lift a boundary line and thereby unite two Annual Conferences.

Deaconesses and the Pastorate

60. November, 1909. A deaconess cannot lawfully be appointed to serve as a pastor of a church.

Church Insurance Officers Ineligible to Episcopal Appointment.
(Discipline, ¶ 194, 3)

61. November, 1909. A church insurance company cannot be considered a "Benevolent Agency," hence we are not at liberty, under the provisions of the Discipline, to appoint members of Annual Conferences as agents or officers of such companies.

Official Reproof May Not Be Required of a Presiding Bishop

61. November, 1909. When an Annual Conference finds that a member has been guilty of high imprudence and unministerial conduct and subjects the offender to a reproof, there is no law by which the Annual Conference or the Select Number may require the Bishop presiding to administer the reproof for the Annual Conference.

Suspension—Duration of

63. November, 1909. The question being raised if the sentence of suspension can extend beyond the next succeeding session of the Annual Conference imposing the sentence, the answer is, that when the suspension is conditioned upon certain requirements it may be extended until the requirements be met.

Elder-Ordination Under Seminary Rule. (Discipline,
¶ 170, § 3)

64. November, 1909. When a preacher who is admitted on trial, ordained deacon and placed in the studies of the third year under the seminary rule, is continued on trial and advanced to the studies of the fourth year at the succeeding session, at the session next thereafter he may be admitted into full membership and ordained an elder, being thus graduated from the course of study at the end of his second year on trial.

Commission on Boundaries—Tenure of

65. November, 1909. A commission raised by an Annual Conference on the readjustment of boundaries does not need

to be reappointed from session to session, but should report to each annual session of the Conference until such commission shall be discharged.

"Conference," Meaning of in Discipline, ¶ 451. (Later Ruling 60)

66. November, 1909. The term "Conference" in the first line of ¶ 451 includes both Annual and Mission Conferences.

Preachers—Only Three Classes

67. November, 1909. (1) The Discipline recognizes but three classes of preachers: Effective, Supernumerary, Retired.

(2) All the years that a member of an Annual Conference spends in the effective relation are all to be counted in making up the record of ministerial service.

Missionary Appropriation Not Transferable

68. November, 1909. In our judgment, it is not lawful for a district superintendent to transfer part of the missionary appropriation from one charge to another during the Conference year, either with or without the consent of the Bishop in charge.

Admission of Preacher On Trial. (Later Ruling 4)

69. November, 1909. It is our judgment that the provision of ¶ 152 of the Discipline necessitates unbroken service for two successive years as a condition of admission into full membership in the Annual Conference.

Transferred Church, Rights of (The Merced Case)

70. November, 1909. A church building at Merced, within the territory of the California Conference, was sold and the money so received was invested elsewhere, as it was supposed that the Methodist Episcopal Church would not reënter the town in which said church had been located. Before the expiration of the five years allowed by the provision of the Discipline the territory was transferred to the Southern California Conference. The trustees of the latter Conference requested that the proceeds from the sale of the Merced property be given to the Southern California Conference for use in the town which had been previously abandoned. The question being raised as to the claim of the Southern California Conference, it is given as our opinion that the Southern California Conference has the right to the proceeds of the sale of the property in question.

Probationary Membership Imperative. (Discipline, ¶ 48, § 3; ¶ 53)

71. November, 1909. The probationary relation is required as a condition precedent to reception into full membership.

The period of probation is no longer of definite length, but the probationary membership is imperative.

72. (See action of Committee below.)

Divorced Persons—Eligibility to Church Membership

73. November, 1909. The question having been raised as to the eligibility of divorced persons, afterward married, for membership in our Church, we answer that the General Conference has not legislated on this subject. There is, therefore, no law for the Bishops to interpret. The pastor must determine what persons are eligible to membership, under the Discipline.

Restoration of Credentials

74. November, 1909. The question of the restoration of credentials may be determined only by the Annual Conference which holds such credentials.

RULINGS IN MAY, 1910

"Other Evangelical Churches"

75. May, 1910. We do not deem it expedient to enumerate the churches to which the term "Other Evangelical Churches" in ¶ 156 of the Discipline may rightfully be applied. The decision in doubtful cases must remain with the Bishop and the Annual Conference. In general, we would say that only those forms of organized Christianity should be recognized as churches which, by reason of their history, their organization, their Christian work, the number of their adherents, the requirements for admission to their ministry and orders, clearly have such standing. The term "Evangelical Churches" is applicable to churches that adhere to the fundamental doctrines of evangelical Christianity as declared in the basal declaration of the Federated Churches of Christ in America.

Surrender of Parchments. (Ruling 176)

76. May, 1910. An ordained local preacher desiring, for any reason, to surrender his credentials, should surrender them to the Secretary of the Annual Conference within which he holds his Quarterly Conference relation.

Orders of a "Discontinued" Probationer

77. May, 1910. The specific rule under which a preacher on trial is elected and ordained a deacon does not affect the validity of his orders in case of the termination of his relation to the Annual Conference. If he retains his membership in the church, he has the standing of an ordained local preacher.

Equitable Balance in Transfers

78. May, 1910. In the matter of transfers we deem it a safe and just rule to preserve, as far as possible, an equitable

balance in transfers into and out of a Conference; but we recognize the possibility of conditions which will justify the transferring of a preacher into an Annual Conference without an equivalent transfer from it.

Minister Married to Divorced Woman

79. May, 1910. The case was presented of a minister married to a woman who had been divorced. The court record in the case does not show that the divorce was secured on scriptural grounds, though the woman claims that there is such a warrant for her action. The question, "Should the minister so married be appointed a district superintendent?" being raised, it is answered: In view of the court record, a minister under such conditions should not be appointed district superintendent.

Judicial Decisions Operative

80. May, 1910. Judicial decisions of the General Conference become operative at the close of the General Conference which takes such action, even though such decisions be not printed in the Discipline.

Prorating Moneys for Ministerial Support

81. May, 1910. It is our opinion that the law of the Church in regard to the pro rata division of the amounts raised for Ministerial Support is binding, and it is incumbent upon the pastors and district superintendents to see that the pro rata division be made.

Collections in Sunday Schools

82. May, 1910. The taking of a missionary collection at least one Sunday in each month is mandatory. The question of taking an additional collection for current expenses is to be decided by the local Sunday School Board.

Furloughed Missionary, His Employment and Support

83. May, 1910. The fact that a minister of a Foreign Mission Conference is in America on furlough constitutes no obligation for his employment by a Bishop or by a district superintendent; and the matter of his support is one for which his Annual Conference and the Board of Foreign Missions should provide.

Italian Mission—Supervision Thereof

84. May, 1910. 1. All the functions of the district superintendency inhere in the superintendency of a mission in which there is but one district.

2. By the action of the General Conference constituting the Italian Mission, all the Italian work within the bounds of said Mission comes under the jurisdiction of the Italian Mission.

While the responsibility for the official supervision of organized Italian work is exclusively with the Superintendent of the Italian Mission, yet in this, as in the other Church interests, it is important to have the hearty coöperation of all concerned in the progress of the work.

Apportionment by Board of Conference Claimants

85. May, 1910. The question is raised as to the right of the Board of Conference Claimants to apportion to each charge an amount equal to one per cent of the pastor's salary . . . "for connectional relief, in addition to the collections ordered by the Book of Discipline." The answer is, The Discipline does not give any such authority to the Board of Conference Claimants.

Amendments to Rules of Bishops' Conference

86. May, 1910. At the Bishops' Conference, following the first call for communications and miscellaneous business, under Rule IX, Items 2 and 3, the review of administration as provided for in Item 4 shall be taken up and shall proceed until finished, without interjection of other business.

Miscellaneous business, requiring urgency (Item 3) may be introduced on motion at any time when other questions are not before the Conference.

Following Item 4, of Rule IX, there shall be inserted a new item, termed "Pastoral Supply," under which call each Bishop shall give information concerning vacancies and changes in pastoral supply which may involve transfer.

(There appears to be no ¶ 87.)

RULINGS IN NOVEMBER, 1910

Annual Conference Quorum. (Ruling 18)

88. November, 1910. An Annual Conference is not a self-constituted organization, but is a body created for certain specific purposes and has no power to establish any definite or proportionate number as a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Conference.

Restoration to Annual Conference Membership

89. November, 1910. If a member of an Annual Conference, in good standing, has withdrawn from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church he cannot be restored to membership in an Annual Conference unless he has reunited with the Church, and has been duly recommended to an Annual Conference for membership therein.

Withdrawal by Consent. (Ruling 59)

90. November, 1910. A member of an Annual Conference, with the consent of the Conference, may withdraw his member-

ship from the Conference. In such case the Annual Conference may consider the circumstances connected with the withdrawal, and determine whether the entry against his name shall be "Withdrawn," or "Withdrawn under charges."

Conference Evangelists. (Rulings 125, 126)

91. November, 1910. The Discipline of the Church (§ 194) says: "The Bishop, if requested by an Annual Conference, may appoint one or more members of an Annual Conference to do evangelistic work within that Conference," etc. In view of this law a Conference evangelist can act as such only within his own Annual Conference for which he has been appointed. The ruling conflicting with this shall be modified accordingly.

Rights in Parsonage Property

92. November, 1910. Where several churches on a pastoral charge join in contributing for the purchase or erection of a parsonage for the charge, each of the several churches so contributing has an equitable claim in the parsonage property. If a church is set off from the pastoral charge, it retains its claim. If all the churches on the pastoral charge cease to exist with the exception of one, the claims of all the extinct churches shall be vested in the one remaining church. If another church is placed on the circuit or pastoral charge with said remaining church, the new church does not thereby secure an equity in said parsonage property, but the claim and right thereto continues in the surviving member or members of the original pastoral charge that secured the parsonage.

Parsonage Property—Transfer of

93. November, 1910. Where two churches are combined into one pastoral charge, and only one of the churches is the owner of parsonage property, the trustees of the church owning the parsonage, or the trustees holding the parsonage, if the law permit, may transfer said property to the other church or to a Board of Trustees created to hold the same for both churches.

RULINGS IN MAY, 1911

Two Charges Served by Same Pastor

94. May, 1911. When two pastoral charges, supplied for the time being by the same preacher, retain their separate organization each pastoral charge is entitled to elect its own delegate to the Lay Electoral Conference.

95. (See action of Committee below.)

Elder Under Local Preacher's Rule

96. May, 1911. A preacher who has been a member of an Annual Conference one year cannot be elected to elder's orders

under the Local Preacher's Rule, although this year makes it four years since he became a local deacon. He has ceased to be a local preacher.

Appointment to Detached Service

97. May, 1911. If a Bishop, believing that the Annual Conference has made the required request, appoints a preacher to a detached service, even should it develop that the required request had not been made, the appointment would be valid. A properly qualified person made such appointment in good faith.

Estimate of Support by District Stewards

98. May, 1911. The district stewards, after estimating the amount necessary to furnish a comfortable support for a district superintendent, are required to apportion that amount "among the different pastoral charges in the district, according to their several ability." In determining the ability of a pastoral charge in which the pastor is aided by a missionary appropriation, the district stewards in no case should take into account such missionary appropriation.

Conference Membership if Not Continuous

99. May, 1911. The annuity of a preacher whose Annual Conference membership has not been continuous should be based upon his years of effective service in an Annual Conference.

Estimate for Each Conference Claimant

100. May, 1911. A Quarterly Conference is required to send to the Annual Conference an estimate of the amount necessary to provide a comfortable support for each Conference claimant residing within the bounds of the pastoral charge.

Quarterly Conference and Conference Claimant

101. May, 1911. The estimate of the amount necessary for the comfortable support of a Conference claimant by a Quarterly Conference, certified by its President and Secretary, and sent to the Secretary of the Annual Conference, is declared to be for the information of the Board of Stewards, and the Discipline does not indicate that such action indorses such Conference claimant's Christian and ministerial character.

Board of Conference Claimants, a Benevolent Board

102. May, 1911. Discipline, Part VIII, Chapter IX, plainly gives to the Board of Conference Claimants a like place and equal standing and authority with the other "Benevolent Boards"; and money contributed to the Connectional Fund and the Permanent Fund of this Board should always be reported to the Annual Conference, included by its statistician in "Statis-

tics No. 4," and paid by its Treasurer to the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants.

Sunday School Superintendent, Term of Service

103. May, 1911. A Quarterly Conference is not authorized to instruct a Sunday School Board that a person shall not be elected superintendent who has been in that office five years.

RULINGS IN NOVEMBER, 1911

Missionary Training Schools and Patronizing Conferences

104. November, 1911. In the case of missionary training schools which are departments in deaconess institutions, the question has been raised whether there is a limit to the field from which such schools may secure students. The following action is recommended: In view of the relation of such schools to the deaconess work, it is agreed that the question of their patronizing fields should come before the General Conference in connection with the deaconess work. Adopted.

Relicensing of an Expelled Preacher

105. November, 1911. (a) The question is raised: "If a member of an Annual Conference, after due trial, has been expelled from the ministry, but not from church membership, may the Quarterly Conference relicense him to preach without consent of the Annual Conference that expelled him?"

Answer: A member of an Annual Conference who, after due trial, has been expelled from the ministry, but not from church membership, has all the privileges of the church member.

(b) "If a member of an Annual Conference, after due trial on charges affecting his moral fitness for the ministry, has been expelled from the Annual Conference and from the ministry, be relicensed by a Quarterly Conference, before any confession or expression of contrition has been made to the Annual Conference, can the Annual Conference validate such an illegal procedure by affording to him the status of a local preacher, entitled to ask for the return of his credentials?"

Answer: The recognition of a local preacher by restoring his credentials is a matter to be determined by the Annual Conference to which he applies for recognition.

(c) "Is there any difference between the legal status of a minister located upon his own request seeking readmission to an Annual Conference on his credentials and certificate of location, and an expelled member whose credentials have been restored without reference to the question of readmission? Credentials having been restored in such a case, can the expelled man be readmitted without a probation period?"

Answer: A preacher who has been located upon his own request may be readmitted by direct vote of an Annual Confer-

ence; but a preacher who has been expelled from the ministry, but not from the membership of the Church, and has been relicensed as a local preacher, can only be received into an Annual Conference on trial, after being recommended by a Quarterly Conference.

The Legality of Transfer in the Case of Effective Men Employed by District Superintendents in Another Conference

106. November, 1911. The Colorado Conference submitted the following statement and request:

"Whereas, During the past year, one or more of the district superintendents have employed effective members of other Annual Conferences, who were later transferred to this Conference, without this Conference having any voice in the matter; and,

"Whereas, This action is in direct violation of the Discipline, ¶¶ 164 and 239; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, That Bishop Warren be requested to declare all such employment and transfers illegal, and that he take up these cases with the other Bishops concerned and request the retransfer of these men to the Annual Conferences from which they came."

In reply to the foregoing it is our judgment that the Annual Conference has no voice in this matter, and this action is not in any way related to or covered by the paragraphs referred to. We regard the matter of such transfers as already covered by a rule previously adopted by the Board of Bishops.

Nominal Appointments and Claims on the Annuity Fund

107. November, 1911. "Are ministers who have filled nominal appointments without service rendered or salary received entitled to count such years as effective in reckoning annuity due them?"

Answer: Yes, if they have remained *effective* in the Disciplinary sense.

Withdrawal a Forfeiture of Claim on Conference Funds

108. November, 1911. "If a member of an Annual Conference leaves the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, does this withdrawal work a forfeiture of all claims on the annuity and necessitous funds of the Methodist Episcopal Church?"

Answer: Yes.

Readmission and its Effect Upon Claims on Conference Funds

109. November, 1911. "If years later he is readmitted into the membership and ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, does such readmission restore the rights previously forfeited and entitle him to count those years as effective when

the question of annuity is being considered, and does the claim date from the time of readmission?"

Answer: Readmission to the membership of the Annual Conference entitles the preacher thus readmitted to count the years of effective service prior to his withdrawal, as well as subsequent to his readmission, as the basis of claims upon annuitant funds.

Satisfactory Credentials From Other Churches

110. November, 1911. In receiving a minister from another evangelical Church there should be satisfactory evidence of good standing in the ministry at the time. In churches which publish a list of ministers the latest published list should be presented with letter of dismissal where churches issue such letters. In case there should be no published list, or any letter of dismissal, the applicant should present the indorsement of the Quarterly or District Conference acquainted with him.

Have the Examining Boards of Missions Final Authority in the Advance of Undergraduates?

111. November, 1911. As to the question of competency of the examining committee of a mission to examine an undergraduate who belongs to a remote Annual Conference, it is agreed that the Annual Conference must determine the educational qualifications of its undergraduates.

The Publication of the Bishops' Rulings

112. November, 1911. It is recommended to the General Conference that where rulings of the Bishops respecting cases frequently recurring, or for any reason of general interest are approved by the General Conference, such rulings be printed in the Appendix of the Discipline.

RULINGS MODIFIED OR NOT APPROVED

The first sentence of Ruling No. 53, which reads as follows, to wit:

"Mortgaging Church Property." (Ruling 170, Discipline, ¶ 326)

58. May, 1909. "The Discipline plainly forbids any mortgage on church property for the purpose of securing funds for the current expenses of the church," is *approved* by the Committee.

The second sentence of Ruling No. 58, which reads as follows: "It is our opinion, also, that the trustees cannot give a note or other instrument for the sake of securing current expense funds where the civil law would hold the church property for the debt so made," is *disapproved* by the Committee because the giving of a note or other instrument for the sake of securing current expense funds does not of itself constitute an incum-

brance, and only becomes such when judgment has been obtained thereon.

Ruling No. 72, which reads as follows:

"Triers of Appeals in Excess of Disciplinary Number."
(Discipline, ¶ 278)

72. November, 1909. "Where the Judicial Conference is called and it appears that in any one of the Conferences from which Triers of Appeals have been selected, a number exceeding that allowed by the Discipline has been chosen, should the Judicial Conference on that account be dissolved? We answer: that it is our opinion that the fact of an Annual Conference having inadvertently appointed more than the Disciplinary number of Triers of Appeals should not lead to the dissolving of the Judicial Conference; but the last named Triers of Appeals from any Annual Conference, over and above the Disciplinary number allowed should be dropped," is *disapproved* because the triers of appeals were never legally elected. If a law provides for the election of five persons, and a ballot is voted which contains six names, the ballot must be rejected, and there is no election.

Elder Under Seminary Rule

95. May, 1911. "An Annual Conference is not authorized to elect a preacher to elder's orders under the Seminary Rule one year after his election to deacon's orders under said rule, although he may have complied with all the requirements in the Discipline, ¶ 170, § 3," in the opinion of the Committee on Judiciary should be modified by inserting the word "other" before the word "requirements."

Approved, May 28.

REPORT NO. 26. APPEAL OF GEORGE H. DRYER

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the records on appeal in the case of George H. Dryer of the Genesee Annual Conference, respectfully reports:

The said George H. Dryer of the Genesee Annual Conference appeared before said Committee, assuming to appeal in his case from the rulings of the Bishops presiding over the 1909 and 1911 sessions of said Annual Conference.

The appellant filed no notice stating the grounds upon which any ruling is objected to, and the Committee is asked to hear the case upon the reports of the several Conference sessions informally brought to our attention by the appellant, and upon a purely *ex parte* presentation by him, no representative of the Conference appearing, and with no record that the Conference has had any notice of the presentation of any ruling for our consideration.

The appellant expressly disclaims an intention to appeal from

the decision of the Bishop presiding at the Judicial Conference which finally passed upon his case, and assumes the right to be heard because of the provisions of ¶ 194, § 10, and ¶¶ 276 and 284. The situation is illustrative of the mischievously loose character of our appellate procedure, for the practice allows the presentation of an appeal during the hurry of General Conference work, without notice to the prevailing side, upon ancient rulings which the prosecution might have deemed to be acquiesced in.

Appellant was tried before a Select Number of his Annual Conference at its 1908 session, upon the charge of "unchristian and immoral conduct," the principal specification being that he had misappropriated a large sum of money belonging to the Western Methodist Book Concern, and that he had failed to keep repeated promises solemnly made to discharge the obligations growing out of such appropriation.

The trial resulted in the acquittal of the charge of "unchristian and immoral conduct"; but in a conviction of business irregularity constituting high imprudence and unministerial conduct, according to ¶ 243 of the Discipline, disqualifying him for the office and work of a minister until this irregularity be rectified.

Although many objections are urged in this appeal to features of the proceedings of this trial, they are not considered, for the reason that a Judicial Conference in 1909 remanded the case for a new trial.

At the 1909 session of the Annual Conference, the decision of the Judicial Conference was presented, whereupon appellant interposed a demurrer in five counts, which was overruled by the Bishop. We will notice these counts and comment upon them categorically:

1. The first was that the charge of unministerial conduct is an offense which the Discipline does not recognize. We think that this is not well taken; first, because ¶ 243 provides in specific terms that punishment may be administered for "high imprudence and unministerial conduct"; and, second, because it seems clearly improvident, considering the somewhat incoherent way in which the judicial provisions of the Discipline are drafted, to insist upon technical terms and their narrow application, especially as we shall see further in this report that the Discipline (¶¶ 352-268) provides for punishment for conduct of which the defendant was charged, without attempting to give to such conduct a specific designation.

2. The second count is that there could be no trial on a charge of "unchristian conduct" until after the offender had been labored with. Reference here is had to ¶ 260, which plainly does not apply to circumstances charged against appellant.

3. The third is that the complainants were not legally com-

petent to bring and prosecute charges because they are not the persons with whom the accused had the business transaction out of which the alleged offense grew, and because they were not members of the Genesee Conference. These grounds cease to be of consequence, in view of the fact that the charges preferred by the Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern were afterward considered as but accusations preliminary to formal charges, which were drafted for the second trial.

4. The fourth count raised the question that the persons bringing the charges should not be heard because they had rejected an offer to arbitrate. This is not well taken: *first*, because the gist of the offense is one against the Western Methodist Book Concern and not against the individuals who happened to be Publishing Agents thereof, and, consequently, is not such a disagreement between persons in business within the province of ¶ 263, as to be the subject of arbitration; *second*, ¶¶ 263 to 266 deal exclusively with business transactions in which moral turpitude is not involved. The specification being the "misappropriation of the funds of the Western Methodist Book Concern," under the circumstances there alleged, a situation is presented not susceptible to arbitration; although, of course, the amount to be paid might be so determined had not appellant settled that question by giving notes; *third*, the demurrer presents no record of an offer to arbitrate.

5. The fifth count is that the specifications related to financial transactions in which no fraud or dishonesty is alleged, wherefore under ¶ 235 there can be no actionable case. Comment already made suggests that this ground is not tenable.

The last count raises the question of *res adjudicata* on the theory that having been acquitted on the charge of "unchristian and unministerial conduct" under practically the same specifications, the accused could not be tried again. We must consider that the action of the Judicial Conference, at the insistence of the appellant himself, in the fact that it awarded him a new trial, had opened the case anew and left the charges as if they had never been tried. Following the practice of civil law under similar circumstances, we are clear that the case was before the Conference of 1909, as at the beginning.

The demurrer was overruled and the only objection noted is that the Bishop's reasons were general and evasive. We are not concerned with the reasons given by the Bishop, but only with the effect of his ruling, and in our opinion the decision was right.

The case then took this course: A Special Committee of nine members of the Annual Conference was appointed to consider whether or not the charges should be entertained. No objections seem to have been made by the defendant to this disposition of the accusations of Jennings & Graham.

Subsequently the Special Committee reported that the charges should be considered, and recommended their redrafting, and it was ordered that this Committee perform that office. Then, again, the counsel for the accused raised the question whether a member, having been tried on a charge which was not sustained, could again be brought to trial on substantially the same charge and specification. This question the Bishop declined to answer, and his refusal is now urged as a prejudicial error, although no appeal was noted at the time. In our judgment the matter has been disposed of in considering the demurrer, and the silence of the Bishop could not have been prejudicial, for his answer, if given, should have been in the affirmative, considering that the issue was remanded for new trial.

A Select Number of fifteen was then chosen, and the defendant brought to trial on the reformulated charges, which were signed by two members of the Annual Conference. The specific charge was "persistent unchristian and unministerial conduct," and was supported by four specifications.

The judgment was "That George H. Dryer be suspended from his ministerial office until he has adjusted his business matters satisfactorily to the creditors concerned in the case, and given evidence of amendment sufficient to warrant his restoration by the Conference."

Appeal was taken to a Judicial Conference held at Harrisburg in 1910, where the findings and judgment of the Select number were sustained. No appeal is presented therefrom.

It is urged that the proceeding was an attempt to start a criminal action for the purpose of enforcing the collection of debt where there is no alleged purpose to defraud, and that such an action is contrary to the first principles of American jurisprudence. But ¶ 352 of the Discipline provides that when any minister indebted to the Book Concern neglects to make payment, or to come to a just settlement, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as in other cases of debt or disputed accounts, and ¶ 268 provides that any minister contracting debts which he is not able to pay, or who has behaved dishonestly, or has borrowed money without the probability of paying, may be brought to trial, and, if found guilty, expelled.

The office of minister in the Methodist Church is not a property right, but a high privilege, continuance in the enjoyment of which depends upon the maintenance of the character which the recipient was presumed to have when he was clothed with the office; and a charge which affects only his continuance in office, and which is based upon conduct incompatible with his exercise of ministerial functions, is not made in order to effect a punishment as the result of a criminal proceeding, but is an attempt to protect the office from the ministrations of an unworthy person.

It seems very clear, assuming the facts as they appear to be in the specifications, that the Publishing Agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern performed but a plain duty when they presented the matter to the defendant's Annual Conference, and while the sentence may savor of an attempt to collect a debt, that feature of it as a condition for restoration to the office is clearly a favor to the defendant.

We can notice but few of the large number of questions put to the Committee on Judiciary by the brief of appellant, because a great many of them represent questions not raised by him on the record, and others of them refer, as we stated above, to matters which happened on the first trial, which were clearly avoided in the second trial as prejudicial errors.

On the second trial a majority of the Select Number were of the Special Committee appointed to consider the charges and to draft them in proper form, and the question is now raised whether they were legally appointed to the court. The question does not affect this case, because no objection was offered by the defendant to those eight men serving as part of the Select Number; but we notice it to express our disapproval of the practice.

Some objection is raised in the briefs to the short notice of the amended charges given to the defendant, with the complaint that due notice thereof was not given him. We do not consider this question, for the reason that the record does not show that the defendant objected to the insufficiency of the notice when placed on trial.

It is objected to for the first time in the brief that the Select Number was presided over by Bishop Walden through the appointment of the Bishop presiding at the Annual Conference. No objection was made to this at the time, nor do we think that reading ¶ 201 and ¶ 243, § 3, of the Discipline together, this action of the presiding Bishop was erroneous. It does not appear that Bishop Walden took any part in the proceedings further than to act as presiding officer.

It is now first objected that the Secretary of the Select Number was excluded from the room during the consideration of the verdict. This was proper, the Secretary not being one of the Select Number.

It is urged that the verdict in the second trial did not declare the charges sustained. The record shows that the Select Number voted in the affirmative on the question, "Do the specifications as sustained sustain the charge?"; wherefore we pass this complaint.

It is vehemently urged that the Bishop presiding at the 1909 Conference erred in ruling that the coming in from the Judicial Conference of a demand for new trial left the Annual Conference no option but to enter into a new trial. The record is silent as to any issue to which such a ruling was addressed, and

no appeal from or objection to it was noted. Before the question arose a Committee had been raised in the Annual Conference to consider whether the charges should be entertained, and there is no appearance on the record that appellant's case was prejudiced by this dictum at such a time.

This case has been considered only in the light of the specifications. We have nothing to do with the facts which were finally passed upon by the General Conference. The rulings challenged are therefore necessarily interpreted by the character of the accusations. On the record made and saved we are unable to find any prejudicially erroneous rulings.

Only because of the uncertainty of our practice have the grounds of appeal urged in this case been considered at all. None of the questions appear on the record to have been presented to the Judicial Conference. It is the judgment of this Committee on Judiciary, for which we ask the approval of the General Conference, that a member of the Annual Conference when convicted after trial, and appealing to a Judicial Conference, should present to the latter all the objections, whether to the rulings of the President of the Annual Conference preliminary to the trial, or to features of the trial; and that his right to review in the General Conference, when appeal to a Judicial Conference is presented, is limited to such legal questions as may have been there raised for decision by the Bishop presiding and preserved in the record thereof. It is the opinion of this Committee that only opinions of law on administrative matters, or decisions not available for appeal to a Judicial Conference, or those arising in cases not so appealed, may be reviewed on appeal directly to the General Conference under the provisions of ¶ 194, § 10.

Such a decision is that of the Bishop presiding at the 1911 session of the Genesee Annual Conference, which meets the challenge of its subject, Dr. Dryer, before the Committee on Judiciary. This decision was twofold; the first proposition being that an Annual Conference, under any circumstances, may not set aside or modify the findings of a Select Number. This is undoubtedly the law of the Church, and upon adherence to it depends the stability of all our legal procedure. The verdict of a Select Number and its judgment are findings of the Annual Conference itself on its judicial side, and when they have been presented, the Annual Conference ceases for all time to have judicial functions with reference to that particular case, and it may not, on its administrative side, vacate or modify such conclusions. It may, however, consider, in the course of administration, the effect of such judgment upon the status in the Annual Conference of the member affected; since the relation of a member is subject at all times to the control of his Conference.

The second proposition of the controverted ruling was to the effect that an action of the Annual Conference of 1910 which assumed to terminate the appellant's suspension, was illegal and void, because the terms of the sentence had not been attempted to be met; wherefore the effect of such action was to vacate the judgment. We must consider this decision with reference to the only record properly before us, that is, the Genesee Annual Conference Minutes of 1911. The ruling was an administrative one, coming to us only under the provision of ¶ 194, § 10. No memorial, notice of appeal, or resolution sent to us by action of the General Conference, brings any additional fact. We have had offered to us from both sides many matters seeming to bear more or less relation to the question, which we do not consider because so to do would require this Committee on Judiciary to resolve itself into a court of first instance, a function which the Committee does not possess. For us to go outside the record would be to add a dangerous precedent to a procedure already vague and without system. We feel bound, therefore, to indulge the presumption which attaches to a judicial determination, and to uphold this branch of the ruling for want of a record which we may properly consider to move us to do otherwise.

The question whether there may be rendered a judgment of suspension for more than a year, argued before the committee, does not arise in this case. Nowhere do we find that appellant has raised it, at least he offers no record to that effect, and it is open to query if this judgment, the operation of which, whether or not it shall extend over a year, is left to him, is obnoxious to this criticism; but we feel called to say that the sentence is of such a character as to clothe the Annual Conference with the power, in the way of administration, to determine when its terms have been met. Although one condition of the sentence is that appellant shall adjust "his business matters satisfactorily to the creditors concerned," we cannot hold that exactions of creditors which the debtor is unable, fairly and reasonably to meet, avail to continue the suspension.

The Annual Conference, as the judge of the status of its members, with power to determine the relation of everyone, rather than the creditors interested, is the tribunal to decide under the terms of the sentence, whether the suspension should terminate; which it may decide without vacating or modifying thereby the judgment. The terms call upon the defendant for the best performance reasonably possible under the circumstances, and when his Annual Conference decides that such a condition has been fairly met, its decision to reinstate therefore is not a vacation or a modification of the judgment, but a fulfillment thereof.

We recommend that the appeals of George H. Dryer be overruled. Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 27. OUR MISSIONARIES IN THE JAPANESE WORK

Your Committee on Judiciary, having carefully considered the memorial of the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan, connected with the East Japan Mission Council, asking permission to accept certain courtesies in the autonomous Japanese Methodist Church, respectfully reports:

The Committee has carefully considered the legal questions involved, and, while we cannot concur in the request for the reasons stated in the action of the General Conference of 1908 (Journal, 1908, pages 731-733), it is of the opinion that this General Conference can grant the substance of the request by removing the footnote at the end of the third paragraph on page 733 concerning reciprocal transfers, as follows: "This provision for transfers does not apply to missionaries engaged in educational work"; thus making it possible for our missionaries, while engaged in other than direct evangelistic work, to accept, for special service only, appointments as pastors, assistant pastors, or members of certain Benevolent Boards in the Japanese Methodist Church, provided that upon request they are duly transferred to said Japanese Methodist Church under the provision for reciprocal transfers.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 28. TENURE OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE

Your Committee on Judiciary, to which were referred two questions as to the tenure of office of certain members of the Book Committee, reports as follows:

First Case

Durand W. Springer, a layman of the Detroit Conference, was elected by the General Conference of 1908 for the period of eight years as a member of the Book Committee to represent the twelfth General Conference district. At the General Conference of 1912 the Detroit Annual Conference was transferred from the twelfth General Conference district, to which it formerly belonged, to the eleventh General Conference district, which last mentioned district, the eleventh, was then represented in the Book Committee by Charles E. Bacon. The question is asked as to the tenure of office of said Durand W. Springer.

It is the opinion of your Committee that by reason of the transfer of the Detroit Annual Conference, within the bounds of which Durand W. Springer resided, from the twelfth General Conference district to the eleventh General Conference district, the said Durand W. Springer lost his right to represent the twelfth General Conference district on the Book Committee.

Second Case

Oscar P. Miller, a layman of the Northwest Iowa Conference, was elected a member of the Book Committee from the eighth General Conference district in 1900 to serve for the period of four years. At the General Conference of 1904, under the regrouping and renumbering of the General Conference districts, the eighth General Conference district was changed from the eighth General Conference district to the ninth General Conference district; and the said O. P. Miller was there and then elected a member of the Book Committee for a term of eight years, which term would expire at the General Conference of 1912.

On page 436 of the General Conference Journal of 1904 is a resolution which reads as follows:

"Resolved, 1. That this regrouping of the Annual Conferences within General Conference districts shall not disturb the tenure of office of any member of the Book Committee.

"Resolved, 2. That the members of the Book Committee to be elected by the General Conference to fill vacancies caused by expiration of their term of four years, shall be chosen one each from the General Conference districts numbered in the present schedule as follows, namely: Nos. two, four, six, seven, nine, ten, and fourteen."

On page 431 of the Discipline of 1908 the name of O. P. Miller, Northwest Iowa Conference, appears as a member of the Book Committee for the ninth General Conference district, his term expiring in 1912. In the General Conference Journal of 1908, on page 115, it appears that the term of O. P. Miller, of the Northwest Iowa Conference, representing the ninth General Conference district on the Book Committee, expires in 1912. The General Conference of 1912 elected a layman, H. M. Haver, of the Iowa Conference, as a member of the Book Committee from the ninth General Conference district for the period of eight years, and in the opinion of your Committee O. P. Miller ceases to be a member of said Book Committee from the ninth General Conference district as the result of said election.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 29. BOUNDARIES OF MISSIONS

The Committee on Judiciary was requested to render an opinion upon the legality of submitting the question of boundaries to a mission for ratification or rejection, and further as to whether the Committee on Boundaries, acting for the General Conference, does not possess power to determine the boundaries of a mission without the consent of such mission.

Under ¶ 452, Discipline of 1908, a mission superintendent may give notice of the desire of the mission concerning a change in the boundaries of said mission; but the Committee on Bound-

aries may adjust the matters involved in said petition, subject to the approval of all the Annual and Mission Conferences concerned. As a mission is neither a Mission Conference nor an Annual Conference it is not legal for the Committee on Boundaries to submit the question of boundaries to a mission for its ratification or rejection, and the Committee on Boundaries acting for the General Conference has power to determine the boundaries of a mission without the consent of such mission.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 30. ANNUAL CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP OF A BISHOP

The Committee on Judiciary was instructed by the General Conference to answer the following questions:

"Is Missionary Bishop Oldham a member of any Conference? If so, what Conference?"

We answer that Bishop Oldham never absolutely lost his Annual Conference relationship, and is now a member of the Annual Conference to which he belonged when he was elected to the office of Missionary Bishop, and will continue in such membership unless he select, with the approbation of the Bishops, membership in some other Annual Conference.

Our reasons are the following:

1. Membership in an Annual Conference can be terminated only in four ways: (1) By location, (2) by surrender of ministerial office, (3) by withdrawal, and (4) by refusal to do the work assigned. (Discipline, ¶¶ 160-164.) As an election to the office of Bishop does not come within the provisions of any of these four ways an election to such office does not terminate membership in an Annual Conference.

2. Having accepted an office incompatible with the office of Bishop, which acceptance *ipso facto* was a relinquishment of the office of Bishop, Bishop Oldham came under the purview of ¶ 159, which gives him the privilege of selecting membership in any Annual Conference, such selection to be approved by the Bishops.

3. While the election to the office of Bishop does not terminate membership in an Annual Conference, a Bishop, so long as he continue in office, is amenable to the General Conference, which amenability supersedes for the time being that of his amenability to the Annual Conference in which his membership resides.

During his incumbency of his office of Bishop he can exercise only such rights as are compatible with said office, and may not engage the rights of a member of an Annual Conference which are incompatible therewith. As to such matters his connection with his Annual Conference is in suspension while occupying the episcopal office.

If Bishop Oldham ceased to be a member of an Annual Conference when he was elected to the episcopacy then he ceased also to be a traveling preacher; for under the rule of the General Conference made in 1872 (*Journal*, page 442) all members of the Church who are not members of the Annual Conferences are laymen.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 31. IN THE ABSENCE OF A BISHOP

The Committee on Judiciary has been requested to interpret the phrase, "In the absence of a Bishop," as found in ¶ 179, §§ 2, 3, and 4. This paragraph defines the duties of a district superintendent, and §§ 3 and 4 refer to duties which devolve upon him in the absence of a Bishop. § 4 reads, "To preside in the District Conference in the absence of a Bishop." It is our opinion that in this connection a Bishop is absent when he is not present at the session of the District Conference.

§§ 2 and 3 read as follows:

"§ 2. In the absence of a Bishop, to take charge of all the traveling ministers, local preachers, and exhorters in his district, as the Discipline directs."

"§ 3. To change the appointments of preachers in his district, if necessary, during the interval between the sessions of the Conference, in the absence of a Bishop."

In these sections the meaning of the language evidently is not as restricted as in § 4. By the literal meaning of the language used and by the analogy in civil matters the meaning seems to be clear. It is our opinion that the phrase, "In the absence of a Bishop," in §§ 2 and 3, means, "In case a Bishop is not personally present within the bounds of the Annual Conference." As the duties of a governor devolve upon the lieutenant-governor when the former is beyond the bounds of a State, so, according to these sections, certain duties of the General Superintendent devolve upon the district superintendent when the former is beyond the bounds of the Annual Conference.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 32. COMPLAINT OF A. D. PENNINETTI

The complainant alleges that the following decision was rendered against him in the South America Annual Conference, to wit:

"We declare that A. D. Penninetti is guilty of insubordination and disobedience, also of an unworthy conduct for a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, of course, he deserves the penalty of expulsion from the ministry and from the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Your Committee on Judiciary respectfully reports:

1. That said complaint apparently is intended as an appeal, but is subscribed only by the complainant and is not supported by other documentary evidence. Clearly, it is only the argument or brief of the complainant, and is in no sense a transcript of a record of any proceeding had before said Conference.

2. It is the opinion of the Committee that no question of law is presented for review and determination by said complaint, and that your Committee is without jurisdiction to act in the matter, and therefore returns the memorial containing said complaint with this report to the General Conference.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 33. CAN A MISSIONARY BISHOP HOLD THE OFFICE OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY?

The Committee on Judiciary, having been requested by the General Conference to give an opinion on the questions stated below, reports as follows:

To the question, "Can a person hold the offices of Missionary Bishop and of Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions at the same time?" we answer that he cannot.

To the question, "If he elects to fill the office of Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, can he vacate the office of Missionary Bishop?" We answer that an acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions would operate to vacate the office of Missionary Bishop.

To the question, "If he declines to vacate the office of Missionary Bishop, and elects to fill the office of Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, what action, if any, should be taken by the General Conference to vacate either office?" We answer that no action is necessary, as the acceptance of the one office at once vacates the other.

The principle of the common law is that the same person cannot at the same time hold two offices which are incompatible. The office of Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in the Methodist Episcopal Church is incompatible with that of a Missionary Bishop.

Adopted, May 29.

III. ITINERANCY

REPORT NO. 2. CREDENTIALS OF MINISTERS FROM OTHER CHURCHES

In the matter of the memorial of the Rock River Conference, respecting the credentials of ministers from other churches, the Committee on Itinerancy recommends that ¶ 285 of the Discipline of 1908 be amended by inserting after the word "Confer-

ence," in line four, the following: "and in case the said member has come to us from another Church, so that he holds both the certificate of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his original 'credentials,' indorsed by our Church, he shall be required to surrender to his Annual Conference both the 'certificate' received from our Church and his original 'credentials' bearing our indorsement"; so that the entire paragraph shall read:

"¶ 285. When any member of an Annual Conference is deprived of his credentials by expulsion or otherwise, they shall be filed with the papers of his Annual Conference; and in case the said member has come to us from another church, so that he holds both the certificate of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his original credentials indorsed by our Church, he shall be required to surrender to his Annual Conference both the certificate received from our Church and the original credentials bearing our indorsement; and should he at any future time," etc.

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 3. REGISTRARS OF CONFERENCE EXAMINERS

In the case of the memorial of the Troy Conference respecting the registrars of Conference Boards of Examiners, the Committee on Itinerancy recommends that the editor of the General Minutes be directed to publish the names of the registrars of the Boards of Examiners in connection with the appointments of the preachers of the Conferences; also that a list of the registrars of the several Conferences be published in the Methodist Year Book.

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 4. CERTIFICATES FOR CREDITS

In the matter of the memorial of the Genesee Conference asking that a certificate be issued to every person licensed to preach or received on trial in an Annual Conference, on which may be entered from year to year the markings in the required studies, said certificates to be retained by the receiver, the Committee on Itinerancy recommends that such certificate be prepared.

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 6. JOINT ANNUAL CONFERENCES

Your Committee on Itinerancy, believing that the proposed plan of joint Annual Conferences is an unwieldy and impracticable method of complying with memorials for the admission of laymen into the Annual Conference, recommends that no change in the Discipline or law of the Church upon this subject be made.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 7. SUPERNUMERARY PREACHERS

The Committee on Itinerancy, in the matter of the memorial from the Colorado Conference, requesting a change in question twenty-three of ¶ 79 of the Discipline of 1908, recommends concurrence, so that the question shall read: "Who are the supernumerary preachers, and for what number of years consecutively has each held this relation?"

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 8. CHURCH NEGOTIATIONS WITH PREACHERS

In response to the Episcopal Address and a memorial from the Baltimore Conference, respecting negotiations between pastors and churches in advance of episcopal appointments, the Committee on Itinerancy recommends the reaffirmation of the following resolution adopted by the General Conference of 1884, page 313:

"Direct negotiations between pastors and churches in advance of the making of the appointments by the Bishops are contrary to the spirit of our itinerant ministry, and subversive of our ecclesiastical polity, and as such should be discouraged by our Bishops, pastors, and people."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 9. ORIGIN OF AMERICAN METHODISM AND ITS SESQUICENTENNIAL

In response to the memorial of the Baltimore Conference respecting the sesquicentennial of American Methodism, the Committee on Itinerancy recommends the following:

Whereas, The time and place of the origin of American Methodism is in dispute, as between Louis Creek, Maryland, and New York city; and,

Whereas, The sesquicentennial of that event is approaching; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference appoint a commission of seven members, at least three of whom shall come from the vicinity of New York, and three from the vicinity of Baltimore, and one at large, who, together with similar commissions from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church (if such shall be appointed), shall inquire carefully into and, if possible, determine whether the priority belongs to Maryland or to New York.

Resolved, 2. That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in conjunction with the other branches of Methodism in America, make provision for the proper observance of this greatest event in the religious life of the republic.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 10. PASTORAL SUPPORT AND THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

The Committee on Itinerancy, to which was referred a memorial from R. N. Orrill concerning a change in the duties of the Estimating Committee of the Quarterly Conference, recommends that the part of ¶ 307, § 1, of the Discipline, which now reads: "It shall be the duty of the Quarterly Conference of each pastoral charge at the session immediately preceding the Annual Conference to appoint an Estimating Committee, consisting of three or more members of the Church, who shall, after conferring with the minister or ministers stationed among them, make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish to each a comfortable support, taking into consideration the number and condition of his family, which estimate shall be subject to the action of the Quarterly Conference," shall be changed by striking out all words between, "members of the church," in the fifth line, and, "to which shall be added," in the eleventh line, in place of which shall be inserted these words: "Which Committee may be authorized by vote of the Quarterly Conference to determine the minimum amount the charge shall pay for pastoral support for the ensuing Conference year, and report the same to the superintendent of the district before the next session of the Annual Conference."

Also that there be added to the paragraph the following words: "In case of failure to authorize as above, or in case it may seem desirable to increase the estimate, the committee, after conferring with the pastor, shall report the amount of support agreed upon for that year to the first Quarterly Conference, to whose action the report shall be subject," so that the paragraph when changed shall read as follows:

¶ 307, § 1. It shall be the duty of the Quarterly Conference of each pastoral charge at the session immediately preceding the Annual Conference to appoint an Estimating Committee, consisting of three or more members of the Church; which committee may be authorized by vote of the Quarterly Conference to determine the minimum amount the charge shall pay for pastoral support for the ensuing Conference year, and report the same to the superintendent of the district before the next session of the Annual Conference; to which shall be added the amount apportioned for the support of the Conference claimants, the Bishops, and the district superintendent; and the stewards shall provide for raising the sum thus required in accordance with ¶¶ 297-300. In case of failure to authorize as above, or in case it may seem desirable to increase the estimate, the committee shall, after conferring with the pastor, report the amount of support agreed upon for that year to the first Quarterly Conference, to whose action the report shall be subject." Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 11. ANNUAL CONFERENCE JOURNALS

Your Subcommittee, to which was assigned the duty of examining the Journals of the Annual Conferences, reports as follows:

1. The Conferences whose records are found to be correct, complying with all the requirements of the Discipline, are: Arkansas, Austin, Baltimore, Bengal, California, Central Alabama, Central China, Central German, Central Illinois, Central Mission, Central New York, Central Ohio, Central Pennsylvania, Central Swedish, Central Tennessee, Chicago German, Chile, Cincinnati, Colorado, Columbia River, Dakota, Delaware, Des Moines, Detroit, East German, East Maine, East Ohio, Erie, Genesee, Gulf, Hingham, Holston, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Korea, Lexington, Liberia, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New England, New England Southern, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, New York East, Newark, North Carolina, North Germany, North Indiana, North Montana, North Ohio, Northern German, Northern Minnesota, Northern New York, Northern Swedish, Northwest German, Northwest India, Northwest Indiana, Northwest Iowa, Northwest Kansas, Northwest Nebraska, Norway, Norwegian and Danish, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pacific German, Philadelphia, Philippine Islands, Pittsburgh, Puget Sound, Rock River, Saint Louis German, South Carolina, South Kansas, Southern California, Southern Illinois, Southwest Kansas, Sweden, Switzerland, Troy, Vermont, Washington, West German, West Nebraska, West Virginia, Western Norwegian-Danish, Western Swedish, Wilmington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

2. The following Conferences were found to be defective in the requirements of the Discipline, as specified by numbers: Alabama, 2, 8; Atlanta, 3; Blue Ridge, 2, 8, 9; Bombay, 8; California German, 8; Denmark, 8; East Tennessee, 8; Eastern South America, 8; Eastern Swedish, 2, 3; Finland, 8; Florida, 2, 3, 8, 12; Foochow, 12; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 8; Malaysia, 8; Mexico, 8; Nebraska, 2, 10; North China, 5; North Dakota, 8, 12; North India, 2; North Nebraska, 2, 10; Ohio, 8; Saint Johns River, 2, 8; Saint Louis, 2; South India, 2; Southern German, 3, 8; Texas, 8, 9; Upper Iowa, 2, 8; Upper Mississippi, 8; West Texas, 8, 9, 11, 12; West Wisconsin, 12.

3. The Journals of the following Conferences were incomplete: Savannah, three years missing.

4. The Journals of the following Conferences were not presented: Louisiana, South Germany, Tennessee.

5. The Journals of the following Mission Conferences and Missions are correct: Atlantic, Black Hills, Burma, Central Conference of Southern Asia, Central Conference of Europe, Central

Provinces of India, North Andes, East Central Africa, Finland and Saint Petersburg, North Africa, Porto Rico.

6. The Journals of the following Mission Conferences and Missions are defective: Atlantic, 8; Arizona, 8; Bulgaria, 8, 9; France, 6, 8; Hawaii, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12; New Mexico English, 2, 8; New Mexico Spanish, 8; North Andes, 8; Pacific Swedish, 8; Pacific Japanese, 8; Russia, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12; West China, 3, 4, 8; Wyoming, 8.

7. Journals of the following Missions did not appear: Nevada, Alaska, Pacific Chinese, Utah.

Adopted, May 29.

IV. BOUNDARIES

REPORT NO. 1. GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS

Missions (in brackets) are included in contiguous districts for representation by the respective district representatives.

The figures attached to the Conferences and districts indicate the number of delegates to which they were respectively entitled at the close of the General Conference of 1912.

First District—East Maine, 4; Eastern Swedish, 2; Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 4; New England, 12; New England Southern, 8; Troy, 12; Vermont, 4. Total, 50.

Second District—Denmark, 2; Italy, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 12; New York East, 14; Newark, 10; Norway, 2; Sweden, 4. Total, 56. [Porto Rico Mission.]

Third District—Central New York, 10; Erie, 10; Genesee, 12; Northern New York, 10; Wyoming, 10. Total, 52.

Fourth District—Baltimore, 10; Central Pennsylvania, 12; Philadelphia, 14; Pittsburgh, 12; West Virginia, 12; Wilmington, 8. Total, 68.

Fifth District—Central Ohio, 10; Cincinnati, 10; North-East Ohio, 20; Ohio, 12; Kentucky, 4. Total, 56.

Sixth District—Alabama, 2; Blue Ridge-Atlantic, 2; Central Tennessee, 2; Delaware, 6; East Tennessee, 2; Georgia, 2; Gulf, 2; Holston, 6; Liberia, 2; North Carolina, 4; Saint Johns River, 2; South Carolina, 8; Washington, 6. Total, 46. [Southern Swedish Mission Conference.]

Seventh District—Atlanta, 4; Central Alabama, 4; Central Missouri, 4; Florida, 4; Lexington, 6; Lincoln, 2; Little Rock, 4; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 6; Savannah, 2; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Upper Mississippi, 6; West Texas, 4. Total, 64. [South Florida Mission.]

Eighth District—Arkansas, 2; Kansas, 10; Missouri, 6; Northwest Kansas, 6; Oklahoma, 8; Saint Louis, 8; South Kansas, 8; Southwest Kansas, 8; Western Swedish, 2. Total, 58.

Ninth District—Des Moines, 12; Iowa, 8; Nebraska, 8; North Nebraska, 6; Northwest Iowa, 10; Northwest Nebraska, 2; Upper Iowa, 10; West Nebraska, 4. Total, 60.

Tenth District—Central Illinois, 10; Central Swedish, 2; Illinois, 18; Norwegian and Danish, 2; Rock River, 16; Southern Illinois, 8. Total, 56.

Eleventh District—Detroit, 16; Indiana, 14; Michigan, 16; North Indiana, 12; Northwest Indiana, 8. Total, 66.

Twelfth District—Dakota, 6; Minnesota, 8; North Dakota, 6; Northern Minnesota, 8; Northern Swedish, 2; West Wisconsin, 8; Wisconsin, 8. Total, 46. [Black Hills Mission, Wyoming Mission.]

Thirteenth District—California German, 2; Central German, 6; Chicago German, 4; East German, 2; North Germany, 4; Northern German, 2; Northwest German, 2; Pacific German, 2; Saint Louis German, 4; South Germany, 4; Southern German, 2; Switzerland, 2; West German, 4. Total, 40.

Fourteenth District—California, 12; Chile, 2; Colorado, 8; Eastern South America, 2; Foochow, 4; Hinghwa, 2; Korea, 2; Mexico, 2; North China, 2; Southern California, 12. Total, 48. [Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico English, Pacific Chinese, Pacific Japanese, and Utah Missions, and the New Mexico Spanish and Pacific Swedish Mission Conferences.]

Fifteenth District—Bengal, 2; Bombay, 2; Columbia River, 8; Idaho, 4; Malaysia, 2; Montana, 2; North India, 4; North Montana, 2; Northwest India, 4; Oregon, 6; Philippine Islands, 2; Puget Sound, 8; South India, 2; Western Norwegian-Danish, 2. Total, 50. [Alaska Mission.]

Adopted, May 22.

REPORT No. 2.

CHAPTER I

DETERMINING BOUNDARIES

¶ 482. The General Conference shall appoint a Committee on Boundaries, consisting of two members, one Minister and one Layman, from each Annual Conference, to be nominated by the delegations severally, over which one of the Bishops shall preside, of which one of the General Conference Secretaries shall be the Secretary, and of which Committee thirty-five shall be a quorum. All matters pertaining to Conference lines shall be referred to this Committee; and when the Committee shall have fixed the boundaries of all the Conferences, it shall submit its report to the General Conference, which shall immediately act upon the same as a whole without amendment and without debate; provided, however, that in accordance with the provisions of ¶ 93, § 6, a Central Mission Conference may fix the boundaries of the Annual Conferences within its bounds, the General Conference first having determined the number of Annual Conferences that may be allowed in that field.

¶ 483. Any two or more Conferences which may be mutually

interested in the readjustment of their common boundaries may at any time raise a Joint Commission, consisting of five members from each Conference directly interested, and the decision of such Joint Commission, in which it shall be necessary for a majority of the five members representing each of said Conferences to concur, when it shall be approved by the Bishop or Bishops who may preside at these Conferences at their sessions next ensuing, shall be final. But if the Commission so appointed shall fail to agree, or if the presiding Bishop shall not concur, then the case, with a statement of the facts, together with the records of the Commission, shall come to the General Conference for final adjudication.

¶ 484. No petition, resolution, or memorial involving change of boundaries of Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences, or the division or absorption of Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences, or the organization of new Annual Conferences or Mission Conferences out of the territory already occupied by organized Conferences, shall be entertained by the Committee on Boundaries until notice shall have been given by the Annual Conference or Conferences, the Mission Conference or Missions desiring such change, or by a majority of the District Superintendents and Mission Superintendents thereof, to all of the Annual Conferences and Mission Conferences affected thereby; provided, however, that upon a petition of a majority of the delegates representing the Annual Conference or Conferences to be affected thereby, the Committee on Boundaries may adjust the matters involved in said petition, subject to the approval of all the Annual and Mission Conferences named in such petition at their annual sessions next succeeding the General Conference.

CHAPTER II

BOUNDARIES OF ANNUAL CONFERENCES

1. United States and Territories

¶ 485, § 1. ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Alabama and in that part of the State of Florida west of the Apalachicola River; and also the work among the white people within the territory of the Upper Mississippi Conference.

§ 2. ARKANSAS CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Arkansas and in that part of the State of Oklahoma east of and adjacent to the Port Arthur & Gulf Railroad, along the west line of the State of Arkansas.

§ 3. ATLANTA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Georgia not included in the Savannah Conference.

§ 4. BALTIMORE CONFERENCE shall include the District of

Columbia, the Western Shore of Maryland, except that part of Garrett County lying west of the dividing ridge of the Allegheny Mountains and Grantsville and Swanton; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies within the Hancock, Flintstone, Union Grove, and Hyndman Circuits; and that part of the State of Virginia lying between the Wilmington and West Virginia Conferences, excepting Bayard, Blaine, and Gormanian.

§ 5. BLUE RIDGE-ATLANTIC CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of North Carolina, and in the counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Greenville, Southhampton, Nansemond, Norfolk, and Princess Anne in the State of Virginia; and in the counties of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg, York, Chester, Union, Anderson, Laurens, Abbeville, Newberry, and Fairfield in the State of South Carolina.

§ 6. CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of California lying west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and north of the northern boundary of the Southern California Conference.

§ 7. CALIFORNIA GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work within the State of California.

§ 8. CENTRAL ALABAMA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Alabama and in that part of Florida west of the Apalachicola River.

§ 9. CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana except those appointments which belong at present to the Chicago German Conference; also the German work in Western Pennsylvania, and in the Southern States not included in the East German, Saint Louis German, and Southern German Conferences, exclusive of Emmanuel Church, Williams County, Ohio.

§ 10. CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference and south of the following lines, namely: beginning on the Mississippi River at Albany; thence southeasterly to the northwest corner of Bureau County; thence east to the southwest corner of Lee County; thence south to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; thence along said railway to Bureau Junction; thence to the Illinois River; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kankakee River, leaving Albany, Leon, and Ottawa in the Rock River Conference, and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference; thence up the Kankakee River to a point directly west of the north line of Kankakee County; thence east to the Indiana line.

§ 11. CENTRAL MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Missouri, Iowa, and that part

of the State of Illinois lying west of the following line: Beginning at the city of Cairo, and running north along the Illinois Central Railroad to the city of Mendota, and including all the towns on said line of railroad; thence north to the Wisconsin State line, and thence west along said State line to the Mississippi River.

§ 12. CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the west by the west lines of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and Palmyra, in Wayne County, and of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and of Yates and Schuyler Counties, and of the towns of Hornby and Caton, in Steuben County; and in the State of Pennsylvania by the railroad running from Lawrenceville to Blossburg, including Mansfield and Blossburg Charges; on the south by Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the east by Wyoming and Northern New York Conferences; on the north by Northern New York Conference and Lake Ontario.

§ 13. CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North-East Ohio Conference, excluding Asbury Church, in Delaware; on the south by the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio, inclusive of Emmanuel Church, Williams County, Ohio.

§ 14. CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference; on the west by the west line of Bedford, Blair, and Clearfield Counties, including New Washington Circuit and excluding so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference, and a line from the north of Clearfield County to Saint Marys; on the north by a line extending from Saint Marys eastward to Emporium, including Keating Summit Circuit; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga Counties, including Austin, Costello, Wharton Circuit, Cross Fork, Hammersley Fort Circuit, Hoytville, Blackwell, and Liberty Valley Circuits; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte to the west line of Wyoming County; thence on the east by the present limits of the Wyoming Conference, being the east line of Sullivan County, to the north line of Columbia County; thence a line southeasterly through Luzerne County to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference, near White Haven; thence on the south by the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Dauphin Counties to the Susquehanna River,

including Hickory Run, Weatherly, Beaver Meadows, and Ashland; and thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg.

§ 15. CENTRAL SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work within the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the city of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, and also the Swedish work in the State of New York west of the Genesee River, and in the State of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna River.

§ 16. CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in all that part of the State of Tennessee west of and excluding the counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, and Fentress.

§ 17. CHICAGO GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River, and in that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the city of Bloomington, excepting the territory now in the Saint Louis German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport; and in that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the counties of Saint Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski Counties. It shall also include Danville, in the State of Illinois, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

§ 18. CINCINNATI CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by a line commencing at Union City, on the Indiana State line, running thence along the Dayton & Union Railroad to Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, including the railroad stations on the line of said railroad, and Greenville also; thence along the Panhandle Railroad to Milford Center, excluding Gettysburg, Bradford, Lockington, and Saint Paris Charges, and including the cities of Piqua and Urbana, and the Tremont City, Concord and Westville, and Kings Creek Charges; on the east by the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Indiana, but excluding Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio, which belongs to the Indiana Conference.

§ 19. COLORADO CONFERENCE shall include the State of Colorado and Chama in New Mexico.

§ 20. COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the counties of Wasco, Umatilla, Crook, Morrow, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler in the State of Oregon; and all of the State of Washington east of the summit of the Cascade Mountains; and, in the State of Idaho, the counties of Shoshone, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, and all of Idaho County lying north of a line running parallel with the Salmon River ten miles south of said river.

§ 21. DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the

State of South Dakota lying east of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

§ 22. DELAWARE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Delaware, New Jersey, and New York, excepting the colored work in the boroughs of the Bronx and Manhattan in the city of New York; all of the Eastern shore of Virginia, and all of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania not included in the Washington Conference.

§ 23. DES MOINES CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the southeast corner of Wayne County; thence north to the south line of Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and the Monroe Charge in the Des Moines Conference; thence west to the southwest corner of Story County; thence north to the northeast corner of Story County; thence west to the northeast corner of Crawford County; thence south to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

§ 24. DETROIT CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Rosecommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of Charlevoix County; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw including Mackinaw City. It shall also include the Upper Peninsula.

§ 25. EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall embrace all the German work east of the Allegheny Mountains, including all the German work in the State of New York.

§ 26. EAST MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

§ 27. EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Tennessee which is not in the Tennessee Conference; in that part of the State of Virginia west of and including the counties of Carroll, Floyd, Montgomery, and Giles; and in the counties of Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell, in the State of West Virginia.

§ 28. EASTERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all the Swedish work in the six New England States, the States of New Jersey and Delaware, and the territory included in the New York, New York East, and Philadelphia Conferences.

§ 29. ERIE CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by a line commencing at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek; thence up said creek to Gowanda, leaving said town in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Allegheny River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek southward, excluding the city of Bradford on said creek,

to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning Creeks; thence southward to Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek to the Allegheny River, excluding the Milton Society, but including Valier and the Horatio Society, in the Frostburg Circuit, the Perryville Society, in the Ringgold Circuit, the Putneyville Society, in the Putneyville Circuit, and those portions of the boroughs of Punxsutawney and Clayville lying south and east of Mahoning Creek; thence across said river in a northwesterly direction to the southwest corner of Lawrence County, including Wampun; thence along the Ohio State line to the place of beginning, excluding Orangeville Church.

§ 30. FLORIDA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Florida except that part lying west of the Apalachicola River, and that part south of parallel twenty-nine.

§ 31. GENESEE CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the Central New York Conference except that part of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties which is now included in the Erie Conference. It shall also include Gowanda and Corning, in the State of New York, and so much of Tioga County, including Tioga Charge, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not embraced in the Central New York Conference; also so much of Potter County, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in Central Pennsylvania Conference; also including so much of McKean County, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is embraced in the Olean District, including the city of Bradford.

§ 32. GEORGIA CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Georgia.

§ 33. GULF CONFERENCE shall include the white English, Italian, and French-speaking work in the State of Louisiana; also that portion of the State of Texas separated from the Oklahoma Conference by a line beginning at the city of Brownsville, Texas, running northwest along the Rio Grande River to Devil's River, a point on the Southern Pacific Railroad; thence east along the Southern Pacific Railroad to San Antonio; thence northeast along the International & Great Northern Railroad through the city of Austin to Hearne; thence north along the Houston & Texas Railroad to Ennis; thence northeast along the Texas Midland and the Frisco Railroads to the Red River, all intermediate points to be in the Gulf Conference; also the work among the white people within the territory of the Mississippi Conference.

§ 34. HOLSTON CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in that part of the State of Tennessee not included in the Central Tennessee Conference, and including that part of the State of Virginia embraced between the West Virginia and North Carolina Conferences.

§ 35. IDAHO CONFERENCE shall include all the State of

Idaho not embraced in the Columbia River Conference, together with the following-named territory of the State of Oregon, namely: the counties of Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Wallowa, and Union.

§ 36. ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference, south of the following line, namely: Beginning at Warsaw, on the Mississippi River; thence to Vermont; thence to the mouth of the Spoon River; thence up the Illinois River to the northwest corner of Mason County; thence to the junction of the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton Railroads; thence to the southwest corner of Iroquois County; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Bentley, Vermont, Manito, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois Conference, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

§ 37. INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north and east by a line beginning where the National Road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana; thence along said road to Terre Haute; thence along the Vandalia Railroad to Belmont Street, West Indianapolis, including Locust Street Charge in Greencastle; thence north to Michigan Street; thence east to the Belt Railroad; thence north and east along said railroad to a point due west of Ninth Street; thence east to the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County; thence east on said county line to the northeast corner of said county; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road; thence east on said road to the State line; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the State of Illinois.

§ 38. IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River; on the south by the Missouri State line; on the west and north by a line commencing at the southwest corner of Appanoose County; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to the Iowa River; thence down said river to Iowa City; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in the Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in the Iowa Conference.

§ 39. KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of Kansas lying east of the sixth principal meridian and north of the south line of township sixteen, including the towns of Pomona and Quenemo, lying south of said line, but excluding Louisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of said line, and Solomon City Circuit, lying east of the sixth meridian.

§ 40. KENTUCKY CONFERENCE shall include the work among the whites in the State of Kentucky.

§ 41. LEXINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, excepting so much of the State of Illinois as is included in the Central Missouri Conference.

§ 42. LINCOLN CONFERENCE shall include all the work among the colored people in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado.

§ 43. LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Arkansas.

§ 44. LOUISIANA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Louisiana.

§ 45. MAINE CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Maine west of the Kennebec River, from the town of Winslow north of Sebec River, and of a line running thence north to the State line; including Skowhegan and Augusta and that part of the town of Winslow north of Sebec River, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills and north of the waters of Ossipee Lake, and the towns of Gorham and Berlin.

§ 46. MICHIGAN CONFERENCE shall include the State of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw.

§ 47. MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Minnesota lying south of the following line: Beginning at the eastern boundary of the State at the northeast corner of Washington County; thence running west to the northwest corner of said county; thence south to the northeast corner of Ramsey County; thence following the line of Ramsey County to where it strikes the east line of Hennepin County; thence following the east and south lines of Hennepin County to the point where the Hastings & Dakota Railroad crosses the line of said county; thence following the line of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad to Ortonville; all towns on the Hastings & Dakota Railroad to be in the Northern Minnesota Conference.

§ 48. MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include all of the colored work in the State of Mississippi south of a line beginning at the northeast corner of Kemper County, and running along the northern border of said county, and of the counties of Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Sharkey, and Issaquena to the Mississippi River.

§ 49. MISSOURI CONFERENCE shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.

§ 50. MONTANA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Montana not included in the North Montana Conference; also the National Park, and that part of North Dakota which lies between the Missouri and the Yellowstone Rivers.

§ 51. NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River and east of the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 52. NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE shall include all the State of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and the New England Southern Conferences.

§ 53. NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Connecticut lying east of the Connecticut River, the State of Rhode Island, with the town of Blackstone, in Massachusetts, and that part of the State of Massachusetts south of the towns of Wrentham, Walpole, Dedham, Milton, and Quincy.

§ 54. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE shall include the State of New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of the State of Massachusetts northeast of the Merrimac River except that part of Lowell north of the Merrimac.

§ 55. NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the following line, namely; Commencing at Raritan Bay; thence up said bay and river to New Brunswick; thence along the turnpike road to Lambertville on the Delaware, including the city of New Brunswick and Lambertville Station.

§ 56. NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie (including Gaylordsville), Newburgh, and Kingston Districts.

§ 57. NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE shall include Long Island; those charges in Manhattan and Bronx east of South Ferry, Whitehall Street, Broadway, Park Row, Chatham Square, Bowery, Third Avenue to Pelham Avenue; west to the Harlem Railroad track; north to Mount Vernon; thence including Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and all between them and Long Island Sound to the State of Connecticut; thence following the State line, including Pound Ridge but excluding Gaylordsville, to Sharon Township; east to the Housatonic River; north to Canaan Township; east to Winchester, excluding North Goshen; north to State line; east to the Connecticut River, and following the river to the Sound.

§ 58. NEWARK CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference, with the Borough of Richmond, city of New York, in the State

of New York, and such portions of Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties, in the State of New York, as lie south and west of a line extending from Tompkins Cove, on the Hudson River, intersecting the New Jersey State line at a point south of Sloatsburg; thence along said State line to the Wallkill River; thence due north, intersecting the Erie Railroad at a point west of Middletown; thence in a northwesterly direction to a point where the Port Jervis & Monticello Railroad crosses the northern line of Forestburg Township, in Sullivan County; thence southwest to a point on the Delaware River below Lackawaxen, in Pennsylvania; also such portions of Pike and Monroe Counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, as lie north of the Philadelphia Conference and east of the Wyoming Conference, the same being now included in the Matamoras, Milford, Dingmans, and Coolbaugh Charges.

§ 59. NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of North Carolina and in that part of the State of Virginia lying south of a line beginning at Cape Henry and running to Hampton Roads; thence with Hampton Roads to the James River; thence with the southern bank of the James River to Chesterfield County; thence with the northern boundary of the following counties: Prince George, Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Charlotte, and Halifax, to the northeast corner of Pittsylvania; thence in a southwesterly direction to the northeast corner of Henry; thence with the county lines of Pittsylvania, Franklin, and Bedford to the corner of Bedford and Roanoke; thence with the Blue Ridge Mountains to the North Carolina line.

§ 60. NORTH DAKOTA CONFERENCE shall include the State of North Dakota except that part which lies between the Missouri and the Yellowstone Rivers.

§ 61. NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road from the State line west to Marion County; thence north to the northeast corner of said county; thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend; and thence by the Saint Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all the towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

§ 62. NORTH MONTANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Montana, south to Mondak; thence west along the Missouri River to the mouth of Squaw Creek; thence along said creek to the watershed of the Musselshell and Yellowstone Rivers to the North Fork of the Musselshell to Copperopolis; thence north to the north line of township ten, north, leaving White Sulphur Springs in the Montana Conference; thence west through the Montana Wes-

leyan University building in the Prickly Pear Valley to the Great Northern Railway; thence along said railway to the station of Mitchell, leaving said station in the North Montana Conference; thence northwest to the Continental Divide; thence along said Divide to the southeast corner of Flathead County; thence along the former boundary of Flathead County to the Idaho line; thence north to the Canadian line; thence east to the boundary between Montana and North Dakota.

§ 63. NORTH NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying north of the Platte River and east of the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 64. NORTH-EAST OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the north point of the line separating Ohio from Pennsylvania; thence south along said line to the Ohio River, including Orangeville Church; thence down said river to the Muskingum River; thence up the Muskingum River to Dresden, excluding Marietta, Zanesville, and Dresden; thence westerly to the main road passing through Delaware and Marion, including Utica, Homer, and Galena Circuits and excluding Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Delaware and Marion to Upper Sandusky, and by the Sandusky River to its mouth; thence due north to the State line, including the towns of Tiffin, Port Clinton, and Lakeside and excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of Sandusky Street, yet including Asbury Church in the city of Delaware; also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont, and Upper Sandusky; thence east on the northern line of the State of Ohio to the place of beginning.

§ 65. NORTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, and also appointments in the State of Wisconsin along the Mississippi River north of the city of La Crosse which are not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 66. NORTHERN MINNESOTA CONFERENCE shall include all of the State of Minnesota not included in the Minnesota Conference.

§ 67. NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE shall include so much of the county of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and the counties of Saint Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phoenix, and so much of the county of Madison as lies on and east of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, together with Cherry Valley, Springfield, and Richfield Springs, in Otsego County, Saint Johnsville in Montgomery County, and Lassellsville, Oppenheim, and Stratford in Fulton County.

§ 68. NORTHERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work in Minnesota, Northern Michigan, Wisconsin

(except Racine), North Dakota, and that part of Montana lying east of the Rocky Mountains.

§ 69. NORTHWEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the State of South Dakota; and in that part of the State of Iowa north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton; and in that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the Chicago German Conference; and all appointments in the State of Wisconsin south of and including the cities of La Crosse and Tomah which are not included in the Chicago German Conference.

§ 70. NORTHWEST INDIANA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by the Saint Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference, and on the west by Illinois, including all the towns on the Michigan Road except Logansport, and all the towns on the southern boundary, excluding Locust Street Charge, in Greencastle.

§ 71. NORTHWEST IOWA CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conferences.

§ 72. NORTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the west and north by the Kansas State line; on the east by the sixth principal meridian, but including the Solomon City Circuit; and on the south by the south line of township seventeen as far west as to the east line of Lane County; thence north to the north line of said Lane County; thence west to the State line.

§ 73. NORTHWEST NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that portion of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian, and north of the sixth standard parallel north, including such portions of Sheridan, Boxbutte, and Sioux Counties as are south of such line.

§ 74. NORWEGIAN AND DANISH CONFERENCE shall include all the work among the Norwegians and Danes between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains.

§ 75. OHIO CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River north of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River, including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the southeast corner of Fayette County; thence northwest to the west line of Fayette County, not including Center Church; thence north on the west line of Fayette and Madison Counties to the Springfield Branch of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & Saint Louis Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Spring Circuits west of said line; thence east on the southern boundaries of Central Ohio and North-East Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, in-

cluding Milford and Stratford, and Saint Paul's Charge, Delaware, Ohio.

§ 76. OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE shall include the State of Oklahoma, except the three counties of Beaver, Texas, and Cimarron and the portion included in the Arkansas Conference; also the entire State of Texas, except El Paso County and that portion included in the Gulf Conference.

§ 77. OREGON CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Oregon not included in the Columbia River and the Idaho Conferences.

§ 78. PACIFIC GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

§ 79. PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River; on the south by the Pennsylvania State line; on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburg, Curtin Heights, and Epworth Charges; on the north by the north line of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadows Circuit.

§ 80. PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE shall be bounded on the north by the Erie Conference; on the east by the Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the south by the West Virginia Conference; on the west by the North-East Ohio Conference.

§ 81. PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

§ 82. ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Illinois north of Central Illinois Conference except East Dubuque. This Conference shall include the work among the Welsh people of the States of Illinois and Wisconsin.

§ 83. SAINT JOHNS RIVER CONFERENCE shall include the work among the white people in the State of Florida, except that portion lying west of the Apalachicola River.

§ 84. SAINT LOUIS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Missouri lying south of the Missouri River.

§ 85. SAINT LOUIS GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in that part of the State of Illinois south of the Chicago German Conference; and in the State of Iowa south of the Northwest German Conference; and all of the German work in the State of Missouri which is not within the West German Conference.

§ 86. SAVANNAH CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Georgia lying south of a line running east and west on a line of the northern boundaries of Richmond, McDuffie, Warren, Hancock, Putnam, Jasper, and Butts Counties; that part of Spalding County embracing Liberty Hill Circuit; all of Pike County except the church known as Free

Liberty; that part of Meriwether County embracing Greenville; and that part of Troup County embracing La Grange Station and La Grange Circuit.

§ 87. SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of South Carolina.

§ 88. SOUTH KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Kansas lying east of the west line of Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, and Chase Counties, and south of the line of township sixteen, including Louisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin, lying north of that line, and excluding Pomona and Quenemo, lying south of that line.

§ 89. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the line beginning at the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; following the middle fork of the Merced River until it reaches the northern boundary of Merced County; thence north and west along said boundary, including Newman Circuit, to the northwest corner of Merced County; thence south to the northwest corner of Fresno County; thence in a direct line to the mouth of the Carmel River, on Carmel Bay; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and south of Inyo County, except Needles. It shall also include the territory of Lower California in the republic of Mexico.

§ 90. SOUTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

§ 91. SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River at the northwest corner of Calhoun County; thence east along the north line of said county to the Illinois River; thence down the Illinois River to Columbiana; thence east to the northeast corner of Jersey County, leaving Carrollton and Rockbridge in the Illinois Conference; thence in a southeasterly direction, leaving Chesterfield in the Illinois Conference and Litchfield in the Southern Illinois Conference; thence to Hillsboro, leaving Hillsboro in the Illinois Conference; thence to the northwest corner of Fayette County; thence along the north line of Fayette County and Effingham County to the west line of Cumberland County, leaving Herrick and Holliday in the Southern Illinois Conference; thence south to the southwest corner of Cumberland County; thence east along the south line of Cumberland and Clark Counties to the Wabash River.

§ 92. SOUTHWEST KANSAS CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Kansas not included in the Kansas, the Northwest Kansas, and the South Kansas Conferences, and also Beaver, Texas, and Cimarron Counties in the State of Oklahoma.

§ 93. TENNESSEE CONFERENCE shall include the colored work

in that portion of the State of Tennessee west of and including the counties of Franklin, Coffee, Warren, White, Putnam, Overton, and Pickett, in said State.

§ 94. TEXAS CONFERENCE shall* include the colored work in so much of the State of Texas as lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico on the east line of Matagorda County, and running along said line and the east line of Wharton and Colorado Counties to the north point of Colorado County; thence north until it strikes the Central Railroad at Calvert; thence along the line of the railroad to the northern boundary of Texas, excluding Calvert and all the towns on the line of said road.

§ 95. TROY CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the State of New York embraced in the counties of Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery (except Saint Johnsville), Fulton (except the towns of Oppenheim and Stratford), Albany (except Coeymans, Coeymans Hollow, and South Bethlehem), Schoharie (except Blenheim, Charlottesvile, Eminence, Gilboa, Livingstonville, and Summit); in Columbia County, the towns of Stuyvesant, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, and Chatham (except Chatham Village and East Chatham); in Franklin County, the towns of Standish, Saranac Lake, and the appointments connected with Bloomingdale Circuit; in Hamilton County, the towns of Benson, Hope, Wells, Indian Lake, Long Lake, and Blue Mountain Lake; and in Otsego County, Center Valley; also that portion of the State of Vermont embraced in the counties of Addison (except the towns of Granville and Hancock), Bennington (except the towns of Landgrove and Peru), Rutland (except Mechanicsville and Cuttingsville, Mount Holly, East Wallingford, Summit, and Healdsville); and in Chittenden County, the towns of Charlotte, Hinesburg, Huntington, Williston, Shelburne, Burlington, and Winooski; also in the State of Massachusetts all that part of Berkshire County lying upon the line of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and north of said line.

§ 96. UPPER IOWA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Iowa; thence down the Mississippi River to Davenport, including East Dubuque, in the State of Illinois; thence west on the north line of the Iowa Conference to the southeast corner of Story County; thence north to the State line, so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

§ 97. UPPER MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in the State of Mississippi not included in the Mississippi Conference.

§ 98. VERMONT CONFERENCE shall include the State of Vermont, except that section lying south of the Winooski River and west of the Green Mountain divide; said boundary to leave

Winooski Charge in the Troy Conference, and Mechanicsville and Cuttingsville in the Vermont Conference.

§ 99. WASHINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the colored work in Western Maryland, the District of Columbia, the State of West Virginia, except the counties of Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell; so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies west of the Susquehanna River, including the towns on said river; and so much of the State of Virginia as is not included in the East Tennessee, Delaware, and North Carolina Conferences.

§ 100. WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE shall include the German work in the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Oklahoma, and so much of the State of Missouri as lies west of a line commencing at the southeast corner of the State of Kansas; thence direct to the southeast corner of Morgan County, Missouri; thence north to the northeast corner of Chariton County, Missouri; thence to the northeast corner of Worth County, Missouri.

§ 101. WEST NEBRASKA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying west of the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian, and south of the sixth standard parallel north, except such portions of Sheridan, Boxbutte, and Sioux Counties as are south of said line.

§ 102. WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE shall embrace the colored work in that part of the State of Texas which is not included in the Texas Conference.

§ 103. WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania; thence along the west line of Pennsylvania to the northeast corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Dallas Circuit and Triadelphia Circuit; thence by the most direct way to Short Creek, so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down Short Creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south by the Kentucky and Holston Conferences, including the counties of Highland, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Alleghany, and Craig in the State of Virginia; on the east, so as to include Bayard, Blaine, Gorman, Swanton, and Grantsville Charges, to the Pennsylvania State line; thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

§ 104. WEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include that part of the State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

§ 105. WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH CONFERENCE shall include the Norwegian and Danish work in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and California.

§ 106. WESTERN SWEDISH CONFERENCE shall include all of the Swedish work in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and South Dakota.

§ 107. WILMINGTON CONFERENCE shall include the State of Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and all that part of the State of Virginia east of the Baltimore Conference.

§ 108. WISCONSIN CONFERENCE shall include all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the southeast corner of Green County, on the south line of the State; thence north on the range line between ranges nine and ten east, to the north line of town twenty; thence west on the said line to the east line of range three; thence north on said line to the Michigan State line, excluding Avon Church, McFarland, Goodman Church, Brooklyn, and the town of Pine Grove in Portage County.

§ 109. WYOMING CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the southern part of the State of New York which is not included in the New York, New York East, Newark, Central New York, and Genesee Conferences; and that part of the State of Pennsylvania which is bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna River, and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburg, and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

II. Foreign Countries

¶ 486, § 1. BENGAL CONFERENCE shall include Bengal, Assam, Chota, Nagpur, Orissa, and so much of Bihar as lies east and south of the Bhagalpur Civil District.

§ 2. BOMBAY CONFERENCE shall include all of the Bombay Presidency north of the Belgaum District, and such parts of Central India as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude and west of the Central Provinces Mission Conference.

§ 3. CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE shall include Central China, with its central station at the city of Nanking, on the Yang-tse River.

§ 4. CHILE CONFERENCE shall include the Republics of Chile and Bolivia.

§ 5. DENMARK CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Denmark.

§ 6. EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE shall include the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil.

§ 7. FINLAND CONFERENCE shall include Finland.

§ 8. FOOCHOW CONFERENCE shall include the Fokien Province in China, excepting so much as is included within the Hinghwa Conference.

§ 9. HINGHWA CONFERENCE shall include the Hinghwa Prefecture and the adjoining territory in which the Hinghwa dialect is spoken; and the Ingehung Prefecture and the adjoining territory in which the Amoy dialect is spoken.

§ 10. ITALY CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of

Italy, and those parts of contiguous countries in which the Italian language is spoken.

§ 11. KOREA CONFERENCE shall include Korea.

§ 12. LIBERIA CONFERENCE shall include the western coast of Africa north of the Equator.

§ 13. MALAYSIA CONFERENCE shall include the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and the adjacent Islands (not including the Philippines) inhabited by the Malay race.

§ 14. MEXICO CONFERENCE shall include the Republic of Mexico, except the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Territory of Lower California; it shall also include Central America.

§ 15. NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the Chinese Republic including and north of the Provinces of Shantung and Honan.

§ 16. NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include all that part of Germany north of a line running from the northwest to the southwest, between the Provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia, and from the southern point of Westphalia to the northern point of Bavaria; thence by the north and northeast boundary of Bavaria, between Bavaria on the one side and the Turingen States and the Kingdom of Saxony on the other, so as to include the present districts of Berlin, Bremen, and Leipzig and the circuit of Cassel.

§ 17. NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall include the United Provinces of Agra and Oude east of the Ganges River and so much of Bihar as is not included in the Bengal Conference.

§ 18. NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE shall include that portion of the United Provinces of Agra and Oude which lies south and west of the Ganges; the Punjab, and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude.

§ 19. NORWAY CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Norway.

§ 20. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE shall include the Philippine Archipelago and the Sulu Islands.

§ 21. SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE shall include all of the Empire of Germany not included in the North Germany Conference.

§ 22. SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE shall include all that part of India lying south of the Bombay and Bengal Conferences and the Central Provinces Mission Conference.

§ 23. SWEDEN CONFERENCE shall include the Kingdom of Sweden.

§ 24. SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE shall include the Republic of Switzerland.

CHAPTER III

BOUNDARIES OF MISSION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

I. United States and Territories

¶ 487, § 1. ALASKA MISSION shall include the Territory of Alaska.

§ 2. ARIZONA MISSION shall include the State of Arizona, Needles in the State of California, and the State of Sonora in the Republic of Mexico.

§ 3. BLACK HILLS MISSION shall include Crook County, Wyoming, and all that part of the State of South Dakota west of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

§ 4. CHINESE MISSION shall include all the Chinese work on the Pacific Coast, except in Oregon and Washington.

§ 5. HAWAII MISSION shall include the Hawaiian Islands.

§ 6. ITALIAN MISSION shall include all the Italian work in the territory included between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, except that included in the Gulf Conference.

§ 7. NEVADA MISSION shall include the State of Nevada, and as much of the State of California as lies east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

§ 8. NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION shall include the State of New Mexico excepting Chama; also the county of El Paso in the State of Texas, and the State of Chihuahua in the Republic of Mexico.

§ 9. NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the work among the Spanish-speaking peoples in the States of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado; El Paso, Texas; and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora in the Republic of Mexico.

§ 10. PACIFIC CHINESE MISSION shall include all the Chinese work between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean, excepting that this action shall only become operative as regards the Chinese work in Portland, Oregon, upon the concurrence of the Bishops resident in Portland and San Francisco.

§ 11. PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION shall include all the Japanese work west of the Mississippi River.

§ 12. PACIFIC SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include the Swedish work in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Arizona, and that part of Montana west of the Rocky Mountains.

§ 13. PORTO RICO MISSION shall include Porto Rico and the adjacent islands belonging to its civil jurisdiction, together with any work which may be established by our Church or come under its care in any of the islands known as the West Indies.

§ 14. SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION shall include the colored work in that part of the State of Florida lying south of parallel twenty-nine, including New Smyrna, Daytona, Ormond, and De Land.

§ 15. SOUTHERN SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE shall include all the Swedish work in Texas.

§ 16. UTAH MISSION shall include the State of Utah.

§ 17. WYOMING MISSION shall include the State of Wyoming, except the National Park and Crook County.

II. Foreign Countries

¶ 488. SOUTH AMERICA. *North Andes Mission Conference* shall include all of South America not included in the Eastern South America and the Chile Conferences.

¶ 489, § 1. EUROPE. *Austria-Hungary Mission Conference* shall include the Empire of Austria-Hungary.

§ 2. *Bulgaria Mission Conference* shall include the Principality of Bulgaria north of the Balkan Mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of said section.

§ 3. *France Mission Conference* shall include the Republic of France.

§ 4. *Russia Mission* shall include the Empire of Russia.

¶ 490, § 1. ASIA. *Burma Mission Conference* shall include Burma.

§ 2. *Central Provinces Mission Conference* shall include all the Central Provinces, and the Feudatory States under the supervision of the Central Provinces Government, Berar, and such portion of Central India not embraced in the Bombay Conference as lies north of the Central Provinces and south of the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude; that portion of the Nizam's Dominions lying north of the Godavery Valley Railway, from Jalna in the Aurungabad District, to the point where that railway crosses the Godavery River; such country as lies north of the Godavery River from this point eastward to a point twenty-five miles west of Sironcha. The boundary line shall be thence southeastward along the Godavery River.

§ 3. *West China Mission Conference* shall include the work in the western part of the Chinese Republic and in Tibet.

¶ 491, § 1. AFRICA. *East Central Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work in East Africa, south of the Equator.

§ 2. *North Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work in North Africa.

§ 3. *West Central Africa Mission Conference* shall include the work in West Africa, south of the Equator, and the Madeira Islands.

CHAPTER IV

CENTRAL MISSION CONFERENCES

¶ 492, § 1. EUROPEAN CENTRAL CONFERENCE

1. Austria-Hungary Mission Conference.
2. Bulgaria Mission Conference.
3. Denmark Annual Conference.
4. Finland Annual Conference.
5. France Mission Conference.
6. Italy Annual Conference.
7. North Germany Annual Conference.
8. Norway Annual Conference.
9. Russian Mission.
10. South Germany Annual Conference.
11. Sweden Annual Conference.
12. Switzerland Annual Conference.

§ 2. EASTERN ASIA CENTRAL CONFERENCE

1. Central China Annual Conference.
2. East Japan Mission Council.
3. Foochow Annual Conference.
4. Hingwa Annual Conference.
5. Korea Annual Conference.
6. North China Annual Conference.
7. West China Mission Conference.
8. West Japan Mission Council.

§ 3. SOUTHERN ASIA CENTRAL CONFERENCE

1. Bengal Annual Conference.
2. Bombay Annual Conference.
3. Burma Mission Conference.
4. Central Provinces Mission Conference.
5. Malaysia Annual Conference.
6. North India Annual Conference.
7. Northwest India Annual Conference.
8. Philippine Islands Annual Conference.
9. South India Annual Conference.

CHAPTER V

ENABLING ACTS

¶ 493. The following Enabling Acts are in force; provided, that the number of Members in any adjoining Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission shall not be diminished to less than twenty-five.

I. In the United States

TO UNITE CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS

¶ 494, § 1. The *Cincinnati* and the *Central Ohio Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of each

Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Annual Conference to include the territory of both Conferences under such name as may be adopted.

§ 2. The *Dakota Conference* and the *Black Hills Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members of said Conference and Mission present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Annual Conference.

§ 3. In the event of the rejection of this Enabling Act, the line between the *Black Hills Mission* and the Conference shall be fixed as follows: Beginning at the Missouri River, at the north line of the State of South Dakota, following the river to the north line of Lyman County, thence west to the northwest corner of Lyman County, thence south to the north line of Mellette County, thence west to the northwest corner of Mellette County, thence south to the State line; subject to the ratification of a two-thirds vote of the members of said Mission and Conference present and voting.

§ 4. The *Kansas* and the *South Kansas Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Conference under such name as may be adopted.

§ 5. The *Missouri* and the *Saint Louis Conferences*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Conference, to be called the Missouri Conference, covering the entire State of Missouri.

§ 6. The Annual Conferences in the State of Nebraska, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may lift the present boundaries so as to form one Conference, to be known as the Nebraska Conference, to include the entire State of Nebraska.

§ 7. If the above proposition should fail, the present boundary between the *West Nebraska* and the *Northwest Nebraska Conferences* may be changed by a majority vote of each Conference so that the Northwest Nebraska Conference shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian meets the boundary line between Nebraska and South Dakota; thence south to the northeast corner of Garfield County; thence west to the northeast corner of Blaine County; thence south to the northeast corner of Logan County; thence west to the southwest corner of Grant County; thence south to the southeast corner of Garden County; thence on the county line to the southeast corner of Morrill County; thence west on the south line of Ban-

ner County to the Wyoming line; thence north to the South Dakota line; thence east to the west line of range twelve west of the sixth principal meridian.

§ 8. Should the above proposition (§ 6) fail, the *Nebraska*, the *North Nebraska*, and the *West Nebraska Conferences*, by a majority vote of each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may form one Conference, which shall be called the Nebraska Conference and shall be bounded as follows: The Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska not included in the North-west Nebraska Conference.

§ 9. Should the foregoing propositions in §§ 6, 7, and 8 fail, the *Nebraska* and the *North Nebraska Conferences*, by a majority vote of each Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form one Conference, to be called the East Nebraska Conference, to be bounded as follows: The East Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying east of the west line of range twelve, west of the sixth principal meridian.

TO ORGANIZE CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS

¶ 495, § 1. The Bohemian-Slavonic work, during this quadrennium, by and with the approval of the Board of Bishops, may be organized into a Mission, embracing the Bohemian-Slavonic work between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River.

§ 2. *New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference* and the *New Mexico English Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of each body and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may unite and form an Annual Conference under such name as may be adopted.

§ 3. *Oklahoma Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize a Mission in the Panhandle of Texas, with such boundary and name as may be adopted.

§ 4. *Porto Rico Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize into a Mission Conference.

§ 5. *South Florida Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize into an Annual Conference.

§ 6. *Wyoming Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the Mission and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference, under such name as may be adopted.

TO DIVIDE CONFERENCES AND REARRANGE BOUNDARIES

¶ 496, § 1. Annual Conferences of the State of Ohio are authorized and requested to appoint Commissions which may so adjust boundaries as to constitute four Annual Conferences in the State of Ohio, such action to be approved by each of the Conferences and by the Bishop or Bishops presiding at said Conferences.

§ 2. *Louisiana Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may divide into two Conferences, with such boundaries and names as may be adopted.

§ 3. *North Dakota Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may divide its territory into two Conferences, on such lines and under such names as may be adopted.

§ 4. *South Carolina Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may divide into two Conferences, with such names and boundaries as may be adopted.

§ 5. Norwegian and Danish work in the city of Buffalo, New York, during the coming quadrennium, by a majority vote of the Genesee and the Norwegian and Danish Conferences, at their sessions immediately succeeding the General Conference of 1912 and with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops presiding, may be transferred to the Genesee Conference.

II. In Foreign Countries

¶ 497, § 1. *Central China Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of those present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may divide into two Annual Conferences, or into an Annual Conference and a Mission Conference.

§ 2. *Central Conference of Southern Asia*, during the next quadrennium, may organize the English-speaking work of India into a Mission, under the advice and with the consent of the Missionary Bishop of Southern Asia, with such boundaries and name as may be adopted.

§ 3. *Central Provinces Mission Conference of India*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the Conference and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize into an Annual Conference.

§ 4. *East Central Africa Mission Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding,

may divide into two Mission Conferences, with such boundaries and names as may be adopted.

§ 5. (1) *Malaysia Annual Conference*, during the coming quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize that portion of the Conference now included in the Netherlands Indies District into a Mission Conference, to be known as the Netherlands Indies Mission Conference. (2) Such Netherlands Indies Mission Conference, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 6. *North Africa Mission Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a vote of a majority of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference.

§ 7. *Russia Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may organize into a Mission Conference under such name as may be adopted.

§ 8. *Sweden Conference*, during the next quadrennium, by a majority vote of the members present and voting and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be divided into two Annual Conferences, with such boundaries and names as may be adopted.

§ 9. *West China Mission*, during the next quadrennium, by a two-thirds vote and with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding, may be organized into an Annual Conference, with such name and boundaries as may be adopted.

V. REVISION

REPORT NO. 2. TITLE, "DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT"

Your Committee on Revision having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

Resolved, That there be no change in the title "District Superintendent."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 3. PASTOR'S SUMMARY REPORT

That the Pastor's Summary Report be authorized after the following form (subject to such modifications as the General Conference may make in statistical form), to be inserted in ¶ 86 as § 5.

Make also the following Disciplinary changes:

(a) Begin ¶ 173, § 31, with the words, "To make full written Pastor's Summary Report to his district superintendent."

(b) Change ¶ 85, § 3, lines 2 and 3, to read, "shall present his Statistical, Financial, and Pastor's Summary Reports correctly and plainly written, etc."

Adopted, May 29.

[The statistical form was amended and finally referred to ■ Committee on Statistical Forms, to be perfected and printed in the Discipline.—J. B. Hingeley, Secretary.]

REPORT No. 10. "RETIRED" FOR "SUPERANNUATED"

Your Committee on Revision, having carefully examined all memorials referring to this matter, respectfully recommends the following:

Change the word "Superannuated" to "Retired" wherever it occurs in the Discipline and other official documents of the Church.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 12. EDITING THE DISCIPLINE

Resolved, That Bishop Luther Barton Wilson, Dr. Joseph Beaumont Hingeley, and Dr. James Monroe Buckley be authorized to edit the Discipline of 1912.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 13. INSURANCE

Change ¶ 101, § 37, to read, "How much insurance is carried on each item of church property?"

Change last sentence of ¶ 322, to read: "Trustees shall hold their offices until the close of the Quarterly Conference, at which their successors shall have been elected."

FORMS FOR REPORTS

That a special Committee of seven be appointed which shall determine the form of all blanks for reports to the Quarterly, District, and Annual Conferences and submit the same to the Agents of the Book Concern; said Committee to serve without expense.

Adopted, May 29.

VI. TEMPORAL ECONOMY

REPORT No. 1. SUPPORT OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT

Resolved, That ¶ 306 in the Discipline of 1908 be amended by striking out the words:

"But if there be a surplus of money raised for the support of the pastors in one or more of the pastoral charges in his district, the district superintendent shall receive such surplus, provided that he does not receive more than his allowance," so that, when amended, it shall read as follows:

¶ 306. There shall be held annually, in every district, a

meeting of the district stewards (§§ 291 and 295), whose duty it shall be, with the advice of the district superintendent, who shall preside in such meeting, to make an estimate of the amount necessary to furnish a comfortable support for the district superintendent; and to apportion the same, including house rent and traveling expenses, and also the claim of the Conference claimants and Bishops apportioned to the district by the Annual Conference and the Book Committee, among the different charges in the district, according to their several ability; and in all cases the district superintendent shall share with the pastors in his district in proportion to what they have respectively received. The minutes of the district stewards' meeting shall be kept by a secretary chosen for the purpose who shall also record the same in a book of which the district superintendent shall be the custodian."

Adopted, May 10.

REPORT NO. 2. LAY ELECTORAL CONFERENCE ELECTION BOARD

Amend § 87, § 2, by adding to said section, after the words of the last line, "the Quarterly Conference," the following: "The lay members assembled shall have power to fill any vacancies in the Election Board," so that § 87, § 2, shall read:

"§ 87, § 2. It shall see that suitable public notice of the time and place of the election shall be given, public announcement of the same being made at two regular preaching services at least, on different days, within six weeks immediately preceding the election. It shall take charge of the election, receive and count the ballots, and certify the whole number of votes cast and for whom cast to the fourth Quarterly Conference, which shall declare the result and give to the person receiving the highest number of votes for each place a certificate of election, which shall be signed by the district superintendent and the Secretary of the Quarterly Conference. The lay members assembled shall have power to fill any vacancies in the Election Board."

Adopted, May 10.

REPORT NO. 3. PLAN OF ELECTIONS

Your Committee respectfully recommends for adoption the following rules to govern elections in the General Conference:

1. The elections shall be by ballot. Six sets of tellers shall be appointed by the Bishops, each consisting of one from each General Conference district, and one at large. Each set may carry forward its work in the absence of the other, but the tellers who may be out of the Conference engaged in counting the votes may deposit their ballots in the presence of four tellers and a Conference Secretary, in case a ballot is taken by the body during their absence.

2. In taking a ballot the following order shall be observed:

First—All persons not entitled to seats shall retire from the bar.

Second—While taking the votes all delegates shall stand in their places.

Third—The tellers shall collect the ballots, beginning at the front, and when the delegates have voted they shall resume their seats.

Fourth—In case there are more or less names on a ballot than the number to be elected the ballot shall be thrown out.

Fifth—It shall require a majority of all votes cast to elect. In case more than the number to be elected shall receive the number of votes required to elect, those highest on the list in their order shall be declared elected. But in the election of Bishops a majority of two thirds of all the votes cast shall be required to constitute an election.

Sixth—The tellers shall pour all the ballots into one pile, but may canvass the votes from as many piles as will suit their convenience.

Seventh—Ballots shall bear Christian names, or the initials as well as the surnames of the persons voted for. In any case of doubt on the part of the Secretary and tellers, the ballot or ballots shall be submitted to the Conference.

Eighth—No teller or Secretary shall give information in regard to the result of a ballot, until the same shall be announced by the presiding officer.

3. Officers to be elected shall be divided into five groups, namely: (1) Bishops, (2) Missionary Bishops, (3) Publishing Agents, (4) Corresponding Secretaries, and (5) Editors; and the Secretary of the General Conference shall provide ballots in the forms found below.

4. When nominations are in order for any office, except that of Bishop, the Chair shall so announce and request that nominations shall be sent to the Secretary's table in writing; and after all nominations have been received the Secretary shall read the list in alphabetical order. When the Secretary reads the last nomination the list of nominations shall be closed. This does not preclude the right of any member to vote for any person not publicly nominated.

As regards Bishops, no nominations shall be made.

5. Elections shall be conducted under the direction of the Secretary and the ballots reported to him.

Form 1

For Bishops; General Superintendents

Form 2

For Missionary Bishops

Form 3

For Publishing Agents

Form 4

For Corresponding Secretaries

Form 5

For Editors

Adopted, May 16.

[Report as to the manner of electing Editors was presented later, and referred to the Committee on Book Concern and adopted as Report No. 11 of the Committee on Book Concern.—J. B. Hingeley, Secretary.]

REPORT NO. 4. FINANCIAL PLAN

[Report No. 4 from the Standing Committee on Temporal Economy was presented for action of the General Conference in two sections:

I. *To Create a Permanent Commission on Finance*; which, after some debate, was referred to a special committee and, after modification, was adopted. See SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

II. *Christian Standardship*. This was presented and adopted as Temporal Economy Report No. 19.—J. B. Hingeley, Secretary.]

REPORT NO. 5. HOSPITALS

Two memorials were received upon the subject of hospitals, both asking the General Conference to define the relations which should exist between the Church and hospital work. We respectfully submit the following statement and recommendations:

(1) *Statement*: The founder of Methodism, like his Master, went everywhere preaching and teaching and healing the sick; and he studied medicine that he might heal the bodies of men while ministering to their spiritual needs.

For more than a century his followers achieved success as evangelists, church builders, and promoters of educational work; but the example of Wesley in systematically and scientifically caring for the sick poor was postponed to the closing years of the nineteenth century. The first general hospital in Methodism was founded in 1881, and its doors were opened for the reception of patients on December 15, 1887. Since then as a Church we have established many hospitals, both at home and in foreign lands, in which tens of thousands of the sick poor are cared for annually.

(2) *Recommendations*: (a) In order that the hospitals of the Church may fulfill their mission, not only in healing the sick by the aid of skillful physicians and competent nurses, but in building up the kingdom of Christ, the closest reciprocal relations should exist between them and the Conferences. Our

hospitals should be ready always to receive, under proper rules and regulations, the sick poor recommended by pastors, not as charity patients but as guests of the Church.

On the other hand each Conference, by formal vote, should become the patron of at least one of our Church hospitals and should contribute for its support each year a communion or other offering through its individual churches.

(b) Furthermore, all our Church hospitals should make ample provision for the spiritual welfare of patients, nurses, and employees; first, by the employment of a pastor, deaconess, or other Christian worker, to give special attention to those in need of spiritual help; second, by holding stated services and providing for the administration of the sacraments.

(c) We recommend that no hospital shall be established hereafter without the approval of the Annual Conference within whose bounds it is to be located, and that hospital property be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board of Managers of each hospital through the superintendent or other representative shall render a report to the patronizing Conferences at their annual session, which report shall also be printed in the Annual Report of the Hospital, as follows: (1) Value of property. (2) Debt upon the property. (3) Amount of endowment. (4) Amount of productive endowment. (5) Income from endowment. (6) Voluntary gifts of individuals. (7) Income from private patients. (8) Income from ward patients. (9) Number of beds. (10) Income from other sources. (11) Total days' treatment given in wards and rooms, not counting dispensary patients. (12) Free patients, days' treatment. (13) Pay ward patients, days' treatment. (14) Private patients, days' treatment. (15) Individual dispensary patients treated. (16) Revisits of dispensary patients.

(d) As the training of young women for the profession of nursing has now become an important part of the work of hospitals, we earnestly recommend that special care shall be taken to secure the services of women who are loyal to the Church, both as supervisors and pupils in our training schools. We further recommend, especially, that our hospitals welcome to their training schools young women having a suitable preparation, who desire to fit themselves for deaconesses or missionary work.

(e) We recommend that the foregoing statements and recommendations be placed in what is now Chapter V of the Appendix of the Discipline.

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 6. LAY MISSIONARIES IN QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

Change ¶ 98 of the Discipline by adding at the end of the paragraph: "Also any lay member of our Church sent to any of our missions by the Board of Foreign Missions, or by the

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and assigned to the said Quarterly Conference and regularly appointed to definite work by the Bishop in charge," so that the whole paragraph shall read:

"¶ 98. The Quarterly Conference shall be composed of the traveling ministers, local preachers, exhorters, stewards and class leaders, together with the trustees of Church and parsonage property, the first superintendents of Sunday schools, the presidents of Epworth League Chapters, the superintendents of Junior Leagues, the presidents of Chapters of the Methodist Brotherhood, presidents of auxiliaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, presidents of auxiliaries of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the presidents of Ladies' Aid Societies, and deaconesses employed within the charge; *provided*, that said class leaders, trustees, superintendents, presidents, and deaconesses are members of our Church in the charge, and are approved by the Quarterly Conference for membership therein; also any lay member of the Church sent to any of our missions by the Board of Foreign Missions, or by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and assigned to the said Quarterly Conference and regularly appointed to definite work by the Bishop in charge."

Adopted, May 21.

REPORT NO. 8. LOCAL PREACHERS AS CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

An Annual Conference by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting may accept as a Conference Claimant a local preacher who has served as supply pastor within its bounds for fifteen consecutive years.

Provided, that any appropriation for such claimant shall be taken from the funds collected by and for said Conference; and also that the widow of such claimant may likewise be aided from the same fund.

REPORT NO. 10. QUARTERLY CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

At the end of ¶ 100, § 10, of the Discipline, add "On Examination of Local Preachers, where no District Conference is held," so that the entire section shall read:

"§ 10. To appoint at the fourth Quarterly Conference committees for the ensuing Conference year on (1) Foreign Missions; ¶ 386. (2) On Home Missions and Church Extension; ¶ 400. (3) On Sunday Schools; ¶ 421. (4) On Tracts; ¶ 369. (5) On Temperance; ¶ 444, § 7. (6) On Education; ¶ 413. (7) On Freedmen's Aid; ¶ 432, § 2. (8) On Hospitals. (9) On Church Records; ¶ 102, § 1. (10) On Auditing Accounts. (11) On Parsonages and Furniture; ¶ 342. (12) On Church Music; ¶ 72, § 4. (13) On Estimating Ministerial Support; ¶¶ 307 and 315, § 1. (14) On Examination of Local Preachers where no District Conference is Held."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 11. AUDITING ACCOUNTS

Substitute for ¶ 102, § 1, of the Discipline, which reads, "It shall be the duty of the Committee on Auditing Accounts to audit the books of church treasurers, recording stewards, and Sunday school treasurers within the Quarterly Conference, and report the same at the first Quarterly Conference," so that it shall read as follows:

"¶ 102, § 1. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Auditing Accounts to audit the books of the recording steward and treasurers of all the Boards or organizations of the local church or churches of the pastoral charge represented in the Quarterly Conference, and report the same in writing at the first Quarterly Conference."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 12. CHURCH RECORDS

Substitute for ¶ 102, § 2, of the Discipline, which reads, "It shall be the duty of the Committee on Church Records to see that the records of the membership, of the leaders and stewards' meeting, of the official board, of the local Sunday School Board, of the Board of Trustees, and of the Quarterly Conference are properly kept; and when any of these books are filled up, or are no longer in use, they shall be deposited with the recording steward for preservation," so that it shall read as follows:

"¶ 102, § 2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Church Records to examine the records of membership, the minutes of the Quarterly Conference, the records of the trustees, and the records of all the boards or organizations of the local church, or churches, of the pastoral charge, represented in the Quarterly Conference, and to make a written report thereon at the fourth Quarterly Conference. When any of these books are filled up and are no longer in use, they shall be deposited with the recording steward for preservation."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 13. BARRATT'S CHAPEL

Your subcommittee to which were referred memorials from the New York, the New York East, the Newark, and the Wilmington Conferences, proposing that an endowment of \$150,000.00 be raised for Barratt's Chapel, and that the Bishops be requested to present this appeal to the Annual Conferences over which they preside, beg leave to report:

That while they recommend nonconcurrence in the plan, they sympathize fully with the object, and suggest, that

The Committee on Temporal Economy report to the General Conference an appreciation of the worthy project to preserve the second oldest Methodist landmark in the New World, where Coke and Asbury first met, and to commend to the benevolent-

minded in the Church, especially to persons of wealth, the propriety of providing an adequate endowment for that purpose.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 14. DISTRICT STEWARDS

In ¶ 295 of the Discipline add after the words "District Superintendent," the words, "To coöperate with the district superintendent in carrying out uniformly in the district the Disciplinary plans for ministerial support," so that ¶ 295 will read as follows:

"¶ 295. The duties of the district stewards are: To attend the annual district stewards' meeting when called by the district superintendent, to coöperate with the district superintendent in carrying out uniformly in the district the Disciplinary plans for ministerial support, as required by ¶ 307, § 3, to perform the duties specified in ¶ 306." Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 16. ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE

Your Committee to which was referred the action of the General Conference taken on May 9, Daily Advocate, page 213, concerning the entertainment of the next General Conference, and an amendment thereto offered on May 10, at which time the original action was reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy (Daily Advocate, pages 239, 240, 241), begs leave to report, that

After full consideration of the question submitted, the proposed change from the Book Committee to a Commission on General Conference Entertainment, is not based on any criticism of the Book Committee as to efficiency or impartiality; and that it is conceded that it will be financially more economical to continue the present method. There remains therefore to be determined only the question of the relative merits of the two systems. Under all the circumstances of the case, as revealed to your Committee, it recommends that no change be made at this time; and that

The Book Committee be hereby appointed a commission to select the place of meeting of the next General Conference and otherwise provide for its entertainment. Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 17. REPORT No. 7 RECOMMITTED AND REVISED

Change ¶ 91 of the Discipline in the body of the paragraph, by adding, "One president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, one president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society; also any lay member of our Church sent to any of our foreign missions by the Board of Foreign Missions or by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who are members of a Quarterly Conference within the district," so that the whole paragraph shall read:

¶ 91. The District Conference shall be composed of the traveling ministers, the local preachers, the exhorters, and the district stewards within the district, together with one Sunday school superintendent, one president of an Epworth League Chapter, one president of the Methodist Brotherhood, one president of a Ladies' Aid Society, one class leader, one president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, one president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society from each pastoral charge in the district; also any lay members of the Church sent to any of our foreign missions by the Board of Foreign Missions or by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, who are members of a Quarterly Conference within the district. But if there shall be in any pastoral charge more than one Sunday school superintendent, Epworth League president, brotherhood president, president of a Ladies' Aid Society, president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, or president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, then the Quarterly Conference shall designate one of each for this service. It shall also select the class leader."

The Editors of the Discipline are instructed to rearrange ¶ 98 concerning membership in the Quarterly Conference to conform to the arrangement of ¶ 91 in this report; also to substitute therein "president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society" for "president of the W. F. M. S.," and "president of the auxiliary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society" for "president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society."

REPORT No. 18. LOSS OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Concerning that part of the Episcopal Address which alleges great loss of membership and the reasons therefor, we recommend that the extract from the Episcopal Address, together with the resolutions attached, be adopted as the expression of the General Conference:

"A fair calculation, based upon the number of probationers received, the probable percentage taken into full membership, after deducting losses by death and withdrawal, reveals the astounding fact that probably not less than 500,000 members disappeared from our rolls by the reckless use of the 'dropping' process. Even if forty per cent of the reported accessions on trial had been lost from all causes—an incredible supposition—the fact remains that by this easy mode of discharging obligations by cancellation of membership, the reported gain falls at least 400,000 short of actual results for the quadrennium."

In view of these significant and startling statements from the Bishops, be it

Resolved, 1. That we earnestly urge all our ministers and

members to put forth special effort to hold to God and the Church those whose names are already on our church rolls.

2. That an honest and prayerful effort be made by ministers and members alike to maintain and strengthen, and where necessary, to restore our time-honored and God-blessed class meetings, which, according to our Discipline, are intended to furnish "a system of pastoral oversight" that shall effectively reach every member of our Church.

3. That our pastors diligently seek to ascertain the residences of such of our members as may be living away from their home charges, and by correspondence and otherwise do all possible to keep them interested in Christ and his Church.

4. That in no case shall "Removed without certificate" be written opposite any name on our church rolls unless the residence and post-office address of a person who has removed cannot be ascertained for one year.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 19. STEWARDSHIP

The Committee on Financial Plan having carefully considered the memorials referred to it relating to stewardship, respectfully recommends for adoption the following:

Substitute for ¶ 70 on Tithing, as follows:

¶ 70. *Stewardship*. I. The following principles concerning Christian stewardship should be fully recognized by the individual Christian:

1. God is the giver and is the absolute owner of all things.
2. Under grace man is a steward, and the steward holds and administers that which he has as a sacred trust.
3. God's ownership and man's stewardship are best evidenced by the systematic application of a portion of income to the advancement of the kingdom.
4. Biblical and extra-biblical history point to the setting aside of the tenth of the income as a minimum, and indicate a divine sanction of the practice and the amount.
5. There should be careful, intelligent, personal, and prayerful consideration of the uses to be made of the money thus regularly set aside. This will require study not only of the local situation but also of the missionary and benevolent work of the Church.

6. Consistent use of the balance of the income not set aside.

II. The following methods may well be pursued by the individual Christian:

1. Actual or constructive separation of the proportion of income which complies with the foregoing principles.
2. A pledge in writing, in advance, of the amounts to be applied to the regular work of the church (current expenses, missions, and benevolences).

3. A weekly payment of the amount so subscribed, deposited as an act of worship at a public service.

4. Payments from time to time, out of the sums set aside, but not previously pledged, to special causes as may be desired.

5. The plan of keeping a separate "Lord's Treasury" is recommended for those who cannot attend the services of the church.

6. Freewill or thank offerings.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 20. UNIFICATION OF BENEVOLENCES

Whereas, The Episcopal Address called attention to the general unrest in the Church because of the numerous financial appeals that are made; and

Whereas, Memorials have been received from various parts of the Church calling for the unification of the various benevolences; and

Whereas, The interests involved are such as to make necessary an investigation not possible at this time and in this place; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commission on Finance be instructed to make a thorough study of this whole question, and to report their findings to the General Conference of 1916.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 21. BENEVOLENCE

Since this subject-matter is included in other reports already adopted by the General Conference, the Committee on Temporal Economy considers that no further action is necessary.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 22. TITLE TO PROPERTY

Whereas, In many sections of the country, notably on the frontier, it has been found difficult to incorporate churches and form Boards of Trustees as prescribed in the Discipline, in places where our work should be established and property secured; and

Whereas, The Annual Conference is a corporation having natural and Disciplinary connection with all such enterprises within its bounds, and as some denominations hold much of their property in a central corporation for convenience and economy, therefore, we recommend that the General Conference add a new paragraph to Chapter II, to be numbered 329, reading as follows:

"¶ 329. Wherever it shall be found, by any district superintendent, that it is impracticable to incorporate a local society, or to form a Board of Trustees, at places where work should be undertaken or maintained, property acquired for church or

parsonage purposes may be deeded to the Annual Conference within whose bounds the property is located, if the laws of the State will permit, in trust for the local society existing or in contemplation. And in similar cases where the State law requires church property to be held by Boards of Trustees, the Board of Trustees of the Annual Conference may hold the property in trust for the local society until such time as the local society shall form a Board of Trustees, or other Disciplinary disposal of the property shall be made."

That Annual Conferences may lawfully hold and administer such trusts, we recommend that, wherever necessary, the Charters of the Annual Conferences be so changed or amended as to permit the same.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 23. TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Your Committee to whom was referred the memorial from the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Cincinnati, Ohio, signed by John M. Walden, President, and John Pearson, Secretary, respectfully report:

We have carefully examined the Conference Journal of 1908 and do *not* find that the paragraphs referred to, namely, 324, 325, 326, 327 of the Discipline of 1904 were adopted.

Furthermore, we have read all the reports of the Committee on Temporal Economy, Committee on Revision, and do *not* find in them any recommendation for adoption of the paragraphs referred to.

Further, we have compared the proposed legislation with the Discipline of 1904, and do not know of any reason why we should not recommend for adoption the memorial now before us. It would seem that the purpose is to make a little more definite and explicit the relations of this Board of Trustees to the property that may come into their hands and to avoid the confusion that they have experienced in administering the affairs of the board.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Minneapolis, May, 1912:

Four years ago the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church presented to the General Conference of 1908 a careful revision of ¶¶ 324, 325, 326, 327, of the Discipline of 1904: but by some mischance the proposed revisions were overlooked in editing the Discipline of 1908 and do not appear [N. B.—They were not adopted. See above], though they had been embodied in the General Report of this Board to the General Conference, which, as we are informed, was adopted. Our experience and embarrassment in conveying and trans-

ferring property has since then emphasized the necessity of General Conference action. The Report as then presented and as relates to these revisions reads as follows:

In our experience in administering the affairs of this Board we have found great confusion existing in different parts of the Church in reference to our relation to the various pieces of church property held locally by Boards of Trustees.

We find that many courts hold that church property deeded in the usual way is really held by this Board, and we are frequently compelled in order to quiet title to quit claim to certain property of which we have no knowledge whatever, and otherwise to help our brethren hold the property of the church free from other claimants. In order to avoid this confusion, and also to further the interests we are appointed to promote, we have carefully examined ¶¶ 324-327 of Chapter IV in the Discipline relating to this Board, and herewith submit for your adoption the following:

"II. The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"¶ 324. The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, pursuant to the action of the General Conference and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, should not be confounded with the local Boards of Trustees of our church property referred to in ¶¶ 299-231 of the Discipline, which local boards have the care only of the church property in the several charges to which they are related, and are amenable to their respective Quarterly Conferences. This corporation—the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church—is constituted by the General Conference and made amenable thereto, that the Church may have competent representation in legal proceedings and have an authorized body to care for and administer all the property conveyed to it, or committed to it in trust, within the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

"¶ 325. This corporation shall hold in trust, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, any and all donations, bequests, gifts, grants, and funds in trust, etc., that may be given or conveyed directly to the Methodist Episcopal Church or to the corporation for the benefit of said Church or for the benefit of Conference claimants, or for the benefit of any one or more benevolent societies or other institutions under the patronage or direction of the Church, or for any other benevolent purpose that the corporation may judge to be in harmony with the purposes for which it was instituted, and to administer the said funds, and the proceeds of the same, in accordance with the directions of the donors, and of the interests of the church contemplated by said donors; *provided*, that any sums thus donated or bequeathed, but not especially designated for any benevolent object, shall be added to the 'Permanent Fund'; and *provided*,

also, that the corporation shall not be required to accept any gift, bequest, or trust to which may be attached conditions deemed by the Corporation to be unreasonable or inconsistent with the terms of the trust, or likely to produce embarrassment in administration; and having accepted any gift or bequest in trust, it shall be responsible only for the careful and economical administration of the same, and shall not be held to account to any beneficiary for either the principal or income therefrom beyond what may be secured by fidelity and diligence. Each trust shall be charged with the expense necessary to its care and administration.

“¶ 326. It shall be the duty of the pastor within the bounds of whose charge any donation, bequest, gift, grant, or trust is made directly to the Methodist Episcopal Church, or to this corporation—The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church—to give prompt notice thereof to the said trustees, in order that they without delay may protect and administer the same.

“¶ 327. This corporation shall make to each General Conference a full report in which shall be shown the funds and properties held in trust and the receipts and disbursements during the quadrennium.”

Adopted, May 29.

VII. STATE OF THE CHURCH

REPORT No. 1. AMUSEMENTS

Believing that the removal and modification of our law on amusements would work untold harm to our Church, we therefore recommend that there be no change in ¶ 260 of the Discipline, but that the same remain in full force as it now is.

Adopted, May 18.

REPORT No. 2. ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE

Your Committee on State of the Church heartily commends the Ecumenical Conference recently held at Toronto as probably the most successful of the series, and approves the method adopted by our Ecumenical Commission in raising the share of expenses of the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference assigned to our Church.

We also commend the resolution of the Ecumenical Conference for the creation of a commission to serve until the next General Conference with the purpose of bringing all branches of our common Methodism into more intimate relations, and into more complete unity and solidarity in life, thought, and activity. The Bishops are hereby authorized to appoint immediately the members of the proposed commission allotted to our Church, of which number two shall be Bishops, and to fill any vacancy in our quota.

We further recommend that our Church's share of the expenses required for the maintenance of the commission, not to exceed \$500 per annum, be provided in the same way as the expenses of other commissions authorized by the General Conference. Adopted, May 22.

REPORT No. 3. CHURCH FEDERATION

With reference to the memorial on Church federation, the Committee on State of the Church recommends that the General Conference appoint a commission, or refer to a commission already appointed, to formulate Disciplinary provisions permitting Annual Conferences to form Conference commissions, which shall have full authority to adjust all appointments and property involved in approved plans of federation, and that said commission shall report before the close of this General Conference.

Adopted, May 21. Also referred to the Committee on Federation on May 22.

REPORT No. 4. DOCTRINAL AND BIBLICAL TEACHING OF OFFICIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS

The memorials and resolutions on this subject were read and carefully considered. They were of a general character and no specifications or citations from the literature in question were furnished.

In so far as the said memorials, either directly or by implication, might involve charges of unsound or heretical teaching, your Committee questions both the wisdom and the legality of entering upon what would be in effect a trial for heresy. It is of the opinion that the Discipline clearly provides that in such cases, proceedings should be instituted before the Annual Conference of which the person charged with unsound teaching is a member.

Your Committee is of the opinion that simple justice demands from all a recognition of the fact that the task set for the editors of our Sunday School publications is a peculiarly delicate one. We are in the midst of a revival of biblical and doctrinal study. Never before were so many people studying the Bible and the doctrines that grow out of such study. Never before were these subjects being studied from so many different standpoints. Old opinions are being challenged, new opinions are being advanced. The task that is set for these men is to preserve and defend every vital truth that has come down to us from the past, and to acquaint us with the new and best things which the thought of to-day has to offer. These are our merchantmen sent forth to gather for us treasures new and old. Fairness demands that they shall be judged, not by single statements that do not accord with our own opinions, but by the general trend and spirit of their teaching. Judged by this standard, your Committee be-

believes that the Methodist Episcopal Church is under great obligations for valuable services rendered by the men who have had in charge their Sunday School publications.

Your Committee believes that those who are in charge of our official publications should consistently adhere to a cautious and wise policy during these times of unrest. Such a policy should include the avoidance of unsettled questions so far as is consistent with honesty in teaching. If tentative views are set forth, they should be plainly labeled "tentative." Care should be taken to keep the teachings of our literature in harmony with the fundamental doctrines of evangelical Christianity and the standards of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Not only the comments upon the lessons, but every part of the literature should have a definite evangelistic purpose and an inspirational evangelistic power. The "Sunday School Helps" should help the teachers to reach the hearts as well as the minds of their scholars. The aim of all our Sunday School work should be to bring both young and old, through a study of the Bible, to an experimental knowledge of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

Adopted, May 22.

REPORT NO. 5. MANUALS FOR PROBATIONERS

Whereas, There is at present no adequate handbook for the instruction of probationers, officially recognized by the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That we request the Board of Bishops to prepare two Manuals for Probationers, a Junior and a Senior Manual, to be used by the pastor in instructing probationers; and advise all probationers to study one of the manuals before being admitted into full membership.

Change ¶ 173, § 3, as follows: After the word "Church" in the third line insert "according to the Probationer's Manual officially provided," so that the whole section will read:

"§ 3. To receive persons on probation, to instruct them in the doctrines, rules, and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church according to the Probationer's Manual officially provided; to receive persons into full membership when properly recommended; to receive and dismiss members by certificate; and to administer the discipline within his church."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 11. THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

Question II. "How can the agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church be wisely used or altered with a view to promoting the principles and measures thus approved?"

We recommend that the General Conference recognize the Methodist Federation for Social Service as the executive agency to rally the forces of the Church in support of the measures

approved in the adoption of this report, and that three Bishops be appointed upon the Council of the Federation as in the past.

In its capacity as employer the Church should set Christian standards in hours and wages, in provision for sickness and old age, and in developing the principle of coöperation and profit-sharing. Relations with employees should be in harmony with the utterances of the General Conference.

Our ministers should know the literature of social Christianity, should study their community and minister to every group in it.

Every local church should develop a definite ministry to its community. The Sunday School, the Epworth League, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Brotherhood should assume definite tasks in social service. A social service committee should unite these activities in a comprehensive program.

Each Annual Conference should have a standing Commission on Social Service. In each State these should unite in a State Commission to rally Methodist forces in support of approved social legislation.

Question III. "How may we best coöperate in this behalf with other Christian denominations?"

This is being done through the relation of the Methodist Federation for Social Service to the "Commission on the Church and Social Service" of the Federal Council of Churches.

We urge upon our preachers and members the most hearty coöperation in local Church Federations.

Question IV. "How can our courses of ministerial study in seminaries and Conferences be modified with a view to better preparation of our preachers for efficiency in social reform?"

Conference courses for ministers should contain one textbook on practical sociology and one on political economy, and the reading list for all courses should contain each year one book on the relation of Christianity to the social problem.

All graduates from theological schools should be instructed in practical sociology, and in the elements of political economy, in the social content of the Scriptures, in the methods and principles of social service, in the ethical and religious aspect of modern social movements and industrial organization. The Bishops are respectfully urged to coöperate with the theological schools in reaching this standard.

Every Methodist educational institution should attempt to give to all its students the knowledge and the spirit to qualify and lead them to engage in social service in their community. The Board of Education is urged to attempt to bring this about.

Our Sunday School literature should include the social interpretation and application of the International Lessons, practice

work in social duties in the Graded Series and special courses of social study for the adult Bible class.

The Epworth League topics should contain a percentage devoted to local community problems and practical social service undertakings.

These findings we present in the belief that, in the social crisis now confronting Christianity, the urgent need and duty of the Church is to develop an evangelism which shall recognize the possibility and the imperative necessity of accomplishing the regeneration of communities as well as persons, whose goal shall be the perfection both of society and of the individual.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 12. STATISTICS OF PROBATIONERS AND MEMBERS

STATISTICS NO. I.—PROBATIONERS

Whereas, The Church owes a special obligation to baptize children (§ 50), which cannot be fulfilled without carefully kept records; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it shall be the duty of each pastor to keep an official record of all baptized children, and that the same shall be reported to the Annual Conference until they have been formed into classes for instruction according to § 173, § 12.

Resolved, 2. That § 86, § 1, be changed so that the statistical report to the Annual Conference of Probationers shall have two columns: 1. Baptized children. 2. Probationers under instruction; with the following as a footnote: "Baptized children" shall not be included in the number reported as 'probationers' in making the reports of the membership of our Church."

STATISTICS NO. I.—CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Whereas, It has become the custom of some pastors to mark nonresident members on the church rolls as "Removed without certificate," thereby relieving the Church and pastor of responsibility, watch, and care over such members; and,

Whereas, Many thousand members are thus lost to the Church annually; therefore

Resolved, That in statistical reports to the Annual Conference a double column for Full Members be provided: 1. Resident members. 2. Nonresident members. Also a double column for Probationers: 1. Baptized children. 2. Probationers under instruction with the following footnote: "Nonresident members shall not be included among members used in making apportionments to the various churches."

Adopted, May 29.

[All matters pertaining to reports and statistics were referred to a special committee with power to adjust, modify, and complete the same.—J. B. Hingeley, Secretary.]

REPORT NO. 14. UNORDAINED PASTORS TO ADMINISTER BAPTISM

Whereas, Unordained pastors, whether Local Preachers on Trial in the Annual Conference, or Local Preachers supplying charges under the district superintendent, are at a great disadvantage in the work by not being permitted to administer the Sacrament of Baptism; and

Whereas, They are authorized by the Church to preach the gospel and to lead sinners to accept Christ, they ought therefore to be authorized to administer this ordinance; therefore

Resolved, That ¶ 150 be changed so as to read:

“¶ 150. When an unordained preacher is received on trial in an Annual Conference, and is regularly appointed alone to a charge by the Bishop presiding in said Conference, or when a Local Preacher, not on trial, is employed by the district superintendent to supply a charge, in either case, he shall be authorized, as long as the above conditions exist, to administer the sacrament of baptism and to solemnize marriage according to the laws of the State in which he lives.”

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 15. RELATION OF BAPTIZED CHILDREN

Whereas, We recognize “children who have been baptized as placed in visible covenant relation to God”; therefore

Resolved, That ¶¶ 50 and 51 be amended to harmonize thereby by adding in ¶ 50 the words “as probationers,” so as to read:

“¶ 50. We regard all children who have been baptized as placed in visible covenant relation to God, and under the special care and supervision of the Church as Probationers.”

In ¶ 51 after the words “parents, and places of their residence,” insert the sentence, “He shall also enroll the names of baptized children as probationers,” and change the latter part of the paragraph to harmonize with the Discipline, so that the paragraph will read:

“¶ 51. The pastor shall make an accurate register of the names of all the baptized children within his pastoral care; giving the dates of their birth and baptism, the names of their parents, and the places of their residence. He shall also enroll the names of the baptized children as probationers. On the removal of such probationers he shall issue certificates of registration to the pastor within the bounds of whose charge said children have removed.”

Adopted, May 29.

VIII. SUNDAY SCHOOLS

REPORT NO. 1

Course of Study of Undergraduates in the Ministry—Your Committee on Sunday Schools having carefully considered all

the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

Whereas, The course of study for preachers does not have adequate provisions for instructions in Sunday School work; and,

Whereas, The Board of Sunday Schools has submitted to the Board of Bishops a new and complete course of study in these matters; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully instruct the Bishops to recast the course of study in the light of the recommendation of the Sunday School Board, according to their best judgment.

Adopted, May 10.

REPORT NO. 2. CHANGE IN THE DISCIPLINE

Amend ¶ 101, § 17, by inserting the following after the third line of the section, marking it "c," "Are home departments organized?" The section would then read:

"¶ 17. *a.* Are the Sunday Schools organized into missionary societies? (¶¶ 387,5; 401,3.) *b.* Are they organized into temperance societies? (¶ 444,7.) *c.* Are Home Departments organized? *d.* Are they furnished with the publications authorized by our Church?"

Amend ¶ 173, by inserting a new section, numbering it § 16, as follows:

"§ 16. To organize if possible, and to maintain if practicable, a Home Department in the Sunday School."

Amend ¶ 173, § 30, by adding the following, and numbering it 4: "4. Number in Home Department."

Adopted, May 23.

REPORT NO. 3. BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church respectfully memorializes the General Conference to amend Chapter VIII of the Discipline as follows:

I. INCORPORATION

¶ 416, § 1, no change.

Omit § 2, which reads as follows: "The work of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be to found Sunday Schools in needy neighborhoods; to contribute to the support of those Sunday Schools which, without assistance, cannot continue; to educate the Church in all phases of Sunday School work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals and to improve methods; to give impulse and direction in general to the study of the Bible in the Church. All the work of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be done under a Board of Managers to be elected by the General Conference, upon nomination by the Board of Bishops, to consist of twenty-seven members, three of whom shall be effective

Bishops and twenty-four other members, lay and clerical, expert in Sunday School work, with at least one member resident in each General Conference district," and substitute therefor the following:

"§ 2. The Board of Sunday Schools shall be composed of the Corresponding Secretary of said Board and the Editor of Sunday School publications, who shall be *ex officio* members thereof, three effective Bishops, one member from each General Conference district who shall reside therein, and a sufficient number of members at large to make up the number of twenty-nine lay and clerical and expert in the Sunday School work. All of the members of said Board, except the two *ex officio* members, shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially upon the nomination of the Board of Bishops."

Omit § 3, which reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Board of Managers to revise annually the list of managers, and in case of inattention by any manager to the duties of the office, it shall declare his seat vacant," and substitute therefor the following:

"§ 3. It shall be the duty of said Board to found Sunday Schools in needy neighborhoods; to contribute to the support of Sunday Schools requiring assistance; to educate the Church in all phases of Sunday School work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals and improve methods; to determine the Sunday School curriculum, including the courses for teacher-training, and, in general, to give impulse and direction to the study of the Bible in the Church. It shall also be the duty of said Board, after consultation with the Editor of Sunday School publications, to recommend to the Book Committee the kind and character of literature, requisites, supplies, etc., needed for use in our Sunday Schools, and the Publishing Agents shall provide and publish such literature, requisites, and supplies as, in the judgment of the Book Committee, the best interests of the Church may demand. The Board of Sunday Schools shall each year make an estimate of the amount of money needed for its work and notify the Conference and the district superintendents and pastors of the amount required from the respective charges."

Insert the following sections:

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Sunday Schools to revise annually its lists of members. In case any member representing a General Conference district remove therefrom, it shall declare his office vacant, and in case any member be inattentive to the duties of his office, or guilty of improper conduct, it may remove him by a majority vote of all the members of said Board. All vacancies in said Board may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members thereof.

§ 5. The executive officers of the Board shall be the Corre-

sponding Secretary and the Editor of Sunday School publications, whose duties shall be as hereinafter defined.

§ 6. The German Editor of Sunday School publications in Cincinnati shall be the German Assistant Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools, without additional salary. He shall be an advisory member of the Board.

Thus ¶ 416 as amended shall read as follows:

"I. INCORPORATION

"¶ 416, § 1. For the moral and religious instruction of our children, and for the promotion of Bible knowledge among all our people, there shall be a Board of Sunday Schools, duly incorporated according to the laws of the State of Illinois, and having its headquarters in the city of Chicago. The said Board shall have general oversight of all the Sunday School interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

"§ 2. The Board of Sunday Schools shall be composed of the Corresponding Secretary of said Board and the Editor of Sunday School publications, who shall be *ex officio* members thereof, three effective Bishops, one member from each General Conference district who shall reside therein, and a sufficient number of members at large to make up the number of twenty-nine as the entire membership of said Board. The members shall be lay and clerical and expert in Sunday School work. All of the members of said Board, except the two *ex officio* members, shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially upon the nomination of the Board of Bishops.

"§ 3. It shall be the duty of said Board to found Sunday Schools in needy neighborhoods; to contribute to the support of Sunday Schools requiring assistance; to educate the church in all phases of Sunday School work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals and improve methods; to determine the Sunday School curriculum, including the courses for teacher-training, and, in general, to give impulse and direction to the study of the Bible in the Church. It shall also be the duty of said Board, after consultation with the Editor of Sunday School publications, to recommend to the Book Committee the kind and character of literature, requisites, supplies, etc., needed for use in our Sunday Schools and the Publishing Agents shall provide and publish such literature, requisites, and supplies as, in the judgment of the Book Committee, the best interests of the Church may demand. The Board of Sunday Schools shall each year make an estimate of the amount of money needed for its work and notify the Conference and the district superintendents and pastors of the amount required from the respective charges.

“§ 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Sunday Schools to revise annually its list of members. In case any member representing a General Conference district remove therefrom, it shall declare his office vacant, and in case any member be inattentive to the duties of his office, or guilty of improper conduct, it may remove him by a majority vote of all the members of said Board. All vacancies in said Board may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members thereof.

“§ 5. The executive officers of the Board shall be the Corresponding Secretary and the Editor of Sunday School publications, whose duties shall be as hereinafter defined.

“§ 6. The German Editor of Sunday School publications in Cincinnati shall be the German Assistant Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools, without additional salary. He shall be an advisory member of the Board.”

Omit ¶ 417, § 1, which reads as follows:

“II. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

“¶ 417. The Corresponding Secretary shall be elected by the General Conference and shall be the chief executive officer of the Board of Sunday Schools. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction, and control of the Board, he shall conduct the correspondence and business, and shall be an advisory member thereof. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs and in promoting the general interests of the Board by traveling or otherwise. He shall be the superintendent of the Department of Sunday School Instruction. The Editor of Sunday School literature shall also be an advisory member of this Board. The Board of Managers of the Board of Sunday Schools, having each year made an estimate of the sum of money needed for the educational, benevolent, and missionary work of the Board, the Corresponding Secretary shall notify district superintendents and pastors of the proportion needed from the respective charges,” and substitute therefor a new paragraph to read as follows:

“¶ 417, § 1. The General Conference shall elect each quadrennium a Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools. Under the provision of the Discipline and the authority, direction, and control of said Board he shall conduct its correspondence and business except in so far as they relate to the duties of the Editor of Sunday School publications. It shall be his duty to recommend to the Book Committee the preparation and publication of such Sunday School requisites and supplies as, in his judgment, may be necessary. His salary shall be fixed by the Board of Sunday Schools and paid out of the funds thereof. He shall be *ex officio* member of the Board.”

Omit § 2, which now reads as follows: “The Board of Managers shall have power to suspend the Corresponding Secretary

or Treasurer for a cause to them sufficient, and a time shall be fixed by the Board, at as early a date as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of said Secretary or Treasurer, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation," and substitute therefor the following:

"§ 2. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools may be suspended by said Board for any cause it may deem sufficient. In case of such suspension said Board shall fix a time, at as early a date as practicable, for the investigation of his conduct, and shall send due notice thereof to the Board of Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at said investigation. After such investigation, said Corresponding Secretary may be removed by a majority vote of the entire Board of Sunday Schools."

§ 3. No change.

Thus ¶ 417 as amended shall read as follows:

"II. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

"¶ 417, § 1. The General Conference shall elect each quadrennium a Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction, and control of said Board he shall conduct its correspondence and business except in so far as they relate to the duties of the Editor of Sunday School publications. It shall be his duty to recommend to the Book Committee the preparation and publication of such Sunday School requisites and supplies as, in his judgment, may be necessary. His salary shall be fixed by the Board of Sunday Schools and paid out of the funds thereof. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board.

"§ 2. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools may be suspended by said Board for any cause it may deem sufficient. In case of such suspension said Board shall fix a time, at as early a date as practicable, for the investigation of his conduct, and shall send due notice thereof to the Board of Bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at said investigation. After such investigation, said Corresponding Secretary may be removed by a majority vote of the entire Board of Sunday Schools.

"§ 3. Any vacancy in this office caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Board until the Bishops, or a majority of them, shall fill the vacancy."

III. THE EDITOR OF SUNDAY SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS

Omit ¶ 418, which reads as follows: "¶ 418. The General Conference shall elect each quadrennium an Editor of Sunday School literature. He shall also, in consultation with the Publishing Agents, the Board of Managers, and the Corresponding Secretary, have charge of the Department of Sunday School

Requisites, including books of instruction for Sunday Schools. The Editor of German Sunday School publications in Cincinnati shall be the German Assistant Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools, without additional salary," and substitute therefor the following:

"¶ 418, § 1. The General Conference shall elect each quadrennium an Editor of Sunday School publications.

"§ 2. He shall prepare and edit all books and literature included in the Sunday School curriculum, and all other required Sunday School publications.

"§ 3. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board of Sunday Schools, but his salary shall be fixed by the Book Committee and paid by the Publishing Agents. He shall be amenable to the Book Committee, as provided in ¶ 357 of the Discipline."

Thus ¶ 418 as amended shall read as follows:

"III. THE EDITOR OF SUNDAY SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS

"¶ 418, § 1. The General Conference shall elect each quadrennium an Editor of Sunday School publications.

"§ 2. He shall prepare and edit all books and literature included in the Sunday School curriculum, and all other required Sunday School publications.

"§ 3. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the Board of Sunday Schools, but his salary shall be fixed by the Book Committee and paid by the Publishing Agents. He shall be amenable to the Book Committee as provided in ¶ 357 of the Discipline."

Make a new division to be numbered IV, and to read as follows:

"IV. OTHER OFFICERS

"¶ 419, § 1. The Board shall elect from among its members a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer. It may, at its discretion, elect an Assistant Corresponding Secretary and such other Assistants as it may deem necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the work of the Board.

"§ 2. All these officers shall be amenable to the Board for the faithful performance of their duties and may be discontinued or removed by a majority vote of the Board. Their compensation shall be fixed by the Board and paid out of its funds."

Insert a new division to be numbered V, to read as follows:

"V. CONFERENCE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

"¶ 420, § 1. It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to organize a Conference Board of Sunday Schools. Said Board shall consist of the superintendent of each district in the Conference *ex officio* and an equal number of laymen and ministers from each district. This Conference Board shall be auxiliary to the General Board of Sunday Schools of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church. The said Conference Board is to have general oversight of the Sunday School interests of the Conference. The officers of said Board shall be a President, Vice-President, and Secretary. The Secretary shall, in addition to his ordinary duties, keep the Sunday School statistics of the Conference schools, including the record of new schools established and of those disbanded.

"§ 2. Among the duties of this Board will be the holding, whenever possible, of a Sunday School institute during the progress of the Annual Conference; also the maintenance of a pastor's institute annually in each Annual Conference district, to consider the work of ingathering and upbuilding, the relation of the district superintendent and the pastor to the Sunday School, and other topics of vital interest, such meetings to be held whenever practicable in connection with the District Conference meeting or Ministers' Association. To this meeting Sunday School workers in general may be invited.

"§ 3. It shall also be the duty of this Board to present the following requirements as a standard for Sunday Schools within the Conference:

"(a) A Cradle Roll.

"(b) A Home Department.

"(c) Departments or Class groups for the following approximate ages: Beginners, 3 to 6 years; Primary, 6 to 9 years; Junior, 9 to 13 years; Intermediate, 13 to 17 years; Senior, 17 to 20 years; Adult, over 20 years.

"(d) The use of lesson helps authorized by our General Conference, published for these departments, either in Uniform or Graded Course.

"(e) Supplemental lessons taught in first four departments or groups of classes, wherever these departments or groups use the Uniform Lesson Series.

"(f) A teacher-training class, or students using one of the courses approved by the Board of Sunday Schools.

"(g) One or more organized adult Bible classes.

"(h) A Sunday School missionary organization.

"(i) A Sunday School temperance organization.

"(j) A Committee on Sunday School Evangelism with the observance of Decision Day or its equivalent.

"(k) The observance of Sunday School Rally Day, with an offering for the Board of Sunday Schools, as authorized by the General Conference.

"§ 4. It shall also be the duty of this Board to distribute at the Annual Conference and elsewhere literature issued by the Board of Sunday Schools, to stimulate better organization, instruction, and equipment in the Sunday Schools. To promote Sunday School growth and extension and to devise wise plans for evangelistic efforts in the schools. Said Board shall take the

place of the usual Conference Committee on Sunday Schools, and shall make an annual report on Sunday School conditions and progress to the Conference and to the Corresponding Secretary of the General Board of Sunday Schools."

Change present division "III. Local Sunday School Board," to read, "VI. Local Sunday School Board."

Renumber ¶ 419 to read "¶ 421."

§ 1. No change.

§ 2, line 4. After the word "superintendent" insert the words "who shall be *ex officio* vice-chairman." In line 9, change "President" to "Presidents," and after the word "Missionary," same line, add "and Temperance Societies." In line 10, omit the word "Society." After the word "Society" in line 10 of § 2 insert, "Home Department visitors shall be elected in the same manner as the teachers, and shall be members of the Local Sunday School Board," so that § 2 as amended shall read:

"§ 2. The Local Sunday School Board shall consist of the pastor, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, the Sunday School Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference, the superintendent, who shall be *ex officio* vice-chairman, the assistant superintendents, heads of departments, the duly elected secretaries, treasurer and librarians, the teachers of the school, the assistant teachers who are nominated and elected in the same way as the teachers, and the presidents of the Sunday School Missionary and Temperance Societies. Home Department visitors shall be elected in the same manner as the teachers, and shall be members of the Local Sunday School Board. In case of the withdrawal of officers or teachers from the school they shall cease to be members of the Board."

§ 3. No change.

§ 4, line 2. After the word "Board" insert "to observe Sunday School Rally Day in each school under his charge as provided in ¶ 424, § 6," so that § 4 as amended shall read:

"§ 4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, together with the Local Sunday School Board, to observe Sunday School Rally Day in each school under his charge as provided in ¶ 424, § 6, and to take a collection in said school at least once a year for the Board of Sunday Schools."

The whole division and paragraph as amended shall read:

"VI. LOCAL SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD

"¶ 421, § 1. Every Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be under the supervision of a Local Sunday School Board, and shall be auxiliary to the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"§ 2. The Local Sunday School Board shall consist of the pastor, who shall be *ex officio* chairman, the Sunday School Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conferences, the superin-

tendent, who shall be *ex officio* vice-chairman, the assistant superintendents, heads of departments, the duly elected secretaries, treasurer, and librarians, the teachers of the schools, the assistant teachers, who are nominated and elected in the same way as the teachers, and the presidents of the Sunday School Missionary and Temperance Societies. Home Department visitors shall be elected in the same manner as the teachers, and shall be members of the Local Sunday School Board. In case of the withdrawal of officers or teachers from the school, they shall cease to be members of the Board.

“§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Local Sunday School Board, wherever practicable, to organize the Schools into Temperance Societies; under the rules and regulations as the Board may prescribe, the duty of which Societies shall be to see that temperance instruction is imparted to the school, and to secure, so far as possible, the pledging of its members to total abstinence.

“§ 4. It shall be the duty of the superintendent, together with the Local Sunday School Board, to observe Sunday School Rally Day in each school under his charge as provided in ¶ 424, § 6, and to take a collection in said school at least once a year for the Board of Sunday Schools.”

Renumber division IV so as to read “VII. Officers and Teachers.”

Renumber ¶ 420 to read “¶ 422.”

§ 1. Omit the word “nominated” in lines 1 and 2 and insert in its place the word “elected.” In line 3 omit the words “and confirmed” and insert instead thereof the words “subject to confirmation.” In line 4 before the word “session” insert the word “first”; omit the word “nomination” and insert the word “election.” In line 7 omit the word “nominated” and insert the word “elected,” so that the entire section as amended shall read:

“¶ 422, § 1. The superintendent shall be elected annually by ballot by the Local Sunday School Board, subject to confirmation by the Quarterly Conference at its first session after such election, and in case of a vacancy the pastor shall superintend or secure the superintending of the school until such time as a superintendent elected by the Local Sunday School Board shall be confirmed by the Quarterly Conference.”

§ 2. In line 2 after the word “elected” insert the word “annually,” so that the section as amended shall read:

“§ 2. The other officers of the school shall be elected annually by ballot by the Local Sunday School Board.”

§ 3. In line 3 after the word “elected” insert the word “annually,” so that the section as amended shall read:

“§ 3. The teachers of the school shall be nominated by the superintendent, after having received the concurrence of the pastor, and shall be elected annually by the Local Sunday School Board.”

§ 4. In line 6 after the word "teach" insert "without the consent of the superintendent," so that the section as amended shall read:

"§ 4. The place of any officer or teacher habitually neglecting his or her duty, being inefficient, or guilty of improper conduct, or of teaching contrary to the accepted doctrines of our Church, may be declared vacant by a vote of two thirds of the Board present at any regular or special meeting. When a teacher ceases to teach without the consent of the Superintendent membership in the Local Sunday School Board shall thereby be discontinued."

§ 5. Item 9. After the word "converted" insert the words "and uniting with," so that the Item shall read:

"§ 5. Item 9. Number of Sunday School scholars converted and uniting with the Church during the quarter," so that the division or ¶ 422 as amended shall read:

"VII. OFFICERS AND TEACHERS

"¶ 422, § 1. The superintendent shall be elected annually by ballot by the Local Sunday School Board, subject to confirmation by the Quarterly Conference at its first session after such election, and in case of a vacancy the pastor shall superintend or secure the superintending of the school until such time as a superintendent elected by the Local Sunday School Board shall be confirmed by the Quarterly Conference.

"§ 2. The other officers of the Board shall be elected annually by ballot by the Local Sunday School Board.

"§ 3. The teachers of the school shall be nominated by the superintendent, after having received the concurrence of the pastor, and shall be elected annually by the Local Sunday School Board.

"§ 4. The place of any officer or teacher habitually neglecting his or her duty, being inefficient, or guilty of improper conduct, or of teaching contrary to the accepted doctrines of our Church, may be declared vacant by a vote of two thirds of the Board present at any regular or special meeting. When a teacher ceases to teach without the consent of the Superintendent membership in the Local Sunday School Board shall thereby be discontinued.

"§ 5. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to report to each Quarterly Conference:

- "1. Name of Sunday School.
- "2. Number of officers and teachers.
- "3. Number of scholars in all grades.
- "4. Average attendance.
- "5. Number of scholars in Home Department.
- "6. Number of members on the Cradle Roll.

"7. Number of officers and teachers members of the Church or probationers.

"8. Number of scholars (whether attendants or members of Home Department) members of the Church or probationers.

"9. Number of Sunday School scholars converted and uniting with the Church during the quarter.

"10. Current expenses for the quarter.

"11. Amount raised for missions during the quarter.

"12. Amount raised for the Board of Sunday Schools during the quarter."

Change general division V to read "VIII. Duties of District Superintendents."

Change ¶ 421 to read "¶ 423."

Change general division VI to read "IX. Duties of Pastors."

Change general division ¶ 422 to read "¶ 424."

Adopted, May 22.

REPORT No. 4. QUARTERLY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Amend ¶ 424, § 2, of the Discipline by omitting everything after the word "duty" at the end of line 7, and inserting instead thereof the words "shall be as hereinafter defined," so that the whole section as amended shall read:

"§ 2. It shall be the duty of the district superintendent to bring the subject of Sunday Schools before the fourth Quarterly Conference; and said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a committee of members of our Church of not less than three nor more than nine for each Sunday School in the charge, to be called the Committee on Sunday Schools, whose duty shall be as hereinafter defined."

Make a new division as follows, to be properly paragraphed and numbered:

"DUTIES OF QUARTERLY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

"It shall be the duty of the Sunday School Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference to be in regular attendance at the Sunday School session.

"It shall assist the pastor and the local Sunday School Board in the following ways:

"1. By suggesting to the superintendent the names of suitable teachers.

"2. By seeing that the school reaches and maintains the 'standard points of excellence' as provided by the Board of Sunday Schools.

"3. By securing needed supplies and requisites for the Sunday School.

"4. By coöperating in providing facilities for the week-day recreational life of the young people.

"5. By securing adequate time for the Sunday School session.

"6. By providing for a Sunday School anniversary in the church service every year.

"7. By promoting an annual house-to-house visitation to increase Sunday School membership, Bible study, and family worship in the home.

"8. By aiming to secure every member of the Church as a member of some department of the Sunday School."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 5. ADULT BIBLE CLASS

Whereas, Eighty to ninety per cent of the Church of to-day come by the way of the Sunday School; and

Whereas, Whenever given a fair trial, the Organized Adult Bible Class has proven a great blessing and inspiration to the Sunday School, the Church has in turn been greatly prospered; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That we cordially approve the efforts of our Board of Sunday Schools in the organization of such classes.

Resolved, 2. That we earnestly urge upon all Methodist Episcopal Churches in which no such classes exist the organization of its men and women into regularly Organized Adult Bible Classes. Let our motto be, "Every man and woman of our Church in the Sunday School, and every boy and girl of the Sunday School in the Church."

Adopted, May 23.

REPORT NO. 6. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD

Your Committee has examined with keen interest the report of the Board for the past quadrennium and notices with satisfaction the remarkable advances made in the work of Methodist Sunday Schools in evangelistic, educational and extension lines, as evidenced in the following particulars:

1. The reported conversion of 623,262 Sunday School scholars, and a total gain of 643,840 in Sunday School membership.

2. The production of a high-grade leaflet literature dealing with all phases of Sunday School work, a library for Sunday School workers, and a Sunday School Hymnal of the highest quality, both as to words and music.

3. The enrollment of 7,433 students in teacher-training courses receiving instruction through the Board.

4. An extensive institute work that has touched every part of the country.

5. Cooperation in the promotion of special Sunday School courses in three of our large seminaries.

6. The employment of twenty-six workers in Sunday School extension work in the home and foreign field; the establishment of 1,128 schools with 42,000 scholars; the development of 745

preaching places from these schools, resulting already in the organization of 294 churches, with a property value of \$226,650.

7. An increase of more than 100,000 in the membership of our Organized Adult Bible Classes.

We congratulate Methodism upon the quality of the Sunday School leadership with which our Church has been blessed in the quadrennium, a leadership that has given to pastors and Sunday School workers a new vision of the place and importance of the Sunday School in the church life, brought a new rating to its work, and laid the foundation for a great future advance along all lines.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 7. ATTENDANCE ON THE CHURCH SERVICES

Regarding the memorial relating to the attendance of Sunday School children upon the preaching service, your Committee recommends the following:

The Board of Sunday Schools is directed to appoint a commission of ten from among its members. Said commission shall, without expense to the Church, examine into the conditions throughout the Church as regards the attendance of Sunday School children upon the preaching services, and make report of plans to improve the same, if necessary.

The said report when perfected shall be given publicity in such ways as the Board of Sunday Schools may determine.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 10. ASSIGNMENT OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Amend ¶ 48 of the Discipline under membership by adding to § 2, line 4, following the words "Methodist Episcopal Church" the following words: "And are assigned to the study of the Bible in some department of the Sunday School," so that the sentence shall read:

"§ 2. Let the pastor and the class leaders see that all who seek admission are made acquainted with the doctrines, rules, and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are assigned to the study of the Bible in some department in the Sunday School."

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 11. BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The Methodist Episcopal Church gratefully recognizes the good that all agencies are doing in forwarding the kingdom of our common Lord and Master. Especially do we welcome the work of those organizations that are seeking to secure the instruction and training of our children, youths, and adults in the Christian faith and practice through the Sunday School. Yet

so vital to the welfare of our Church is this department that, as a denomination, we should exercise the closest possible supervision and control of our own Sunday Schools.

We therefore commit to the Board of Sunday Schools, as the only agency having authority, the duty to determine curricula, standards, policies, and activities for the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

As the organization charged with the duty of organizing, supervising, and maintaining the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Sunday Schools is entitled to, and should receive, the full financial support of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The priority of its claims upon the Sunday School funds of the denomination should be carefully guarded, and no offerings for Sunday School work should be diverted to other agencies until the claims of the Board of Sunday Schools have been adequately met.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT NO. 13. FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD

The Board of Sunday Schools respectfully memorializes the General Conference to take action as follows:

1. Amend ¶ 387, § 5, by omitting from line 6 the word "between" and inserting instead thereof the word "among," and by further omitting the word "and" in line 6, and still further by inserting in line 7, after the word "extension" the words "and the Board of Sunday Schools," so that the whole section, as amended, shall read:

"§ 5. It shall be the duty of the pastor to see that each Sunday School in his charge is organized into a Missionary Society, and that at least one Sunday in each month is observed in the interest of missions and a collection taken, which shall be divided equally among the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and the Board of Sunday Schools; and all contributions of the Sunday School shall be reported in a separate column in the Annual and General Minutes. It shall be the duty of the Sunday School Missionary Society to provide, with the consent of the Sunday School Board, for brief missionary exercises on the day that is set apart for the monthly missionary collection to be taken, to cause suitable literature to be distributed in the Sunday Schools, and to arrange for occasional missionary concerts. The Sunday School Missionary Society shall include both Foreign Missions and Home Missions and Church Extension, and the contributions shall be equally divided among the three Boards."

2. Amend ¶ 401, § 3, by omitting in line 6 the word "between" and inserting instead thereof the word "among," and by adding after the word "Extension" the words "and the

Board of Sunday Schools," and still further by omitting the word "between" in line 19 and inserting instead thereof the word "among," and by omitting the word "two" in line 20, and inserting instead thereof the word "three," so that the whole paragraph, as amended shall read:

"§ 3. It shall be the duty of the pastor to see that each Sunday School on his charge is organized into a Missionary Society, and that at least one Sunday in each month is observed in the interest of missions and a collection taken, which shall be divided equally among the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and the Board of Sunday Schools; and all contributions of the Sunday Schools shall be reported in a separate column in the Annual and General Minutes. It shall be the duty of the Sunday School Missionary Society to provide, with the consent of the Sunday School Board, for brief missionary exercises in the Sunday School on the day that the monthly missionary collection is taken, to cause suitable literature to be distributed in the Sunday School, and to arrange for occasional missionary concerts. The Sunday School Missionary Society shall include both Home and Foreign Missions, and the contributions shall be equally divided among the three Boards."

3. Amend ¶ 422 by adding thereto a new section, to be numbered § 7, and to read as follows:

"§ 7. The monthly missionary offering taken in the Sunday School, as per ¶ 389, § 5, shall be divided so that ten per cent of the Sunday School collections shall go to the Board of Sunday Schools, forty-five per cent to the Board of Foreign Missions, and forty-five per cent to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension respectively."

Adopted, May 29.

IX. TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

REPORT NO. 1. INTERSTATE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Your Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, to which was subsequently referred, upon reconsideration, the resolution adopted by the Conference, respecting the Interstate Liquor Traffic, and which also had before it a memorial on the same subject, hereby submits for adoption, pursuant to instructions to embody in this report the action already taken, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, More than forty-six millions of people of the United States are now living in territory from which the saloon has been legally excluded; and

Whereas, For seventeen years the Christian people of the nation by petitions, letters, and telegrams, and through their repre-

sentatives and Church organizations, have been petitioning Congress for relief without avail; therefore be it

Resolved, That we cannot longer contemplate with equanimity the anomaly in our national life under which a liquor manufacturer or dealer in one State can successfully connive with a liquor seller in another State to use the instrumentalities of interstate commerce to defeat the expressed will of the people, under the protection of the Commerce clause of the federal Constitution.

We maintain that, under our dual system of government, State and national, there should be comity of action between the federal and State governments in the enforcement of all the duly enacted laws of either, and to that end we insist that Congress, charged, under the Constitution, with the regulation of interstate commerce, shall so control that commerce as to prevent the "boot-legger" and the "joint" owner from securing a supply with which he intends to violate the laws of his community or State through the channels of such commerce, and under the protection of federal law, when the sovereign people of the State legally and rightfully, under their police powers, refused him the opportunity to secure such liquors for unlawful purposes within the State.

We, therefore, call upon Congress in the interest of fair play and of such comity to pass without delay the Kenyon-Sheppard-Webb-McCumber bill to prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors which are intended for use in violation of the laws of the State to which they are consigned.

The issue presented is more important than the question of the personal ambition of any man, the distribution of official spoils, or the triumph of any party.

It involves the retention by the States of their inherent police powers freed of the federal domination now imposed upon them and retained in a vain effort to satisfy the insatiable greed and avarice of a wicked and accursed traffic; goes to the very essence of self-government, and is fundamentally a question of States' rights—the right of the sovereign States of the republic to protect the lives, health, property, and welfare of their people, unhampered by federal control.

We, therefore, call upon our people everywhere throughout the United States to renew with redoubled vigor their demand for the enactment of the legislation herein recommended, to the end that the evils complained of may be suppressed, and enjoin upon them that they continue to urge its enactment throughout the life of the present Congress, and, if need be, until a Congress shall be elected which will afford relief.

Resolved, Further, that the Secretary of this General Conference send copies of this resolution to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Secretaries of said

Senate and House, and to the Chairmen of the Committees on the Judiciary of said Senate and House, and to Senators Kenyon and McCumber, and to Congressmen Sheppard and Webb.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT NO. 2. TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

The Committee on Temperance and Prohibition, to which were referred the several resolutions and memorials bearing upon subjects contained in the general deliverances of the Church upon the temperance question, has duly considered the same and hereby submits as its recommendation thereon the following:

GENERAL STATEMENT

We gratefully acknowledge the blessing of God upon our temperance endeavors and rejoice over the increasing coöperation and unity of effort among temperance workers. The progress of the past four years strengthens our conviction, increases our zeal, and renews our faith for the greater and final struggle yet to come.

In the language of the Episcopal Address: "All the woes of perdition lurk in the barroom. All that conspires against decency of living, peace of home, good of country, progress in achievement, honor in men, purity in women, and hope in humanity has there its haunt. Ruin writes its record. Despair and death are the closing chapters. . . . Language has been exhausted in denunciation of it; souls have been dissolved in tears by reason of its deadly ravages; but the monster's jaws still drip with the blood of the innocent as well as the guilty. O the patience of God with its keepers! O the compassion of Christ for its victims! O the apathy of men who shun battle with it! Men of Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America, carry back to your people who are also our people this message from the Methodists of America, that in practice as in principle, they stand for total abstinence from strong drink; and that so long as the Spirit of God abides with us there will be no truce with the making or selling of whisky, wine, beer, or other intoxicants to be used as beverages; and that we expect Methodists of all lands to stand with us in the fight and share the glory of the ultimate victory."

An enlightened citizenship and a vital piety demand the utter annihilation of a traffic so destructive.

An institution which outrages the divine law of love will never obey the police regulations of men. Inherently evil, it cannot be reformed. It must, therefore, be destroyed. Our purpose is its extinction; our battle-cry, "Emancipation."

1. *Personal Abstinence*

We declare our conviction that total abstinence from intoxicat-

ing beverages and narcotics is the plain duty of all our people of every clime and country.

2. *The License Policy*

The liquor traffic "cannot be legalized without sin." We condemn the license policy. It is vicious in principle, utterly inconsistent with the purposes of enlightened government, and in practice a protection to a traffic which is inherently criminal in its nature.

3. *Prohibition*

We stand for the speediest possible suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. Under that divine law of absolute right, which is the source of all human law, the only proper attitude of civil government toward anything so harmful as the liquor traffic is that of absolute prohibition.

We are in favor of reclaiming, never to be surrendered, every foot of territory which can be wrested from the liquor traffic as an additional base of operations for further aggression, an aggression which shall not cease until the world shall be freed from its crime-breeding influence.

And we therefore recommend that our people participate in every wise movement for local prohibition as a step toward State and national prohibition.

4. *Attitude of the Federal Government*

We memorialize Congress to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, in Alaska, in our island possessions, and in all territory under the control of the federal government.

We urge Congress by proper enactment to at once discontinue issuing internal revenue liquor tax receipts to any person or persons who cannot show State authority to engage in such traffic.

We highly commend the action of Congress in refusing to restore the sale of intoxicating liquors at army posts and for continuing the prohibition of such sale at government soldiers' Homes; "but we deprecate as entirely inexcusable the action of high army officers in largely disregarding the provisions of the anti-canteen law and urge the special obligation of the soldier trained, educated and maintained at government expense to obey the express mandates of that government, and we call on the President and Secretary of War to enforce this law."

The exigencies of war coerced the reluctant consent of President Lincoln to the levying of a heavy excise tax on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. With him it was a war-tax levied in a necessitous hour, but the traffic was prompt to comprehend the value of the bribe offered the American conscience and quick to recognize the worth of the badge of legitimacy governmental sanction and certificate would give it. In

the guise of a burden-bearer it sought the shield of governmental sanction and protection, believing its existence would be thus assured, and if so, willing to pay for the boon, to confess itself an evil, and submit to regulation—regulation which it knew would not regulate, regulation which has broken down and failed whenever and wherever tried from then till now. The necessitous hour because of which alone Mr. Lincoln consented to the principle, passed away, but the tax remained. The bribe succeeded and the principle of governmental sanction for cash-in-hand became the settled policy of all government, federal, State, and municipal.

While praying for a sober people, we have educated our children for fifty years through municipal and State revenues yielded up by the traffic in exchange for the privilege of ravishing their bodies, breaking their wills, impairing their intellects, and corrupting their morals.

Believing this policy to be fraught with great peril to the physical, industrial, commercial, and moral efficiency of the nation, we appeal to Congress for the speedy repeal of the excise tax on intoxicants, to the end that there may be an utter dissolution of the monstrous and wicked copartnership now existing between the traffic and the government of a free and Christian people. We commend the authorities for such action as they have taken to make more effective the enforcement of temperance laws; yet we protest with the utmost emphasis against the recognition of any branch or agency of the liquor traffic, by our high officials, as none other than a crime against decency and organized society.

An appeal to foreign nations by a member of the President's cabinet to send delegates to brewers' and liquor dealers' conventions and conferences, or his appearance therein in an official capacity, is a governmental recognition and sanction of a traffic that can prosper only by the ruin of our people. Any such action we profoundly deprecate and unreservedly condemn.

5. Temperance Instruction and the Pledge

We urge upon our pastors, Sunday School superintendents, teachers, and all leaders and teachers of our young people the importance of emphasizing the value of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors and narcotics in any form. To this end we urge the most vigorous and constant prosecution of pledge-signing work through our Sunday Schools, Epworth Leagues, Junior Leagues and other young people's societies.

We rejoice that scientific temperance instruction in the public schools is not only growing in public favor, but is being given in a more interesting and practical manner. We recommend that the pastors, Sunday School teachers, and parents in every community give careful consideration to this matter with a view

to aiding and encouraging our public school teachers and those in the higher institutions of learning in the faithful performance of their duty, recognizing that there must be a sound basis of personal temperance in order that advance prohibition legislation may be sustained.

6. The Church Temperance Society

We congratulate our own Temperance Society upon the increased zeal and efficiency evidenced by it during the last quadrennium, and pledge it our loyal support. While giving the fullest coöperation to all wisely directed movements against the liquor traffic, its own peculiar sphere should be the securing of total abstinence pledges, the publishing and distribution of literature, the inculcation of temperance and prohibition principles and knowledge and the creation of temperance sentiment among Sunday Schools, our Epworth Leagues, our Junior Leagues and our people generally, leaving the securing of legislation and the enforcement of laws where possible to other temperance movements better adapted for the rendition of effective service in that behalf.

7. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Formed under the guiding genius of one of Methodism's most illustrious women, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has for years been the devoted and efficient champion of both abstinence and prohibition. It has kept the altar fires burning when but for it they would have been extinguished. We commend it to the confidence and coöperation of our people with affectionate appreciation.

8. The Anti-Saloon League

Since no denomination alone can adequately secure legislation or compel the enforcement of law, we recognize the fact that our churches throughout the United States are already winning victories in this field through the Anti-Saloon League movement, and are contributing large sums of money for its maintenance; therefore we indorse the Anti-Saloon League of America as a safe and effective agency through which the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church may coöperate with members of other churches and temperance organizations for united and vigorous action against the saloon, and hereby call upon our churches and pastors to continue increasingly their coöperation in carrying forward its work. And since the Methodist Episcopal Church is entitled to two representatives upon the National Board of Trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of America, Bishop David H. Moore and Hon. Charles A. Pollock are nominated for such positions.

9. *Other Organizations*

We rejoice in the existence of the many other organizations whose object is to promote total abstinence and assure the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic and recognize them all as potent factors in the progress and enlightenment of the times on this question, and bespeak for them the kindly and favorable consideration of our people. They are fellow-workers in a common cause and are worthy of our support.

10. *Political Action*

We recognize that the Church as an ecclesiastical body may not properly go into partisan politics nor assume to control the franchise of the citizen, yet we maintain that the time has come when the responsibility rests upon every Christian voter not only to oppose the saloon as a matter of abstract principle, but to cast his ballot in the manner which will be most effective against the saloon and tend soonest to put the liquor traffic in "the course of ultimate extinction."

We record our deliberate judgment that no candidate for any office which in any way may have to do with the liquor traffic has a right to expect, nor ought he to receive, the support of Christian citizens so long as he stands committed to the liquor interests or refuses to put himself in accord with a crystallized public sentiment for the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

We hold that it is the duty of every Christian voter to vote for a reputable, qualified temperance candidate, upon another ticket, in preference to a disreputable or unfit one, controlled by the saloon, upon his own party ticket, to the end that righteousness, temperance, and morality may become the normal activity of government everywhere.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 3. ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Your Committee to which was referred the memorial signed by J. I. Bartholomew and two others, requesting a report from the Anti-Saloon League and the Church Temperance Society of the work done during the past quadrennium, together with tabulated financial statements of receipts and disbursements, sources of income, salaries, etc., submits the following report:

I. ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

1. It is impossible to describe in detail the work done by the League during the past four years in agitation, legislation, and law enforcement, as the time at our disposal is limited; but petitioners are referred to the various year books and other reports of the organization.

2. It is impossible to secure reports from the various State Leagues in the short time at our disposal, and we understand that this is not intended by the petitioners.

3. Having examined the accounts of the Anti-Saloon League of America covering the past quadrennium, accompanied by the auditing account of Messrs. Covert, McKnight & Co., certified public accountants of Columbus, Ohio, for the past two years, we submit the following report:

(a) We find that none of the profits of the American Issue Publishing Company can be received by any individual, but must pass into the treasury of the Anti-Saloon League of America, to be used in its work.

(b) We find it wholly impossible and impracticable to obtain any reports from the Treasurers of the State Leagues, from whom alone our pastors receive vouchers for amounts paid in; but there has been furnished us by the General Superintendent a satisfactory financial exhibit of the National League covering the past four years.

(c) The receipts of the Anti-Saloon League of America have been as follows:

Years	
1907-8	\$22,168 77
1908-9	23,744 45
1909-10	16,314 03
1910-11	13,757 02
	<hr/>
	\$75,984 27

To make this amount, some of the State Leagues have contributed two and one-half per cent of their own receipts, and the balance is obtained for the most part from collections.

The seeming falling off in the revenues of the National League for the past two years is due to the fact that the national organization has devoted much of its time and effort to the establishment of a printing house, which has been built and equipped at a cost of \$130,000, about \$87,000 of which has been paid for. To do this a large number of the heaviest contributors to the National League, at the request of the national organization, have made their contributions to the American Issue Publishing Company, to be applied to the payment of the debt upon the publishing house.

(d) In the disbursement of these funds salaries have been paid as follows:

	Per Year
General Superintendent.....	\$3,300
Assistant General Superintendent.....	2,400
Legislative Superintendent.....	2,700

Other disbursements are made up of traveling expenses, office expenses, printing, and incidentals.

(e) The financial accounts herein referred to are submitted herewith as a part of this report.

(f) The examination of the accounts of the League and the investigation we have made of its management justifies full and unreserved confidence in its financial management and in the moral and Christian integrity of its officers, which confidence we hereby unqualifiedly express.

II. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Upon this Society your Committee would report:

1. The work done since organization is clearly set forth in Memorial No. 14, submitted by the Society, reference to which is made a part of this report, and also in the leaflet entitled "The Temperance Society—What It Is and What It Does," by Clarence True Wilson, Field Secretary, which leaflet is herewith submitted.

2. There has been submitted to your Committee an itemized statement of the Church Temperance Society, showing receipts and disbursements since organization, and duly signed by its treasurer.

These accounts show that receipts were almost wholly from collections and small contributions and amounted to \$9,187.23, and the disbursements were \$9,180.81. Of these disbursements, there has been paid for salary and expenses of Dr. Alfred Smith, Assistant Secretary, for the past nineteen months, \$2,565.75, and for salary and expenses of Dr. C. T. Wilson, Field Secretary, for the same time, \$4,457.20. The balance covers expenses for Executive Committee meetings, printing, and general office expenses.

3. The financial statement of the Treasurer of the Church Temperance Society is herewith submitted as a part of this report.

III.

We find that these two organizations are operating in entire harmony with each other.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 4. CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

1. The work of the Temperance Society is of such high character, and of such great importance, that it deserves and should have the hearty support of the Church.

2. The request of the Society for an annual appropriation of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars for this work should be granted, this amount to be apportioned among the Annual Conferences in the same manner in which apportionments for other benevolent causes are made.

3. With reference to the ordering of a separate column in the statistical blanks of the Annual Conferences wherein may be reported all offerings of the churches to the Church Temper-

ance Society, we recommend that such a column be ordered, and that a second column be provided wherein may be reported such amounts as are contributed to the Anti-Saloon League, and to other temperance work.

4. We recommend that the first Sunday in November, instead of the last Sunday, be set apart as Temperance Sunday.

5. We recommend that the Board of Managers of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be authorized, for business reasons, to incorporate under the laws of the State in which said board may be located.

The memorial of Edwin Locke and James M. Miller, asking that the headquarters of the Church Temperance Society be removed from Chicago, Illinois, to Topeka, Kansas, is unanimously recommended; and we recommend that ¶ 444 of the Discipline, which reads as follows: "Article II. The Management of the society shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of a Bishop, who shall be president, and twenty persons residing in the territory in, near, or convenient of access to Chicago, who shall be nominated by the Bishops and elected by the General Conference," be amended by substituting in place of the word "residing," in line 2, page 296, of the Discipline, the words "at least two thirds of whom shall reside," and the words "Topeka, Kansas," in place of the word "Chicago" in line 3 on the same page, and the word "twenty" be substituted for the word "fifteen," so that the same shall read:

"Article II. The management of the society shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of a Bishop, who shall be president, and twenty persons, at least two thirds of whom shall reside in the territory in, near, or convenient of access to Topeka, Kansas, who shall be nominated by the Bishops and elected by the General Conference."

Also that Article III of the Constitution, page 296, of the Discipline, shall be changed by substituting the words "Topeka, Kansas," for "Chicago, Illinois," in the fourth sentence thereof, so that the sentence in question shall read: "The central office of the society shall be located at Topeka, Kansas."

Adopted, May 25.

X. BOOK CONCERN

REPORT No. 1. SUBSIDIES TO PERIODICALS

Whereas, The publishers and friends of several Methodist periodicals have applied to the Book Committee for subsidies to be paid during the ensuing quadrennium; and,

Whereas, The General Conference of 1908, by adopting Report No. 20 of the Committee on Judiciary (see Journal of the General Conference, 1908, page 446), decided that the Sixth Restrictive Rule prohibited the granting of subsidies to publications not owned by the Book Concern, but permitted the General Con-

ference to vote subsidies to publications owned by the Book Concern; be it

Resolved, 1. That the said applications for subsidies for periodicals not owned by the Book Concern be respectfully referred to the General Conference for direction with respect to assuming the ownership and publication of said periodicals by the Book Concern.

2. That we recommend to the General Conference that the practice of voting subsidies to periodicals belonging to the Book Concern be discontinued and that all periodicals published by the Book Concern be charged directly with every item entering into the cost of production and credited with the receipts thereof, so that the exact financial profit or loss of each publication will be clearly shown.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT NO. 2. SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE

Your Committee to whom were referred all matters contained in the Handbook of the General Conference (pages 102, 103) pertaining to Sunday School Literature, beg leave to report as follows:

1. We are gratified to note the increased total sales of our Sunday School literature, which have been continuous throughout the past quadrennium.

2. While we note the decrease in the amount of sales of the Uniform Lessons incident to the introduction of the Graded Lessons, we are greatly pleased to note that the Book Concern has had the good sense to meet the demand for Graded Lessons as a means of religious education, and also that the total sales of both kinds of lessons have not decreased, but have continued to increase.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 4. UNIFICATION AND REINCORPORATION OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

Your Committee on Book Concern having carefully considered the report of the Book Committee on the subject of the Unification and Reincorporation of the Methodist Book Concern, reports as follows:

We find that by adopting "Report No. 2 and Supplemental Report No. 2-A of the Committee on Book Concern," the General Conference, on May 25, 1908, directed with respect to Reincorporation, as follows:

First—That "The Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York" and "The Western Methodist Book Concern" at Cincinnati, Ohio, be united by one act of incorporation, under the corporate name, "The Methodist Book Concern."

Second—That the publishing business of the Church be in-

trusted to the Book Committee elected by the General Conference of 1908, and to its successors, to be administered by the Publishing Agents elected by the General Conference, under the supervision and direction of said Book Committee, and as the General Conference may from time to time direct.

Third—"That the Book Committee be authorized and directed to proceed under competent legal advice to perfect the incorporation herein proposed."

At its first session after adjournment of the General Conference of 1908, the Book Committee proceeded to appoint a Special Committee on Reincorporation of the Book Concern, with instructions to secure competent counsel at both New York and Cincinnati, and to prepare and report plans for carrying out the instructions of Item 5 of said Report No. 2 of the Committee on Book Concern.

The Committee reports that early in the course of these investigations unexpected difficulties appeared, proceeding from the differing statutes, court decisions, and local conditions in the several States, under the laws of which the property of the Book Concern is held by the two corporations. It also appeared that the general appreciation of the benevolent purposes for which the Book Concern was organized, and the beneficent objects to which, under the Constitution of the Church, the proceeds of its operations must be applied, might be diminished by the cancellation of existing charters. The plain duty of the Committee was to act in harmony with the spirit as well as the letter of the directions given by the General Conference of 1908, and to give due attention to such weighty considerations as these.

Your Committee is convinced that by the reorganization under the same corporate name, and under one supervision and direction, as herein proposed, such changes in methods may be made as will simplify operations, reduce expenses, and secure uniformity in the administration of the Publishing Houses, and thereby increase their profits, extend their usefulness, and insure the largest coöperation and approval of the Church.

AMENDING CHARTER

After mature deliberation and under the guidance of counsel, the Book Committee reached the conclusion embodied in the following recommendations:

(1) That the Book Committee and the two Publishing Agents for the Publishing House in New York proceed, through counsel, to secure an amendment to the charter of "The Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York," now incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, by changing the name of the corporation to "The Methodist Book Concern," the members of the Book Committee to be the incorporators, with power of succession, as directed by the General Conference.

(2) That the Book Committee and the two Publishing Agents for the Publishing House in Cincinnati proceed through counsel to secure an amendment to the charter of "The Western Methodist Book Concern," now incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, changing the name of this corporation also to "The Methodist Book Concern," the members of the Book Committee to be the incorporators, with power of succession, as directed by the General Conference.

(3) That the accompanying amendments to existing charters be approved, and that the necessary steps be promptly taken to make them operative.

The Book Committee was advised that the amendments herein proposed involved no legal difficulties and impaired no existing rights. It is clear that the General Conference may direct the surrender of either or both of these amended charters, whenever it so determines. Meantime we would not feel justified in recommending the surrender of either of the present charters.

Legislation granting the amended charter in the form approved by the Book Committee was enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, and the necessary steps were also taken to amend the existing Ohio charter, according to the laws of the State of Ohio.

These amended charters having been secured, have been accepted by the Book Committee, and are now in force. They are almost identical in form, differing only in minor details, which grow out of differences in method under the State laws.

The corporate name is the same under each charter, namely, THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. The members of the Book Committee constitute the members of each corporation, as will appear from copies of the amended Articles of Incorporation hereto attached, as follows:

AMENDED CHARTER OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CHAPTER 263

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

An Act to incorporate THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN in the City of New York. Passed April 21, 1869.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. Richard Dymond, James N. Gamble, Robert T. Miller, James M. Kittleman, Edward E. Shipley (successor to William Christie Herron), Ezra B. Tuttle, John E. Andrus, James W. Pearsall, J. Edgar Leaycraft, George F. Washburn, Silas Peirce, Frank Mason North (successor to Charles S. Wing), James G. Shepherd, Alpheus S. Mowbray, Richard T. Stevenson (successor to William F. Whitlock), John A. Patten, Wade H. Logan,

Hanford Crawford, Oscar P. Miller, John F. Harmon, Charles E. Bacon, Durand W. Springer, William E. Bletsch, Rolla V. Watt, and Wilmot W. Van Dusen, constituting the Book Committee elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America at its sessions in the years nineteen hundred and four and nineteen hundred and eight, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN," and by that name and style they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law of holding property, real, personal, and mixed, either by purchase, gift, grant, devise, or legacy; subject, however to the provisions of Section Seventeen of Article Two of the "Decedent Estate Law," and to sell and convey the same; *provided* that all such property shall be held in trust and used only for the purpose or purposes hereinafter designated.

2. The object of the said corporation shall be to promote the advantages of education and the spread of Christianity, by the publication and sale of books, tracts, newspapers, and periodicals, and by the dissemination of moral and religious literature; also by such other business as is commonly connected with Publishing Houses, or with bookmaking and bookselling.

3. The persons named in the first section of this Act shall hold their membership in said corporation until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected or appointed to serve on said Book Committee, as prescribed in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America; or until their successors shall be elected or appointed; and they shall have the management, control, and disposition of the business, affairs, and property of the said corporation during their term of service; and may hold meetings within or without the State of New York.

4. The members of the Book Committee from time to time elected or appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, shall be members of the said corporation, to succeed the persons named in the first section of this Act, and the said General Conference shall have full power to make by-laws for the government and the management, control, and disposition of the property and business of the said corporation. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, or removal from office for cause, the vacancy or vacancies may be filled as prescribed in said Book of Discipline of the said Church.

5. None of the property of said Methodist Book Concern shall be employed, distributed, or donated in any manner except in accordance with the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the action of the General Conference thereunder. The proceeds arising from the

operations of the said corporation shall be applied to the relief of Effective, Supernumerary, and Superannuated Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their wives, widows, and children, as provided by the said Constitution.

6. All of the real and personal property now held by, or in the names of, the present or any former agents of "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN," in the City of New York, in the States of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and elsewhere, under an Act passed April 21, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, relative to "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN" in the City of New York, shall, by virtue of this Act, become the property of this corporation.

7. The said corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the revised statutes of the State of New York.

8. Said corporation is, and shall be located in the city of New York, and its principal business there transacted.

9. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AMENDED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

(Including change of name)

First—Richard Dymond, James N. Gamble, Robert T. Miller, James M. Kittleman, Edward E. Shipley (successor to William Christie Herron), Ezra B. Tuttle, John E. Andrus, James W. Pearsall, J. Edgar Leaycraft, George F. Washburn, Silas Peirce, Frank Mason North (successor to Charles S. Wing), James G. Shepherd, Alpheus S. Mowbray, Richard T. Stevenson (successor to William F. Whitlock), John A. Patten, Wade H. Logan, Hanford Crawford, Oscar P. Miller, John F. Harmon, Charles E. Bacon, Durand W. Springer, William E. Bletsch, Rolla V. Watt, and Wilmot W. Van Dusen, constituting the Book Committee elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America at its sessions in the years nineteen hundred and four and nineteen hundred and eight, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN," and by that name and style they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, with power to contract, be contracted with, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded: to take and hold by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise any property, real, personal, or mixed, in the State of Ohio, and in the States of California, Illinois, and Missouri, and elsewhere, whenever and as the General Conference may from time to time direct or determine, or as may be required in the transaction of the ordinary business of the corporation, and the same to manage, grant, convey, lease, or otherwise dispose of, and to execute such trust or trusts as

may be confided to said corporation for the promotion of the objects of this incorporation.

Second—The objects of this corporation shall be the publication, diffusion, and circulation of moral and religious literature, books, periodicals, and other publications, under the direction and in conformity with the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the rules and regulations of the General Conference of said Church.

Third—The members of the Book Committee from time to time elected or appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, shall be members of the said corporation, to succeed the persons named in the first section of these Amended Articles of Incorporation; and should any person so elected or appointed, die, resign, or be removed in the interval of said General Conference, the vacancy so arising may be filled in such way as said General Conference shall prescribe; and the said persons named in the first section of these Amended Articles of Incorporation and their successors elected or legally appointed to serve on said Book Committee, shall hold their office, exercise the powers herein conferred, and manage and conduct the business of said corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Church, and such rules, regulations, and directions as from time to time may be prescribed by the said General Conference.

Fourth—The proceeds arising from the operations of the said corporation shall be applied to the relief of Effective, Supernumerary, and Retired Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their wives, widows, and children, as provided by the Constitution of the said Church.

Fifth—Said corporation is and shall be located at Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and its principal business there transacted, and it may hold meetings within or without the State of Ohio.

The offices in each corporation are filled by the same persons, excepting that the Publishing Agents have been elected as the treasurers and assistant treasurers, and an assistant secretary has been elected at both New York and Cincinnati for convenience in conducting the business of the Concern, and each corporation is governed by the same by-laws.

The local committees, acting jointly, constitute an Executive Committee for the Book Committee, thereby insuring uniformity and continuity of administration in all departments of the Book Concern.

RECOMMENDATION FOR RESTATEMENT OF CHAPTER ON BOOK CONCERN

The General Conference of 1908 adopted Report No. 2 of the Committee on Book Concern, Item 9 of which is as follows:

"9. And, further, that the Committee elected by you to edit the Discipline be authorized and directed to make Chapter VIII, Part VIII of the Discipline, and all other provisions thereof conform to your action therein." (See General Conference Journal, 1908, page 558.)

This instruction not appearing to have been so carefully observed as the interests of the Book Concern seemed to require, the Book Committee appointed a Special Committee, at its meeting in 1911, to prepare and submit Chapter VIII in such form as would more fully serve to carry into effect the provisions authorized by this action. This Committee, assisted by counsel, carefully considered the action of the General Conference on "The Unification of the Book Concern" (see Journal, 1908, pages 556-558); the Articles of Incorporation, prepared and completed by counsel, in compliance with said action (see Proceedings of the Book Committee, 1911, pages 40, 43), all of which were approved by the Book Committee at its meeting held at Chicago, February, 1911; and, in connection with these, submitted the following proposal for such changes in the form of statement of the chapter as in its judgment seemed necessary to carry out the action of the General Conference more fully. This report received the unanimous approval of the Book Committee in regular session, February 19, 1912, and it is herewith presented to the General Conference with the recommendation that the same be adopted. It will be observed that, though the order of subjects in the chapter has been changed, nothing essential to the action of the General Conference has been omitted.

PROPOSED RESTATEMENT

OF

CHAPTER VIII, PART VIII, DISCIPLINE, 1904

(See Chapter I, Part VIII, Discipline, 1908)

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

¶ 344, § 1. The Methodist Book Concern comprises the publishing interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church—as set forth in the Discipline and in its articles of incorporation, under the corporate name, "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN"—and consists of the publishing houses located in New York City and in Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively; the Depositories connected therewith; the books, periodicals, and publications of the Church, and such other property, equipment, and appliances for their production, sale, and distribution as the General Conference or the Book Committee may, from time to time, have authorized and directed.

§ 2. The objects and purposes for which the Methodist Book Concern was established and is carried on are: the promotion of Christian education, the dissemination of moral and religious

literature, the spread of Christianity by the publication, sale, and distribution of moral and religious literature, the transaction of such other business as is properly connected with bookpublishing, bookmaking and bookselling; the produce of the same to be applied for the benefit of the Traveling, Supernumerary, and Retired Preachers, their wives, widows, and children, in accordance with the Constitution and Discipline of the Church.

BOOK COMMITTEE

¶ 345, § 1. Beginning with A. D. 1900, the General Conference shall quadrennially elect a Book Committee, consisting of one member from each of the General Conference districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, and the ten members constituting the Local Committees as defined in § 2 thereof. Those elected from the districts designated by *odd* numbers shall be elected for a term of *eight* years, and those from the districts designated by *even* numbers for a term of *four* years; and hereafter each General Conference shall elect for a term of eight years one member for each district, who shall be nominated by the delegations representing that district, to take the place of the member whose term is then expiring, or to fill any vacancy in the Committee for the unexpired term; *provided* that in any such case the person elected to fill such vacancy in a General Conference district membership shall be from the same Annual Conference to which the retiring member belonged, or within the bounds of which he resided. Any vacancy occurring in the district membership of the Book Committee, by a member's removal from the district from which he was elected, or by any cause whatsoever, shall be filled by the Committee until the next session of the General Conference.

§ 2. In 1912 the General Conference shall elect five members of the Book Committee from New York City and the territory contiguous thereto, two of whom shall serve for four years and three for eight years; and shall elect five members from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the territory contiguous thereto, three of whom shall serve for four years and two for eight years. Thereafter each General Conference shall elect for eight years members from the respective territories to take the place of those whose terms are then expiring, and shall fill for the unexpired term any other vacancy by election of a member from the territory in which such vacancy occurred. The Standing Committee on Book Concern shall nominate the members of the Local Committees. The members provided for by this section shall be known as the Local Committee at New York and at Cincinnati respectively, and at least two members of each Local Committee shall be ministers. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Local Committee shall be filled by the Book Committee until the next session of the General Conference.

¶ 346, § 1. The Book Committee shall have general supervision and direction of the publishing interests. The Committee shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the General Conference and organize by the election of a chairman, a secretary, and such other officers as may be required by the laws of the States under which its Articles of Incorporation are obtained, and may also appoint such other officers and committees and adopt such rules and regulations for the transaction of its affairs as it may deem necessary. The officers shall perform such duties as are usually performed by similar officers.

§ 2. The annual meeting of the Book Committee shall be held on the third Wednesday in April, or at such time as the Book Committee may determine, and special meetings may be held at such times and places as the Committee may appoint, or at the call of the chairman, or upon the written request of ten members of the Committee. At all meetings of the Book Committee a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.

¶ 347, § 1. The Book Committee shall keep a correct record of its proceedings and shall examine carefully into the condition of the affairs of the Book Concern and make report thereof to the Annual Conferences and to the General Conference.

§ 2. The Committee shall have full power to discontinue any Depository or periodical when, in its judgment, the interests of the Church or Book Concern demand it; but said action shall not be taken except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Committee, and after due notice of such contemplated action shall have been given the Publishing Agents and Editors concerned. The Book Committee shall have power to order expenses curtailed in any of the departments of the Concern, and when such action as above specified shall have been taken, the Publishing Agents shall proceed at once to carry out the instructions of the Committee. The Book Committee shall also attend to all matters referred to it by the Publishing Agents or Editors for its action or counsel.

§ 3. The Book Committee shall annually fix the salaries of the Bishops, Publishing Agents, and all official Editors elected by the General Conference or the Book Committee not otherwise provided for, and shall determine the Correspondence Fund, if any, to be allowed the official periodicals, and the distribution of the same.

¶ 348. The Book Committee shall quadrennially elect a Book Editor, whose duties are hereinafter defined.

¶ 349, § 1. At the beginning of each quadrennium the Book Committee shall estimate the amount of money necessary to meet the expense of the next General Conference, and of the Judicial Conferences, General Conference Commissions, and for such other expenses as the General Conference may have authorized to be paid from this fund. The district superin-

tendents shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of their respective Annual Conferences in the first year of the quadrennium, make up an equitable apportionment of the amount asked from their districts for the quadrennium, and send a copy of this apportionment made to the charges of the district to the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission. Should any district superintendent fail to make such an apportionment within the time named above, the General Conference Treasurer is authorized to make the apportionment on the basis ordered by the Book Committee. One third of the full amount of the apportionment shall be raised in each of the three Conference years preceding the session of the General Conference and promptly remitted to the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission.

§ 2. Any part of the apportionment unpaid at the close of the Annual Conference session preceding the General Conference shall be reapportioned and raised within the coming Conference year. Should there remain any deficiency at the close of the first Annual Conference session succeeding the General Conference, it shall be added to the first of the three years' apportionment of the quadrennium and shall be collected with it.

§ 3. All sums collected by the pastor in charge shall be paid promptly to the General Conference Treasurer, who shall give him a sufficient voucher for the same.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

¶ 350. The five members of the Book Committee chosen from the territory contiguous to New York and Cincinnati respectively shall assemble as soon after their election as practicable and organize separately by the election of a chairman and a secretary for each of said Committees, and thereafter shall meet monthly to examine into the affairs under their charge and, as directed by the Book Committee, shall have the general supervision and direction of the affairs of the Publishing Houses and Depositories under their immediate charge and during the intervals of the Book Committee meetings, shall also perform such duties as commonly belong to the Executive Committee of a Board of Trustees. A majority of the members of each Local Committee shall constitute a quorum. The duties of the chairman of the Book Committee, in case of his absence or disability, may be performed by the chairman of either of the Local Committees.

¶ 351, § 1. The Local Committees respectively shall meet monthly and shall keep correct records of their proceedings, and when requested they shall submit the records either to the Book Committee or to the Local Committees in joint session. At the beginning of the quadrennium each Local Committee shall value all real estate under its supervision, which valuation

shall be entered in the records and shall not be changed during the quadrennium, except by the purchase, sale, improvement, or destruction of property, as hereinbefore provided.

§ 2. The Methodist Book Concern shall not buy, sell, or exchange any real estate, except by order of the General Conference, or by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Book Committee between sessions of the General Conference. But this provision shall not prevent the making or protection of investments on mortgage security, or the collection of claims and judgments.

¶ 352, § 1. The Local Committees shall meet in joint session semiannually at such time and place as they may determine, or at the call of the chairman of the Book Committee, or at the request of three members of each of the Local Committees, expressed in writing; and when in joint session shall act as a Joint Executive Committee. The chairman of the Book Committee shall be *ex officio* chairman, and shall preside at the joint sessions of the Local Committees; and a majority of the members of each of the Local Committees shall constitute a quorum.

§ 2. The Local Committees, acting jointly, shall have power to suspend a Publishing Agent or an Editor, for cause to them sufficient, and in such case, a time shall be fixed at as early a day as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Agent or Editor. Due notice of the time and of the nature of the charges shall be given by the chairman of the Book Committee to such Agent or Editor, and also to the Bishops through their secretary. The Bishops thereupon shall elect one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation.

§ 3. The investigation shall be before the members elected from the General Conference districts, two thirds of whom may remove said Agent or Editor from office, between the sessions of the General Conference.

§ 4. In case a vacancy occurs in either publishing, editorial, or other official departments of the Book Concern, authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, two at least of the General Superintendents being present, and a majority of those present concurring, to provide for such vacancy as soon as possible, until the next General Conference.

THE PUBLISHING AGENTS

¶ 353, § 1. The General Conference shall quadrennially elect four Publishing Agents, who, under the supervision and direction of the Book Committee, shall have authority, as the administrative officers of the Book Concern, to regulate the production and distribution of the publications and to conduct the affairs of The Methodist Book Concern.

§ 2. At its meeting for organization the Book Committee shall

designate one of these Publishing Agents as the General Agent. It shall be his duty to classify and distribute to the several Publishing Houses and administrative officers herein described, the work of producing and circulating the various publications of the Church. He shall be responsible for the administration and management of the affairs of the Book Concern and shall perform such other duties as the General Conference or the Book Committee may from time to time direct.

§ 3. At the meeting for organization the Book Committee shall also designate one of the Publishing Agents who shall have immediate charge and administration of the publishing interests at New York City, one at Cincinnati and one at Chicago, respectively. The Agents thus designated shall, subject to the approval of the Local Committee in charge, appoint such superintendents and heads of departments as may be deemed necessary to promote the efficiency and success of the Book Concern.

¶ 354, § 1. It shall be the duty of the Publishing Agents to publish, purchase, sell, and distribute such books, tracts, periodicals, and publications as are authorized by the General Conference or the Book Committee.

§ 2. Tracts supplied to the different societies of the Church by order of the Book Committee shall be charged at the actual cost of publication.

¶ 355, § 1. The Publishing Agents shall keep the accounts of the Book Concern by such uniform system as shall be authorized by the Book Committee.

§ 2. The Publishing Agents shall annually take a complete inventory, including therein all assets of whatever nature belonging to the respective departments under their charge and accurately determine by a uniform system their cash value; and shall include the real estate at the valuation made by the Local Committees at the beginning of each quadrennium, noting any changes made therein and the reasons therefor. The annual account shall be submitted to the Book Committee at its first session, and shall contain a full and detailed statement of all assets and liabilities, income and disbursements in the respective departments of the Book Concern.

§ 3. The Publishing Agents shall deliver to their successors in office such statements of assets and liabilities as shall be ordered, approved, and certified by the Book Committee.

¶ 356, § 1. The Publishing Agents shall keep a separate account with the several departments of the Concern under their charge, including real estate, and shall set forth in their reports of the same to the Book Committee, to the Annual Conferences, and to the General Conference the amount of sales, receipts, and expenditures for books and periodicals, including sales by the Depositories under their management.

§ 2. They shall furnish the Local Committees a full and satisfactory statement of the transactions of each month, and when the Committees require, they shall present, for examination, proper vouchers for all payments made by them during the period specified, and shall afford said Committees every possible means and facility for a full and intelligent understanding of the affairs of the several departments under their care.

¶ 357, § 1. The Publishing Agents shall send to the Annual Conferences a statement of the accounts due the Book Concern from the several members thereof and early in the session the Conference shall appoint a Committee on Periodicals, Publications, and Collections, composed of one pastor for each superintendent's district, which shall assist in collection of the accounts forwarded, and pay all collections to the Publishing Agent or his representative, if present; and if not present, the Committee shall make prompt and accurate return for the same to the Publishing House from which they were received, and shall receive a voucher for same. This Committee shall make a careful canvass among the preachers in each of the districts and ascertain what periodicals are supplied by the Book Concern, and what publications issued by other societies in the Church are taken, reporting the names and number of these publications in open Conference; and shall also send a copy of said report to the Publishing Agent by whom the accounts are issued.

§ 2. Every district superintendent and pastor shall do all in his power to collect debts due the Book Concern, when requested by the Publishing Agents; and should any minister or member of our Church who is indebted to the Book Concern refuse or neglect to make payment or come to a just settlement of his account, he shall be reported and dealt with in the same manner as in other cases of debt or disputed accounts.

¶ 358. The produce of the Book Concern, after the Book Committee has determined and retained a sufficient amount with which to carry on its affairs, shall be regularly applied to the benefit of the Traveling, Supernumerary, and Retired Preachers, their wives, widows, and children. The division of the produce of the Book Concern available for distribution according to this section shall be equitably made to the Annual Conferences upon the basis of membership. In making this distribution the Publishing Agents shall forward a statement to each Annual Conference, during its session, showing the amount due the Conference, together with a draft for the same.

THE DEPOSITORIES

¶ 359, § 1. There shall be Depositories for the sale and distribution of our books and publications at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; at Boston, Massachusetts; and at Detroit, Michigan, which

shall be in charge of The Methodist Book Concern in New York; and Depositories at Chicago, Illinois; at Kansas City, Missouri; and at San Francisco, California, which shall be in charge of The Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati; and Depositories at such other places as the General Conference may from time to time determine; each of which shall be supplied with a full stock of the books of our General Catalogue, Sunday School books, Sunday School supplies and tracts, to be sold for the Publishing House with which the Depository is connected.

§ 2. The expenses incident to transportation, management, and sale of our books and publications at the Depositories having been paid out of the sales, the net proceeds shall be forwarded to the Publishing House by which they were supplied, to which full statements of the amounts of sales and expenses shall be made at dates fixed, cash sales being distinguished from those on credit. Statements of the amount of stock shall also be made and sent to the Publishing House, when required.

THE EDITORS

¶ 360. The Book Editor shall have editorial supervision of all manuscripts and other printed matter intended for publication in book form, or intended to bear the imprint of The Methodist Book Concern, as hereinbefore provided. The Book Editor shall also be the editor of the tracts published by the Book Concern.

¶ 361, § 1. There shall be elected quadrennially by ballot by the General Conference an Editor for each of the following periodicals: The Methodist Review, The Christian Advocate, the Southwestern Christian Advocate, Christliche Apologete, Haus und Herd, Epworth Herald, and also an editor of Sunday School Literature. Nominations for the foregoing shall be sent to the Secretary's desk in writing.

The Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate shall be elected quadrennially by ballot by the General Conference, on nomination by the delegates of the patronizing Conferences.

The General Conference shall elect, on nomination by the several districts as hereinafter provided, the Editors of the following periodicals: The Northwestern Christian Advocate, the Western Christian Advocate, the Central Christian Advocate, the Pacific Christian Advocate, the California Christian Advocate, and the Methodist Advocate Journal.

For the purpose of making nominations the Conferences naturally tributary to the several publications shall be divided into nominating districts as follows:

Western Christian Advocate—The Cincinnati, Central Ohio, Ohio, Indiana, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana, and Kentucky Conferences. The North Ohio Conference shall be considered as common to the Western and Christian Advocates.

Northwestern Christian Advocate—The Rock River, Illinois,

Central Illinois, Michigan, Detroit, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Minnesota, Dakota, North Dakota, Upper Iowa, Northwest Iowa, Des Moines, and Iowa Conferences.

Central Christian Advocate—The Southern Illinois, Saint Louis, Missouri, Kansas, South Kansas, Northwest Kansas, Southwest Kansas, Nebraska, North Nebraska, Northwest Nebraska, West Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Colorado Conferences.

Pacific Christian Advocate—The Columbia River, Oregon, Puget Sound, Idaho, Montana, and North Montana Conferences.

California Christian Advocate—The California and Southern California Conferences.

The Methodist Advocate-Journal—The Holston, Alabama, Blue Ridge, Central Tennessee, Georgia, Saint Johns River, and Gulf Conferences.

The General Conference delegates from each of the nominating districts above described shall place in nomination before the General Conference one or more persons for editor of the Advocate related to such district—the number thus nominated to be governed by the desire of those representing such district at the General Conference and present at a regular meeting of such district to be called by the Secretary of the General Conference. The General Conference shall then elect the editor of each Advocate by ballot. But while the privilege of nomination shall reside in these several districts, this shall not abridge the right of any member of the General Conference to vote for whomsoever he pleases by ballot for editor of any one of these publications.

§ 2. The Editor of Haus und Herd shall also be editor of German Sunday School books, periodicals, and tracts.

§ 3. The Editors shall perform such duties as properly belong to the editorial positions and in such manner as the interests of the Church may require, the General Conference may authorize, or the Book Committee in its business relations to the Editors may direct, and shall give their undivided attention to these duties.

¶ 362. The Annual and District Conferences are earnestly requested not to establish or encourage the founding of Conference or local Church papers, except such as are approved and authorized by the General Conference or the Book Committee; and where such papers exist the Conferences are requested to discontinue the same, when it can be done consistently with existing obligations. They are also requested to discourage the display or sale of other than our own publications at the sessions of the Annual Conferences.

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEES

¶ 363. There shall be a Publishing Committee for the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, consisting of three members from

the Pittsburgh Conference, three from the Erie Conference, three from the North-East Ohio Conference, and three from the West Virginia Conference, all to be chosen by the General Conference. This Committee shall fix the salary of the editor, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures for the paper, and report annually its financial condition to the patronizing Conferences. A copy of said report shall also be sent to the Publishing Agent at New York and any balances remaining after defraying current expenses shall be subject to the order of said Agent.

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 5. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Whereas, It is very desirable for The Methodist Book Concern to increase the sale of books; and

Whereas, Our preachers are the officially recognized agents, and do now dispose of a large part of the products of the Book Concern, and should be encouraged largely to increase their efforts in that direction; and

Whereas, It is not always easy for these, our local agents, to buy outright the stock which we wish them to handle for the Book Concern; therefore, be it

Resolved, That ¶ 367 of the Discipline concerning the Book Concern shall be amended by the addition of the following: "*Provided*, however, that this shall not prohibit the Publishing Agents from opening up limited 'on sale' accounts with our ministers, the same to be governed by the general rules of credit of the Book Concern."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 6. NOMINATING MEMBERS OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1912.

DEAR FATHERS, SISTERS, AND BROTHERS: Your Committee on Book Concern, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

Amend ¶ 355, § 1, of the Discipline of 1908, by adding after the word "district," in the tenth line, the words "who shall be nominated by the delegation representing that district"; and after the word "Cincinnati," in the sixteenth line of same section, the words "The Standing Committee of the Book Concern shall nominate the members of the Local Committees." So that the section when amended shall read:

"¶ 355, § 1. The General Conference of A. D. 1900 shall elect a Book Committee consisting of one member from each of the General Conference districts into which the Annual

Conferences are distributed, those elected from the odd numbered districts to be elected for a term of eight years, and those from the even districts for a term of four years; and thereafter there shall be elected by each General Conference, for a term of eight years, one member for each district, who shall be nominated by the delegations representing that district, to take the place of the member from the district whose term is then expiring, or to fill vacancies, and five members from New York or its vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in New York, and five members from Cincinnati or vicinity, to be known as the Local Committee in Cincinnati. The Standing Committee of the Book Concern shall nominate the members of the Local Committees. The Book Committee shall during the interval of the General Conference have power to fill vacancies occurring in its own body. In all cases the person appointed to such vacancy shall be from the same Conference to which the retiring member belonged, or within the bounds of the Conference in which he resided."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 7

Your Committee on Book Concern, having carefully considered various memorials presented to the General Conference concerning the proposed consolidation and economical business management of the various Advocates, respectfully report as follows:

1. We recognize and deplore the fact shown by the report of the Publishing Agents, namely, that a considerable annual deficit attends the publication of the several Advocates, and we believe that we should address ourselves to the consideration of ways and means for correcting this condition. But, notwithstanding the necessary consideration of the business side of the Advocates, your Committee believes it should be borne in mind that financial profit should not be the only, nor even the chief consideration in the publishing of Church papers. The promotion of denominational loyalty, the increase of spirituality, the growth of intelligence concerning our Church doctrine, polity, history, and life, and the development of the connectional spirit in our membership—all of which can be accomplished by a wider circulation of our Church papers—will far outweigh financial disadvantage, if that should be inevitable.

2. Experience derived from former consolidations, together with the best evidence we have been able to secure as to the probable circulation which would result from these proposed consolidations, have not convinced us of the wisdom of such a change. We are especially convinced that the peculiar demands and needs of the various sections now served by the Central, Northwestern, and Western Christian Advocates cannot be well

met in the immediate future by any consolidation of these papers. We would therefore recommend that no plan of consolidation of Advocates be considered by the General Conference at this time.

3. We believe that conditions revealed through reports brought to this General Conference warrant our insistence upon the adoption of every possible measure of economy in the editorial and business management of the several Advocates and Church papers, together with the inauguration of such special subscription and advertising campaigns as may meet with the approval of the Publishing Agents and the local committees. Enough progress and encouragement come from the effort to secure subscriptions on the "Budget plan" to justify us in giving to it our hearty indorsement. Through this plan the local church subscribes through its annual budget for an Advocate for each home in the church. We must, however, still recognize and believe that the ministers are the proper and rightful agents of the Book Concern, and that every pastor should be encouraged and urged, by all legitimate means, to increase the number of Church papers that come to his charge.

3. Your Committee has carefully considered the demand for a more popular subscription price for the Advocates, and we recommend that the price of the Western, Northwestern, Southwestern, Central, California, and Pacific Advocates be fixed at one dollar (\$1) per year net, beginning January 1, 1913. We believe that the adoption of this proposal, following your indorsement, will result immediately in largely increased circulation. At the same time we recognize the fact that when the subscription is reduced to one dollar per year considerable increase in circulation must be secured in order to prevent a largely increased annual deficit. In order to at least partially meet this condition until the increased circulation is obtained we believe expenses of editorial management and the amount of money allowed for correspondence should be adjusted accordingly. It may be desirable, also, for the size of the papers—either as to size of pages or number of pages—to be somewhat decreased for the time being. We commend this last feature of the problem to the Book Committee and Publishing Agents for careful consideration.

4. We believe that there should be a strengthening and a harmonizing of the editorial and business policy of all the Advocates, and that this should be secured through united consideration and action of the several editors, publishers, and the Book Committee; and that the conclusions thus reached should govern the general editorial policy to be carried out by each of the editors, and such well-considered business policy, when determined upon, should be carried out under the direction of the Publishing Agents, who shall have charge, with the coöperation of the local committees (where such exist), not only of the pub-

lishing, but also of the advertising, subscription, and of everything not directly connected with the editorial management.

5. As a substitute for the proposed plans of consolidation, which are deemed of doubtful expediency at this time, we recommend the practice of every consistent economy, and the careful, constant conservation of resources of every available and desirable character. Should the aggregate deficit upon the weekly periodicals authorized by the General Conference (not including the Sunday School publications or the Epworth Herald) exceed \$25,000 per annum for any two consecutive years, the Book Committee, in consultation with the Publishing Agents, shall determine which of the said publications shall be discontinued or consolidated, so as to secure economy and promote the interests of the Book Concern and the Church; *provided* that this shall become operative January 1, 1913; *provided*, also, that for the purpose of computing the amount of future deficits, the cost of mailing the papers under the second-class postal privilege shall be figured at rates not exceeding those now in effect.

6. Finally, your Committee desires to state that, after a full survey of the field and the careful consideration of many phases of this most important Church problem, we are not in the least pessimistic concerning the future of the Advocates. We desire to express the hope and the belief that, with a largely increased circulation, which we believe will follow the reduction of the subscription price, which in turn will be followed by a consequently greater revenue from advertising, and with each and every interest conserved by a wise, far-sighted, and economical business policy, the Advocates can be and will be made to show a fair profit over expense of publication. To the end that one of the Advocates may be placed in every possible Methodist home without delay, we recommend the immediate inauguration of a world-wide Advocate subscription campaign throughout Methodism, and urge that back of it may be exerted all the old-time zeal and enthusiasm of the Church until the aggregate subscription of the Advocates shall reach the half-million mark, and the kingdom of God upon earth be brought nearer to a realization through the dissemination of wholesome, helpful, uplifting literature in an age when the minds of men are befouled, their imagination clouded, and their faith dimmed through the circulation of the cheapest and worst kind of reading matter.

Adopted, May 25.

No. 8. SUBSIDIES AND MISCELLANEOUS

Your Committee on Book Concern respectfully reports and recommends as follows concerning various memorials relating to subsidies and other matters referred to it for consideration.

In view of the definite action of the General Conference abolishing all subsidies and forbidding the extension of financial assistance to any publications except such as have been or shall be taken over by the Book Concern, all memorials asking for subsidies resolve themselves into a simple question of the continuance or discontinuance of certain publications. Therefore, we report as follows:

1. A memorial from the Pacific Swedish Mission Conference, asking for the changing of the publication, *Wastra Sandebudet*, from a monthly to a weekly. We recommend that this publication be continued, but that the question of changing the frequency of issue be left to the Publishing Agents and the local committee.

2. A memorial from the Central Swedish Conference asks for the continuance of subsidy of \$400 for *Epworth Klok*. We recommend that this matter be referred to the Publishing Agents, with the expression of belief that it should be continued.

3. In view of the fact that it has shown a large deficit for many years, we recommend that the request of the Bohemian pastors for a continuance of the subsidy for *Krestansky Posel* be referred to the Publishing Agents and the local committee at Chicago, with instructions to continue this publication one year at least, on probation; and that it then be discontinued unless it shows a satisfactory financial record for the current year.

4. We recommend that the plan proposed in a memorial of O. B. Chassell, of Upper Iowa Conference, for a system of "ready prints" for *Advocates* be referred to the Publishing Agents for consideration.

5. We recommend that the *Discipline*, when revised, be published in certain foreign languages, in the discretion of the Publishing Agents.

6. We recommend that the publication "*Ostens Missioner*" be taken over by the Book Concern and continued in publication.

7. We recommend that the Italian paper, *La Fiaccola*, be continued.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 9. SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING

We commend the action of the Book Committee authorizing the local committees at New York and Cincinnati to install a modern and uniform system of accounting in the houses at New York and Cincinnati, and their depositories, which is now in operation and is giving satisfaction.

We also approve the action of the Committee in the selection of competent, certified public accountants to audit the books and accounts of The Methodist Book Concern and recommend that hereafter a certificate from the said accountants be published in the *Handbook of the General Conference*.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 10. PUBLISHING COMMITTEE, PITTSBURGH
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Amend ¶ 363 by inserting the word "three" instead of the word "two," after the word "Conference" respectively in lines 3, 4, and 5, so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"¶ 363. There shall be a Publishing Committee for the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, consisting of three Members from the Pittsburgh Conference, three members from the Erie Conference, three members from the North-East Ohio Conference, and three members from the West Virginia Conference, all to be chosen by the General Conference. Such Publishing Committee shall fix the salary of the editor, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures for the paper, and report annually its financial condition to the patronizing Conferences. A copy of such report shall also be sent to the Publishing Agents at New York and any balance remaining after defraying current expenses shall be subject to the order of said Publishing Agents."

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT No. 11. CONSIDERATION OF REPORT No. 15, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY. CONCERNING
CHANGE IN PLAN OF ELECTING EDITORS

Having considered the above entitled report by order of the General Conference, your Committee on Book Concern reports as follows:

That the plan of electing editors be as follows:

Amend ¶ 360 so as to read:

"¶ 360. There shall be elected quadrennially by the General Conference an editor for each of the following periodicals: The Methodist Review, The Christian Advocate, the Southwestern Christian Advocate, Christliche Apologete, Haus und Herd, Epworth Herald, and also an editor of Sunday School literature. Nominations for the foregoing shall be sent to the Secretary's desk in written form, as provided in Report No. 3 of the Committee on Temporal Economy, prescribing the manner of elections."

Make no change in the method of electing the editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Change ¶ 362 so as to read:

¶ 362. The General Conference shall elect, on nomination by and from the several districts as hereinafter provided, the editors of the following periodicals: The Northwestern Christian Advocate, the Western Christian Advocate, the Central Christian Advocate, the Pacific Christian Advocate, the California Christian Advocate, and the Methodist Advocate-Journal.

For the purpose of making nominations the Annual Confer-

ences naturally tributary to the several publications shall be divided into nominating districts as follows:

Western Christian Advocate—The Cincinnati, Central Ohio, Ohio, Indiana, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana, and Kentucky Conferences; the North Ohio Conference to be considered as territory common to the Western and Pittsburgh Christian Advocates.

Northwestern Christian Advocate—The Rock River, Illinois, Central Illinois, Michigan, Detroit, Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Minnesota, Dakota, North Dakota, Upper Iowa, Northwest Iowa, Des Moines, and Iowa Conferences.

Central Christian Advocate—The Southern Illinois, Saint Louis, Missouri, Kansas, South Kansas, Northwest Kansas, Southwest Kansas, Nebraska, North Nebraska, Northwest Nebraska, West Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Colorado Conferences.

Pacific Christian Advocate—The Columbia River, Oregon, Puget Sound, Idaho, Montana, and North Montana Conferences.

California Christian Advocate—The California and Southern California Conferences.

The Methodist Advocate-Journal—The Holston, Alabama, Blue Ridge, Central Tennessee, Georgia, Saint Johns River, and Gulf Conferences.

The General Conference delegates from each of the nominating districts above described shall place in nomination before the General Conference one or more persons for editor of the Christian Advocate related to such district—the number thus nominated to be governed by the desire of those representing such Conference district at the General Conference and present at a regular meeting of such district to be called by the Secretary of the General Conference. The General Conference shall then elect the editor of each Advocate by ballot. But while the privilege of nomination shall reside in these several districts, this shall not abridge the right of any member of the General Conference to vote for whomsoever he pleases by ballot for editor of any one of these publications.

Adopted, May 25.

REPORT NO. 12. METHODIST EXHIBIT

Resolved, That the Book Committee be authorized to arrange an exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition to be held in San Francisco, California, in 1915, inviting the co-operation and financial assistance of every Conference in World-Wide Methodism, and calling for an exhibit that will worthily represent the Church in all her applied Christian efforts, making special point to display the literature, history, and missions of the Church throughout the world; and be it further

Resolved, That if such an exhibition is decided upon, we in-

vite all branches of Methodists throughout the world to co-operate in this exhibit, that this may be the most important and far-reaching exhibition of Methodist interests that the world shall have seen.

Resolved, That the exhibit shall be centrally located, commodious and inviting, so that our people from the ends of the earth may find it, and in it, a place for meeting and for rest.

Resolved, That the General Boards of all of the connectional institutions, and the boards of our colleges and other institutions of learning be invited to coöperate in this plan, thus emphasizing the work and progress of all branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world.

Resolved, That we earnestly request of the management that the Exposition be closed on Sunday.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 13. COMMITTEE ON BOOK CONCERN

Your Committee on Book Concern reports the following lists of nominations for local Book Committees at New York and Cincinnati:

At New York: J. W. Pearsall (Newark Conference), eight years; E. B. Tuttle (New York East Conference), eight years; J. E. Andrus (New York Conference), four years; Rev. J. E. Holmes (New York East Conference), eight years; Rev. E. S. Tipple (New York Conference), four years.

At Cincinnati: R. T. Miller (Kentucky Conference), eight years; E. E. Shipley (Cincinnati Conference), four years; D. R. Anderson (Rock River Conference), four years; Rev. C. M. Van Pelt (Cincinnati Conference), four years; Rev. Herbert Scott (Ohio Conference), eight years.

Adopted, May 28.

XI. FOREIGN MISSIONS

REPORT No. 1. NEW MISSIONS

Your Committee on Foreign Missions, to whom was referred that portion of the Episcopal Address concerning the extension of work, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

Resolved, That we approve the recommendation made in the Episcopal Address urging caution on the part of the General Committee of Foreign Missions in entering new fields for establishing missions; and while we earnestly desire that new work may be undertaken as fast as possible, we recommend that no new mission be organized for which funds are not provided by the regular appropriations of the General Committee of Foreign

Missions; and we recommend that the work already established be developed as rapidly as resources will permit.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT No. 2. METHODIST FEDERATION IN CHINA

1. That the General Conference declare its hearty sympathy with any wise and well-directed plans for Methodist federation in China.

2. That such plans shall not involve a severance of organic connection with the various home churches.

That the General Conference appoint a commission to confer with similar commissions appointed by other Methodist Churches having mission work in China, with a view to promoting said federation.

4. That this Commission consist of:

(1) The Bishops in charge of the Conference and missions in China.

(2) The Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.

(3) One branch Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, selected by that society.

(4) One Chinese and one American, either minister or layman, from each Conference or mission in China, selected by said Conference or mission at the next ensuing session, with the approval of the presiding Bishop.

(5) One American missionary and one Chinese representative at large of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, selected by said society.

5. That said commission be authorized, in conjunction with similar commissions from other branches of China Methodism, to consider the whole subject of Methodist federation, and to submit a plan to the Central Conference of 1915 and to the General Conference of 1916.

Adopted, May 29.

REPORT No. 3. STATUS OF THE MISSIONS IN JAPAN

Whereas, By reason of an agreement entered into between the Methodist Church, Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, that neither of the said Churches would continue its denominational organization in the Japanese empire, as then constituted; and,

Whereas, By the merging of these Churches into the Japanese Methodist Church our missionaries are left without any recognized legal status, though they are doing missionary work in the interest of the Japanese Methodist Church; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions be and hereby is authorized to recognize the existence of what is now known as a Mission Council in the East and West Conferences of the Jap-

anese Methodist Church; said Mission Councils to be auxiliary to the Board of Foreign Missions, and subject to such regulations as the Board of Foreign Missions may approve.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 4. SUPPORT OF MISSIONARY BISHOPS

That Chapter IX, ¶ 188, of the Discipline be changed by striking out the words "the Board of Foreign Missions," and substituting therefor the words "the Episcopal Fund," so that the paragraph shall read:

"¶ 188. A Missionary Bishop shall receive his support from the Episcopal Fund."

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 6. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

That ¶ 376, § 1, of the Discipline of 1908 be amended by striking out all after the first line, namely, "There shall be one Corresponding Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board of Foreign Missions, and a First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, both of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially," and substituting therefor the words, "There shall be three Corresponding Secretaries, having coördinate powers, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, all of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially," so that the Discipline, as amended, shall read:

"¶ 376, § 1, Article V. *Corresponding Secretaries*. There shall be three Corresponding Secretaries, having coördinate powers, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, all of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially."

Also in order to make Chapter II conform to the proposed change the following paragraphs shall be amended, namely: Amend ¶ 373, § 1, beginning in the fourth line, by striking out the words "Corresponding Secretary, the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary," and inserting the words "Corresponding Secretaries," so that the Discipline, as amended, shall read:

"¶ 373, § 1, Article III. *General Committee of Foreign Missions*. There shall be a General Committee of Foreign Missions composed of the General Superintendents, the Missionary Bishops, the Corresponding Secretaries, the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, two Representatives, one lay and one ministerial, from each General Conference district, and as many representatives from the Board of Managers as there are General Conference districts."

Also amend ¶ 375, § 3, by striking out the words "First Assistant Corresponding Secretary," in lines two and three, so that the Discipline, as amended, shall read:

"§ 3. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy; and, until they do so, the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office."
 Adopted, May 24.

REPORT NO. 7. SPECIAL GIFTS

That ¶ 379 of the Discipline of 1908 be amended by the addition of the following sections:

"§ 2. That the General Committee shall make supplemental appropriations for the work to the several missions, of the average amount of special gifts received and applied in the previous three years, such supplemental appropriations not to be paid, except as special gifts are received for the missions. Obligations beyond the amount of the money thus appropriated shall not be assumed in the missions, except as the necessary funds are received. All special gifts received for the fields shall be paid through the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, even though the total thereof shall exceed the appropriation.

"§ 3. The Board shall exercise general supervision over appeals for special gifts."

So that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"¶ 379, § 1, Article VIII. *Special Gifts*. Credit shall be given for Special Gifts from any charge when said charge, including the Sunday School, shall have raised its full apportionment for the Board of Foreign Missions, and such special donations shall be received by the Board for the specified purpose. Special donations shall be applied in full to the purposes designated by the donors, but shall be included in estimating the cost of collection and administration. Nevertheless, whenever a charge or an individual or group of individuals in any charge shall support entirely one of our missionaries in the foreign field, who is a regularly appointed missionary of the Board, and assigned to the charge, the entire amount may be credited, irrespective of apportionments.

"§ 2. That the General Committee shall make supplemental appropriations for the work to the several missions, of the average amount of special gifts received and applied in the previous three years, such supplemental appropriation not to be paid, except as special gifts are received for the missions. Obligations beyond the amount of the money thus appropriated shall not be assumed in the missions, except as the necessary funds are received. All Special Gifts received for the fields shall be paid through the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, even though the total thereof shall exceed the appropriation.

"§ 3. That the Board shall exercise general supervision over appeals for special gifts."

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 8. WORK IN AFRICA

Whereas, A new mission field, under the direction of Bishop Hartzell, has been opened in North Africa, the strategic center of Mohammedanism; and

Whereas, Providential events leading to the organization of this work clearly prove the duty of the Methodist Episcopal Church to participate in the task of evangelizing Mohammedans in that section of the continent; and

Whereas, The Mission has a strong beginning in that thirty-one exceptionally well qualified missionaries are now laboring in four of the great cities along the Mediterranean and among the native Kabyles in the interior; and

Whereas, The East Central Africa Mission shows a good increase in property, educational work, and in the number of communicants, yet includes within its bounds more than four millions of barbaric heathen; and

Whereas, We note with deep interest the success of the work in Liberia under the supervision of Bishop Scott, but also recognize with grief the large mass of paganism remaining there untouched; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That we greatly rejoice in the organization of the mission in North Africa, and accept it as the call of God to a larger battle in the conflict between the Crescent and the Cross; and hereby commend this work to the constant prayer and increasing support of the Church.

Resolved, 2. That, realizing the steady onward march of Mohammedanism for the conquest of Africa, we summon our Church to a more aggressive policy in missionary work in that continent.

Resolved, 3. That in selecting recruits for West and Central African mission fields, the largest consideration be given to our well-trained young people of African descent.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 10. RECOGNITION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH BY THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Resolved, That the General Conference instruct the Board of Foreign Missions, in conjunction with the Bishop presiding over the German Conferences, to take such steps as will secure the recognition of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Prussian government, and will protect the property rights of our congregations in Prussia.

Adopted, May 27.

XII. HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

REPORT NO. 1. SEMICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Resolved, That the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be authorized to carry out during the month of May,

1914, the proposed plan for the semicentennial celebration of organized Church extension work in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and we recommend that the General Conference approve the taking of special anniversary offering in each of the churches for such purpose as may be designated by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT No. 2. THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS

Your Committee has given careful consideration to the memorial referring to that part of the Episcopal Address concerned with the work of this Committee and most heartily approves and concurs in the same.

We respectfully call attention to the fact that it is of primary importance to all the other work of the Church; and recommend that during the coming quadrennium the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension exercise ever-increasing diligence to provide for the ministration of the gospel to the millions of people within our borders who speak a foreign tongue, and to provide places of worship for them and other unhoused congregations.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT No. 3. RURAL CHURCHES

Resolved, That the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be hereby instructed to consider some plan for instituting and operating a Department on Rural Churches, which shall seek in every possible manner to furnish inspiration and information, methods and plans, to aid the district superintendents and country pastors of Methodism.

Resolved, Further, that the theological seminaries, Church periodicals, and the Methodist Federation for Social Service, be called upon to aid in restoring the standing and efficiency of the rural church as the center of the social, intellectual, and spiritual life of every community.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT No. 4. CITY SOCIETIES

That in place of Chapter VI, of Part VIII, City Evangelization, ¶¶ 404-406 of the Discipline, the following be adopted:

CHAPTER V

CITY SOCIETIES

¶ 404, § 1. For the promotion of evangelization and the co-ordination of community work in cities, it is recommended that, in every city, and in other communities contiguous to each other where the Methodist Episcopal Church has three or more

charges, a local City Society be organized with such name and board of management as it shall determine; *provided*, that every regular pastor in the territory covered by the Society's Constitution or charter and every district superintendent having jurisdiction therein, and the resident Bishop, if there be one, shall be recognized as members of the board and that each Quarterly Conference shall be entitled to at least one representative in said board.

§ 2. The City Society, in the scope of its work, may properly include among other objects the organization of churches and Sunday Schools, the aid of weak churches, the purchase of property and the erection of buildings, the transformation of downtown churches into new centers with modern method of service, the conducting of missions among foreign-speaking populations, the maintaining of kindergartens and industrial schools, the promotion of evangelistic, social, and settlement work, the support of rescue missions and of institutions for the relief of the sick and the destitute and for the recovery of the outcast. A City Society may also combine with its plans for missionary, church extension and institutional work methods for promoting the connectional social life of the Methodism of the city and for developing and strengthening the community of interest among the several Methodist Episcopal Churches.

§ 3. There shall be recognized two classes of City Societies:

1. To the first class belongs any City Society which meets the following conditions: It shall be organized in harmony with the provisions of the Discipline (see § 1); it shall have an executive board which meets at least once in every three months; it shall be actively and effectively at work; it shall annually raise funds locally in substantial amount and in any case an amount equal to that appropriated to it by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, exclusive of appropriations made for work among foreign-speaking peoples.

The City Societies of the first class shall be entitled to three representatives in the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, who shall be chosen by a Council composed of two delegates from each such Society, the executive officers of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and three members of the Department of Cities. It shall be the duty of the Department of Cities annually to convene this Council at a suitable time and place.

If in any year the Council shall not, for sufficient reason, be convened, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall elect the representative herein provided for. In so doing it shall confine its selection to members of the executive boards of City Societies of the first class, and shall see that not more than one representative from any one City Society shall be chosen to the General Committee.

To City Societies of the first class, appropriations shall be made by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, to be administered as provided for in ¶ 395. Drafts in payment of such appropriations shall be sent direct to the Treasurer of such organization, a separate notice of the draft being transmitted to the Treasurer of the Conference Board, who shall report the same to the Annual Conference. Where parts of two or more Conferences are in the same city separate drafts shall be sent for the work in each Conference, and notice of such drafts shall be transmitted to the Treasurers of the Conference Boards.

2. To the second class belongs any City Society which either from lack of local interest or from inadequate organization or resources is but partially developed. In the case of City Societies of the second class, the mode of administration shall be determined by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension and the relation of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, shall be directive, the aim of the Board being to develop such City Societies so that when duly organized and in effective operation they may carry on the missionary work of the cities in which they exist and as rapidly as possible may be placed among the City Societies of the first class.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of all City Societies through the superintendent or other officer, to furnish the district superintendent and the Bishop who are administering the work under the Society's care, full information concerning the charges receiving aid from the Society.

§ 5. The City Societies shall have authority each in the territory covered by its Constitution or charter, to collect and disburse money for the objects contemplated in its organization.

§ 6. Duties of district superintendents, pastors, etc.

1. It shall be the duty of a district superintendent, whose district covers in whole or in part a city or contiguous communities where there are three or more charges, to coöperate with the Department of Cities of the Board of Home Missions in securing the organization of a City Society as herein provided, and he shall exercise special supervision over it until other provision be made for its superintendence; he shall include in his annual report to the Annual Conference a statement of the needs and conditions of the City Societies on his district. He shall also urge that the cause of city missions shall be presented to the congregations and people separately from every other collection.

2. It shall be the duty of each pastor stationed within the territory included in the charter or Constitution of any City Society, once each year to present the cause of city evangelization to his congregation, to take up a collection for the City Society, and to report the amount to the Annual Conference.

3. The Annual Conferences are directed to take such friendly cognizance of the City Societies within their bounds as may promote their efficiency and facilitate their work; to arrange for the publication of their reports in the Conference Minutes and to provide a separate column in connection with the statement of the General Benevolent collections for the itemized report of the offerings for their work.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 5. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

We recommend that ¶ 391, § 1, of the Discipline, 1908, be amended as follows: Line five, strike out all after (2) up to and including the word "elect," and insert instead "the three Corresponding Secretaries elected by the General Conference," so that the paragraph shall read:

"II. GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

"¶ 391, § 1. There shall be a General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension consisting of (1) the Bishops, one of whom, as they may determine from time to time, shall be chairman; (2) the three Corresponding Secretaries elected by the General Conference, the President, the Treasurer, and Recording Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; the Recording Secretary being *ex officio* Secretary of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension; (3) two representatives from each General Conference district—one minister and one layman—elected by the General Conference on the nomination of the delegates of the districts respectively; who shall be the same persons elected to serve on the General Committee of Foreign Missions; (4) as many representatives elected by the Board as there are General Conference Districts; not more than five of whom shall be from any one Annual Conference, and shall include, as nearly as may be, an equal number of ministers and laymen; (5) the members elected by the National City Evangelization Union. ¶ 404, § 2."

That in ¶ 391, § 2, line four, the word "Secretary" be changed to "Secretaries," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"¶ 391, § 2. It shall be the duty of this General Committee to meet annually in such place and on such day in the month of November as shall be appointed by the Corresponding Secretaries."

That ¶ 393, § 1, be amended as follows: Begin in line four and change the word "Secretary" to "Secretaries," and strike out all of line 5, so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"III. BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

"¶ 393, § 1. The Board of Home Missions and Church Ex-

tension shall consist of thirty-two ministers and thirty-five laymen, to be appointed by the General Conference. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be *ex officio* members, to be included within these numbers. The Board shall have such powers and prerogatives as may be needful to the successful prosecution of its work; and shall be subject to the control of the General Conference."

That ¶ 393, § 3, be amended as follows: Strike out in line 2 all after the word "Vice-Presidents" down to and including the word "election," in line 5, and insert instead the words, "three Corresponding Secretaries, who shall be the executive officers of the Board, and coördinate in authority," so that the section as amended shall read:

"§ 3. The officers of the Board shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, three Corresponding Secretaries, said Corresponding Secretaries being the executive officers of the Board and coördinate in authority; together with a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by the Board at the first regular meeting in November of each year, except as hereinafter provided."

That ¶ 393, § 4, be amended as follows: Insert the words "Three Corresponding Secretaries" in place of the words "Corresponding Secretary" in line 1, and strike out the words "and the Assistant Corresponding Secretaries," so that the section shall read:

"§ 4. The three Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference. They shall, under the provisions of the Discipline and the directions of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension and of the Board, conduct its correspondence, and shall, in all their official conduct, be subject to the authority and control of the Board, by whom their salaries shall be fixed and paid. They shall be exclusively employed in conducting the affairs of the Board, and in promoting its general interests by traveling or otherwise. Should a vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops shall fill the vacancy. The Board shall have power to elect field agents."

That ¶ 396, § 1, be amended by changing the word "Secretary," in line 18, to "Secretaries," so that the section shall read:

"V. ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOARD

"¶ 396, § 1. Each Annual Conference shall, on the nomination of the presiding Bishop, elect a Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen, so located that a quorum thereof may conveniently assemble. The Conference Board shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. These

officers, together with three additional members to be elected by the Conference Board, shall constitute an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to recommend emergency or contingent applications. The district superintendents shall be *ex officio* members of the Conference Board, but so as not to prevent an equality in the number of ministers and laymen. The Secretary of the Annual Conference shall notify the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the name and post office address of each member of the Annual Conference Board within thirty days after the adjournment of the Conference."

That ¶ 396, § 4, be amended by inserting the word "Secretaries" instead of the word "Secretary" in line 1, so that the section shall read:

"§ 4. The Corresponding Secretaries at Philadelphia shall send drafts for missionary appropriations to the Secretary of the Annual Conference Board, payable to the Treasurer, who shall disburse it. The Annual Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall keep an accurate account of all its receipts and disbursements for the year and report annually to the Annual Conference and also to the Board in Philadelphia, and shall transmit with such reports vouchers for all sums disbursed by him."

Adopted, May 24.

REPORT No. 6. ITALIAN MISSIONS

Relative to the proposed legislation concerning the Italian Mission, which comes to us as a memorial from the Rev. F. H. Wright and others, we recommend the following:

Insert a new section in the Discipline, entitled "The Italian Mission."

1. Where Quarterly Conferences are properly organized the English-speaking district superintendent within the bounds of whose district the Italian-speaking work is being done shall preside in the Quarterly Conferences and have charge of the local administration, subject to the approval of the Bishop in charge of the Mission. Where there are no regularly organized Quarterly Conferences within the bounds of the Mission, the English-speaking district superintendent shall visit such local missions at least twice a year for the purpose of intelligently directing the work.

2. The appointment of Italian-speaking ministers and workers shall be under the direction of the Mission, and the appointments shall be made by the Bishop in charge.

3. Where there are city organizations they shall have the right to elect from three to five persons to membership in the Mission Quarterly Conference, either from the membership of the said organizations or such other persons as the city organizations

may designate. The persons so elected shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of membership in the Quarterly Conference.

4. All regular statistical reports and all moneys collected for the Church benevolences within the bounds of the Mission shall be reported by the Mission and shall not appear in the report of the Annual Conferences except as a supplementary report.

5. A Committee on Estimate composed of the Bishop in charge of the Mission, a Secretary from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Superintendent of the Mission, and one Italian minister and one layman (the last two to be named by the Bishop in charge of the Mission) shall prepare a report prior to the meeting of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension which after due presentation of the claims of the Mission through the district superintendent shall be transmitted to the General Committee through the District Representative.

6. All Italian candidates for our ministry, either traveling or local, shall be examined in the prescribed course of studies by the committee appointed for that purpose in the Mission, and such candidates shall be examined in the Italian language, and all recommendations for admission into Annual Conferences shall come from said Mission.

We further recommend that in Section 6, entitled "Boards of Mission Conferences and Missions" (§ 397) there shall be inserted the following: "The Italian Mission excepted," after the word "missions," in the first line, so that the amended paragraph shall read as follows:

"VI. BOARDS IN MISSION CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

"§ 397. In Mission Conferences and Missions, the Italian Mission excepted, there shall be a Board of Home Missions and Church Extension appointed by the Bishop and approved by the Mission Conference or Mission, consisting of the superintendent and two other ministers and two laymen. These shall have the same powers and duties within the bounds of the Mission Conference or Mission that the Annual Conference Board has within the bounds of an Annual Conference."

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 7. MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR ROMANCE AND SLAVIC PEOPLES

Your Committee, having considered carefully the various memorials submitted to it on the subject of Missionary Training Schools for Romance and Slavic Peoples, beg leave to offer the following recommendations:

1. That we recognize Baldwin University, located at Berea,

Ohio, as a training school for missionaries to the Slavic, Romance, and other foreign-speaking peoples resident in our land, and hope that between this school and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension there be established as close a relation as practicable.

2. That to ¶ 392, § 1, Discipline, 1908, the following be added: "The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension shall also have power to make such appropriations as it may deem necessary to aid in the education of missionaries among foreign-speaking peoples in the United States."

3. That a joint committee from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Board of Education shall be appointed by said Boards with authority to determine in what institutions and under what standards and conditions such missionary training schools shall have recognition hereafter.

4. That the Board of Bishops prepare courses of study in the Bohemian language to be published in the Discipline for those who are preparing to be preachers, city missionaries or deaconesses among the Slavs.

5. That all our young people who expect to be preachers, city missionaries, social workers, or deaconesses be advised to learn one or more of the Slavic or Romance languages.

6. That an invitation be extended to sister denominations through the Commission on Federation to coöperate with us in the great work of evangelizing, educating, and Americanizing these millions of foreigners.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 8. REVISION OF THE CHAPTERS ON THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

Your Committee recommends that Chapter IV, Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, be revised as follows:

¶ 391, § 1, (2) strike out "the Corresponding Secretary and such Assistant Corresponding Secretaries as the General Conference may elect," and insert "the three Corresponding Secretaries elected by the General Conference," so that it shall read:

"(2) The three Corresponding Secretaries elected by the General Conference may elect the President, the Treasurer, and Recording Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; the Recording Secretary being *ex officio* Secretary of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension."

¶ 391, § 1, (5) strike out "the members elected by the National City Evangelization Union, ¶ 404, § 2," and insert "the representatives provided for in Chapter on City Societies, ¶ 404, § 3, (1)."

¶ 391, § 2, change the word "this" in line 1 to "the," so that it shall read, "the duty of the General Committee."

And change the last word of § 2, "Secretary" to "Secretaries," so that it shall read:

"§ 2. It shall be the duty of the General Committee to meet annually in such place and on such day in the month of November as shall be appointed by the Corresponding Secretaries."

¶ 392, § 1, (1) strike out "during the ensuing Annual Conference year" in lines 6 and 7 of the paragraph; and the words "during the same period" in lines 10 and 11, so that it shall read:

"(1) What amount each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission shall be asked to raise by collections for Home Missions and Church Extension; (2) what amount shall be appropriated for Home Missions and what amount shall be authorized for Church Extension within each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission."

In § 1, insert "(5) *provided* that the General Committee shall not appropriate in any year more than the total net income available received by the Treasurer within the preceding fiscal year."

In § 2, line 3, strike out "legal"; and strike out all following "to its care," in line 4, and insert instead, "*provided*, however, that no direction shall be given the Board as to donations or loans to particular churches," so that the section shall read:

"§ 2. The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension shall also have authority to counsel and direct the Board in the administration of the trusts committed to its care; *provided*, however, that no direction shall be given the Board as to donations or loans to particular churches."

Change § 3 to § 4, and insert a new § 3, to read, "The General Committee shall have authority to fill any existing vacancy in the Board."

Change § 4 to § 5.

Omit § 5 and substitute therefor the following:

"§ 4. Expenses incurred by the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension in discharge of its duties shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Board.

"§ 5. The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension may appropriate an amount each year as an Emergency Fund for Church Extension purposes.

"The General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension may set apart each year a sum to be used as a Contingent Fund for Home Mission purposes. This fund shall be used only in the case of unforeseen and unexpected need, and the Board may grant aid from the Contingent Fund on the application of the pastor, indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, with the approval of the district superintendent.

"§ 6. The General Committee of Home Missions and Church

Extension shall make a Quadrennial Report to the General Conference."

¶ 363, § 1, strike out "thirty-two" in the second line and insert in the place thereof "thirty-four"; and strike out "thirty-five" in the third line, and insert in the place thereof "thirty-six." Strike out "the Corresponding Secretary and the two Assistant Corresponding Secretaries," in the fourth and fifth lines, and insert in the place thereof, "the Corresponding Secretaries," so that the section shall read:

"¶ 393, § 1. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall consist of thirty-four ministers and thirty-six laymen, to be appointed by the General Conference. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be *ex officio* members, to be included within these numbers. The Board shall have such powers and prerogatives as may be needful to the successful prosecution of its work; and shall be subject to the control of the General Conference."

Strike out § 2 and insert:

"§ 2. The term of service of the members of the Board shall begin on the second Wednesday in June following their appointment, and continue during the ensuing four years, or until their duly chosen successors shall have entered upon their duties, unless otherwise ordered by the General Conference. The Board shall have authority to declare the seat of any member vacant for inattention to the duties of his office or other sufficient cause. When there shall be a vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise during the interval between the sessions of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Board shall have power to fill the vacancy, until the next meeting of the General Committee."

Strike out §§ 3 and 4 and insert instead:

"§ 3. The officers of the Board shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, three Corresponding Secretaries, who shall be the executive officers of the Board, together with a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer.

"§ 4. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be elected by the General Conference. They shall be the executive officers of the Board, and shall have coördinate authority. They shall, under the provisions of the Discipline and the directions of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension and of the Board, conduct its correspondence, and shall, in all their official conduct, be subject to the authority and control of the Board, by whom their salaries shall be fixed and paid. They shall be exclusively employed in conducting the affairs of the Board, and in promoting the general interests by traveling or otherwise. Should a vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board shall have power to provide for the duties of the office until the Bishops shall fill the vacancy. The President, the

five Vice-Presidents, the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall be elected by the Board at the regular meeting in November of each year."

Add §§ 5, 6, and 7, to read as follows:

"§ 5. The Board shall have power to elect Field Secretaries.

"§ 6. When a Bishop shall have been assigned to the Presidency of a Mission or a Mission Conference, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, through its executive officers, shall communicate to him such information as it may possess concerning the Mission or Mission Conference so assigned.

"§ 7. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall have authority to apply any unused portion of the appropriation to any Annual Conference, to any charge within the bounds of that Conference."

¶ 394, § 1. In line 3 strike out the word "own." From the last two lines of the section strike out "on the loans made by the Board from the Loan Fund and the Annuity Funds respectively," so that the paragraph shall read:

"¶ 394, § 1. The Board shall hold its meetings in the city of Philadelphia. It shall have power to make by-laws for the regulation of its proceedings not in conflict with the charter, the Discipline, or the directions of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension, to provide for and administer a Loan Fund; to establish and administer Annuity Funds, either in connection with, or separate from, the Loan Fund as it may deem wise: to take and hold in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church any real or personal property; to dispose of the same for the use and benefit of the Church; and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which shall be necessary and lawful in the execution of its trust; *provided*, however, that all amounts received on the Loan Fund shall be used only for loans on adequate security; and *provided*, further, that the aggregate amount of interest and annuities payable shall never be allowed to exceed the aggregate amount of interest receivable; and *provided*, also, that an equitable proportion of the expenses of administration of the business of the Board shall be charged to and defrayed out of the interest received."

Strike out § 2.

Change numbering of §§ 3, 4, 5, and 6 so as to read §§ 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Insert a new § 6 to read:

"§ 6. The Board shall report annually to the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension."

Omit heading, "IV. City Evangelization."

¶ 395, strike out ¶ 395, § 1 and substitute the following:

"¶ 395, § 1. The more effectively to promote the work of city evangelization, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall organize a Department of Cities, to be directed and

administered by the Board in harmony with its other departments. In the cities where local city societies have been duly organized, according to the provisions of the Discipline, and are in active operation, all appropriations for missionary work under the supervision of said Society shall be made to and administered by such societies, the appropriations for Church Extension being provided for otherwise, as stated in this chapter; *provided*, however, that in the case of the foreign-speaking Mission Conferences, Conferences or Missions, the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be authorized to designate exceptions to this rule."

In § 2, line 1, strike out, "organizations for city evangelization," and insert "City Societies"; and from line 2 strike out "General Committee," and insert "Board."

Strike out next to the last sentence of the section, beginning "These facts may also, etc." In the last sentence strike out "the well established local organizations for city evangelization," and insert instead "all City Societies," so that the section shall read:

"§ 2. All City Societies shall report annually to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension their requests for appropriations, indicating the special purpose for which grants are to be used. They shall also report each year to what work the moneys have been applied and shall give in detail a statement which may include: (1) Number of churches or Sunday Schools organized; (2) number of buildings erected; (3) number of ministers or missionaries supported in part or in whole and the amount paid to them; (4) membership; (5) the amount invested during the year in real estate and in buildings; (6) the expenses of administration; (7) the total amount raised and expended by the local Society for the support of current work and for permanent improvements; the summaries of such statements to be published in connection with the report of the General Committee of Home Missions and Church Extension as a special report, and quadrennially reported to the General Conference. The aim of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be to encourage with resources and influence all City Societies, and to promote similar organizations so far as practicable in all the cities of the United States."

In ¶ 396, strike out §§ 1 to 5, and insert the following:

"V. ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

"¶ 396, § 1. In each Annual Conference there shall be a Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, of which the district superintendents shall be *ex officio* members, and the remaining members shall be elected by the Annual Conference on

the nomination of the presiding Bishop. The Conference Board shall elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. These officers, together with three additional members, to be elected by the Conference Board, shall constitute an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have power to recommend emergency or contingent applications. The Secretaries of the Annual Conferences shall notify the office in Philadelphia of the names and post office addresses of the officers of the Conference Board, and shall publish the same in the printed Journal.

“§ 2. The Annual Conference Board shall hold its regular annual meeting at such time and place as shall be named by the President of such Board, and shall make a report through the President to the Annual Conference during its session, giving a full account of its transactions during the preceding year. Other meetings may be called at any time by the President or three members.

“¶ 3. The district superintendents of each Annual Conference, with a representative from the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, whenever possible, shall be a Committee to distribute all Home Mission funds at the disposal of the Annual Conference, subject to the approval of the presiding Bishop and the Annual Conference.

“§ 4. The Corresponding Secretaries shall send drafts for missionary appropriations and Church Extension Donations and Loans to the Secretary of the Annual Conference Board, payable to the Treasurer, who shall disburse it, except as otherwise ordered in the chapter on City Societies. ¶ 404, § 3, (1). The Treasurer of the Annual Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall keep an accurate account of all its receipts and disbursements for the year and report annually to the Annual Conference and also to the Board in Philadelphia, and shall transmit with such reports vouchers for all sums disbursed.

“§ 5. The Annual Conference Board shall be auxiliary to the Board at Philadelphia, and shall, under its direction, have general supervision of all the interests and work of Home Missions and Church Extension within the Conference. Each Annual Conference shall arrange for an anniversary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to be held during the session of the Conference, giving to the anniversary an entire evening whenever practicable. Under the authority of the Conference Board, the district superintendents shall apportion the amounts asked of the Conference to the several districts and charges, and shall notify each pastor and Quarterly Conference early in the year of the amount of their apportionment. The apportionment so made shall be subject to revision by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.”

¶ 397 shall be numbered ¶ 398, and a new paragraph be inserted as follows:

“VI. DISTRICT BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH
EXTENSION

“¶ 397. § 1. There shall be a District Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in each district superintendent's district in Annual Conferences, consisting of the district superintendent and two ministers and two laymen (one of whom shall be District Home Missionary Secretary), who shall be appointed by the Bishop with the approval of the Annual Conference.

“§ 2. The Board shall aid in every possible way in creating an interest among the people and increasing their general intelligence concerning the work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Board shall also aid in every reasonable way in the collection of loans.

“§ 3. The District Board shall make a report annually to the Secretary of the Annual Conference Board of all its transactions during the year, and also to the Annual Conference.

“§ 4. The District Board shall also be a Board of Church Location. As such it shall prevent, as far as possible, the selection of improper sites and shall consider and determine all questions relating to the selection of new church locations which may be referred to it by the district superintendent or by the vote of any Quarterly Conference. The decision of said Board shall be final, unless overruled by the Annual Conference; and it shall also be made the duty of this Board, when requested by the district superintendent or the Quarterly Conference of the church undertaking the erection of a new edifice or the considerable remodeling of an existing one, to review carefully the necessities and conditions of the case, as well as the subscriptions and other assets toward the new enterprise, together with the plans and specifications, with a view of determining whether the same is feasible or not. The Board shall report its conclusions to the district superintendent and Quarterly Conference. Its decision in such instance shall be considered advisory.

¶ 398 shall be numbered ¶ 399, and shall be unchanged save for the addition of a new section, to be numbered 6, to read as follows:

“§ 6. Unless an Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission shall determine otherwise, the Treasurer of its Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall pay missionary appropriations directly to the pastors entitled to receive same except in the case of City Societies as provided for in ¶ 404, § 3, (1).”

Strike out ¶ 399, and insert instead a new section, to be numbered ¶ 400, to read as follows:

“IX. ANNUAL CONFERENCES AND HOME MISSIONS AND
CHURCH EXTENSION

“¶ 400. It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to examine strictly into the state of the missions within its bounds, and to allow none to remain on the list of its missions which, in the judgment of the Conference, are capable of self-support. It shall report through its Secretary, annually, to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension at Philadelphia the name of each district and charge, within its bounds, sustained in whole or in part by said Conference as a mission, together with the amount of missionary money appropriated to such for the year, and shall publish the same in the Journal of the Annual Conference. The detailed statement shall be given, with totals by districts and for the Conference, with the certified approval of the Bishop. It shall furnish such other information as may be required by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Each Annual Conference shall send through its Secretary to the office of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension a copy of its printed Journal as soon as may be practicable.”

¶ 400 shall be numbered 401. In the sixth line, after the word “Committee,” insert “of which one Epworth League president, and one Sunday School superintendent shall be members.”

The last word of the paragraph, “collection,” shall be stricken out and the word “cause” be inserted, so that the paragraph shall read:

“X. DUTIES OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

“¶ 401. It shall be the duty of each district superintendent to bring the subject of Home Missions before the Quarterly Conference of each charge within his district at the last Quarterly Conference in each year; and said Quarterly Conference shall appoint a Committee, of which one Epworth League president and one Sunday School superintendent shall be members, to be called the Committee on Home Missions and Church Extension, whose duty it shall be to aid the pastor in carrying into effect the provisions of the Discipline and plans of the Board for the support of this cause and in securing at least the amount asked of the circuit or station; and the district superintendent shall inquire in each Quarterly Conference of each year what has been done for this cause, and whether the amount asked has been received; and if not, he shall urgently request that such measures be taken as will secure the amount before the close of the year. He shall see that the provisions of this section are faithfully executed in his district. He shall inquire at each session of the Quarterly Conference whether the Sunday Schools have been organized into Missionary Societies, and if the cause of

Home Missions and Church Extension has been properly represented in each school. He shall also urge that the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension shall be presented to the congregations and people separately from every other cause."

¶ 90, § 5. Insert in line 1, following the word "each," the words "Mission and."

Strike out all after the words "General Missionary Committee" in lines 10 and 11, so that the section shall read:

"¶ 90, § 5. Each Mission and Mission Conference at its annual session shall appoint a standing committee, whose duty it shall be, with the concurrence of the President of the Conference, to make an estimate of the amount necessary for the support of each pastoral charge, in full, or supplementary to the amount raised by the charge thus aided; such estimate shall be subject to modification by the managers of the Missionary Boards, and in the aggregate shall not exceed the amount appropriated by the General Missionary Committees."

Adopted, May 27.

XIII. EDUCATION

REPORT NO. 1. DISCIPLINARY CHAPTER

I. Change the heading on page 268, ¶ 409, of the Discipline of 1908, from "II. Powers" to "II. Functions of the Board," and insert a new section to be known as § 1," which shall read as follows:

"§ 1. The Board of Education shall have an advisory relation to the business and educational management of our schools and colleges. It shall devise ways and means for the aid of institutions, and shall receive and disburse such funds as shall from time to time be committed to it. It may serve as a Board of Reference or Arbitration, and may take measures when necessary to protect the property interests of our educational institutions."

II. Amend ¶ 409, § 1, by striking out the clause now in parentheses, "If it is of the college grade and established after July, 1896," and making the amended section stand as ¶ 409, § 2, and read as follows:

"§ 2. No institution of learning shall be recognized by the Board of Education as under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be inserted in its classified list of such institutions, or receive aid from its connectional educational funds, unless it shall first have the approval of the Annual Conference within whose bounds it is located and of the Conferences associated in its management, as well as the approval of the Board of Education."

III. Omit the present ¶ 409, § 2, reading as follows:

"§ 2. In case of any institution hereafter established con-

trary to the provisions in § 2 of this paragraph, the Board of Education, on formal complaint made to it by any Annual Conference interested, shall fix a time and place for hearing the authorities of the said institution and other institutions affected thereby, and shall advise such adjustment of the relation between them as shall seem wise and proper under the circumstances."

IV. In ¶ 410, § 2, amend the last part of that paragraph by striking out the words, "for protracted ill health or for five years' actual missionary service," and inserting the words, "for causes which seem to them sufficient," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"¶ 410. The Board of Education shall administer the Children's Fund to assist worthy young people, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in obtaining a more advanced education. The aid shall be granted only in the form of loans, but by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting the Board shall have the authority to cancel said loans in part or in whole for causes which seem to them sufficient."

V. We recommend the insertion after ¶ 410, § 2, of a new paragraph, similar to ¶ 383 under Foreign Missions, and ¶ 396 under Home Missions, as follows:

"ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOARD

"§ 1. It shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to organize within its bounds an Annual Conference Board of Education. This Annual Conference Board shall consist of one minister and one layman or two ministers and two laymen, as the Annual Conference may determine, from each district, to be nominated by the Annual Conference Committee on Education, or by such other method as the Conference may direct, and to be elected by the Conference. All presidents of colleges or universities, and all principals of secondary schools which have no organic relation with colleges or universities within the bounds of the Conference, if approved by the University Senate, shall be members *ex officio* of this Conference Board.

"§ 2. The said Board shall organize by the election of a President and a Secretary. It shall be the duty of this Board to provide for the visitation once each year of the approved educational institutions within the Annual Conference, and to make a report upon such institutions to the Annual Conference and to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The said Annual Conference Board shall have charge of the anniversary of the Board of Education at the Annual Conference session; *provided* the Annual Conference shall so order. There shall be at least one meeting of the Annual Conference Board of Education each year for the consideration and furtherance within the Annual Conference of the general and

local interests of education, at which meeting the Corresponding Secretary or other representative of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall be present if possible. The said Annual Conference Board shall provide for the presentation of the cause of education within the bounds of the Annual Conference, and may arrange for conventions or other public meetings."

VI. In ¶ 411, § 6, add the following words: "It shall be the duty of the President or other administrative officer of each educational institution to furnish to the Board of Education such statistics or other information as may be necessary to enable the Board to make an informing and intelligible report of the standing and equipment of each of our schools," so that the paragraph as amended shall read:

"¶ 411, § 6. The Board of Education shall publish in its annual reports a list of all the educational institutions under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, classifying the same according to the provisions contained in § 1 of this paragraph. It shall be the duty of the President or other administrative officer of each educational institution to furnish to the Board of Education such statistics or other information as may be necessary to enable the Board to make an informing and intelligible report of the standing and equipment of each of our schools."

VII. In ¶ 413, add a new section to stand as § 4, and to read as follows:

"§ 4. What young people in this charge should attend our schools and colleges in the near future? Have the names been sent to the educational institutions supported by the Conference?"

VIII. In ¶ 414, § 1, substitute for the paragraph which now reads: "§ 1. It shall be the duty of every pastor to take one public collection annually in each society in aid of the work of education. The money so received shall be paid over to such auxiliary of the Board of Education, or institution of learning as the Annual Conference may direct, or, in the absence of Annual Conference direction, to the treasury of the Board of Education, and this shall be reported to the Annual Conference under the head of 'Public Educational Collection,'" the following, to stand as ¶ 414, § 1, and reading:

"§ 1. It shall be the duty of every pastor to take one public collection annually in each society in aid of the general work of education. Of the money so received, eighty per cent shall be paid to such of our institutions or to such auxiliaries of the Board of Education as the Annual Conference may direct, and twenty per cent shall be paid to the Board of Education. The moneys received by the Board of Education from this collection shall constitute a fund for the aid of institutions, which fund

is to be administered by the Board of Education under such rules as it may adopt; *provided*, however, that all moneys received from the said public collections shall be entered in a separate account on the books of the Board of Education, and shall be used only for educational purposes in connection with our schools of learning in the United States. In the distribution of this fund, the Board of Education shall give consideration by way of special appropriations to institutions during the period of endowment or building campaigns, and shall be authorized to pay over the twenty per cent received from the public educational collection, or so much of it as may be deemed advisable, to institutions which are dependent upon exceptionally large Conference collections."

Article IX amended by substituting the minority report as follows:

IX. We recommend the following verbal and minor changes in the blanks for statistical reports, some of which are necessary to conform to the above requirements:

(a) In ¶ 86, § 4, in Statistics No. IV, under "Board of Education": *a.* Church—Public Educational Collection; *b.* Children's Day Fund, thus omitting present Item "*b.*" Sunday Schools, inasmuch as the Children's Day Fund is the Sunday School collection, and this was an error in the printing of the Discipline of 1908; *c.* Conference or Special Educational Collection.

(b) In ¶ 173, IV-3, make it read: "Board of Education—*a.* Public Educational Collection; *b.* Children's Day Fund; *c.* Conference or Special Educational Collection."

(c) In ¶ 101, § 15, (1)-3, make "For Board of Education" read, "For Educational Purposes: *a.* Public Educational Collection; *b.* Children's Day Fund; *c.* Conference or Special Educational Collection."

Adopted, May 14 and 15.

REPORT NO. 2. EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION ON TRIAL

Your Committee, to which was referred a memorial, signed by William J. Davidson and others, asking that Chapter VIII of the Appendix of the Discipline of 1908, ¶ 63, § 2, be so amended as to read, "No candidate shall be admitted to an Annual Conference on trial until he shall have completed a course of study equivalent to the University Senate requirements for admission to college, except under special conditions, and then only by a two-thirds vote of the Conference," recommends that the petition be granted and the paragraph be adopted as a substitute for the present paragraph in the Discipline, which reads:

"§ 2. The General Conference further earnestly recommends

to the Annual Conferences that they require as a minimum for admission a standard of scholarship equivalent to that prescribed by the University Senate for admission to college."

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT No. 3. RELIGIOUS WORK IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Whereas, The demand for technical and professional education has brought to the various State universities and to other secular higher institutions of learning a notably large body of students whose membership is in the Methodist Episcopal Church or whose affiliations are with our Church; and

Whereas, Under the rights of conscience granted to all alike by our republic the direct and indirect influences of these institutions are always denominationally neutral and are sometimes neutral concerning the religious life itself, thereby subjecting youth in its formative period to an intellectual and spiritual stress that is peculiarly hazardous to it; and

Whereas, The number of our students who are in educational training for leadership in the world, and who are so environed, is large enough to form a special and distinct problem for their own sakes, for the sake of the Church and of the kingdom of God; while our local churches in these centers, owing to their normal work plus that which is thrust upon them by their unusual situation, are unable without assistance adequately to meet this critical problem; therefore

Resolved, 1. That we earnestly recommend that the Board of Education be requested to study the problem involved in the presence of large numbers of Methodist students in these institutions; and

Resolved, 2. That the Board of Education be urged to assist the local churches in this most important duty of holding these students to Christ and to the Church; and

Resolved, 3. That where practicable appropriations be made by the Board of Education in conjunction with other Boards or agencies toward the support of special workers in these great strategic centers of young life.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT No. 4. GENERAL FUND

Whereas, The problems of our denominational colleges are different from and more complex than their problem in any former generation; and

Whereas, Unparalleled demands are made upon said colleges by reason of their competition with institutions which receive large sums from various sources and enjoy advantages which can be provided only by large expenditures of money; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference recommends the increase of the General Fund for the aid of educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Board of Education. We also urge this General Educational Fund upon the attention of our people everywhere and commend it as one of the worthiest objects of their benevolence.

It is hoped that a carefully matured plan for increasing such General Fund without undue competition with individual colleges in their efforts to raise funds shall be prosecuted; *provided*, that no campaign for increasing such General Fund shall be carried forward within the bounds of any Conference without the approval of the Conference Board of Education of said Conference.

We would also recommend that as soon as it may be deemed practicable, the Board of Education shall by the creation of a separate fund make provision for pensioning the teachers in our educational institutions not otherwise provided for.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 5. EDUCATIONAL JUBILEE YEAR

Whereas, The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodism was observed by placing special emphasis upon the importance of education; and

Whereas, The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Methodism in the United States will occur within the current quadrennium, and whereas we believe it extremely fitting that we should again place emphasis upon our educational activities; and

Whereas, The University Senate has recommended that no school of our connection which has a less endowment than \$200,000, over and above all debts and special liabilities, at the close of 1916, shall be recognized as of college grade; therefore,

We recommend that the members of our Church everywhere be urged to round out the coming quadrennium by freeing all our educational institutions from debt and meeting the condition imposed by the University Senate, in assuring to each institution of college grade an endowment of at least \$200,000; and especially do we recommend that the year 1916 be made an educational jubilee year, and we urge all our people to unite in making said year a great educational anniversary.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 6. SUNDRY MEMORIALS

Your Committee reports nonconcurrence in the case of the following memorials:

First—As to appointment of effective members of an Annual Conference to Churches and Sunday Schools other than Methodist.

Second—A memorial to create a College of Missions in connection with one of our universities.

Third—A memorial and section of the Episcopal Address touching the creation of a Commission on the American University and certain other institutions.

Fourth—A memorial to place institutions that train candidates for deaconess work under the supervision of the Board of Education.

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT No. 7. DAY OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES

Your Committee on Education, to which was referred a memorial on the Day of Prayer for Colleges, after making numerous inquiries and carefully considering the different dates proposed, makes the following recommendations:

That Thursday preceding the second Sunday in February be observed as the Day of Prayer in all Methodist institutions, and that special effort be made to present the claims of Christ in an effective manner to the heart and conscience of every student.

We recommend that our pastors in their public prayers, and in their prayers in the homes of the people, especially remember our institutions of learning, their faculties and students, petitioning that prosperity and spiritual blessing may richly attend them, and imploring divine aid for the young people of the home, that they may be able to obtain a college training in some one of our Christian institutions.

Adopted, May 29.

XIV. FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY

REPORT No. 1. JUBILEE

We indorse the recommendation of the Board of Managers of the General Committee and the Board of Bishops that the year 1913 be observed as the Semicentennial Jubilee of the glorious Act of Emancipation; that the church year be kept free for religious and patriotic celebration of this momentous occurrence, and that special offerings be made in connection with this anniversary celebration, for the support, endowment, and more perfect equipment of the Freedmen's Aid schools.

Adopted, May 10.

REPORT No. 2. UNIVERSITY SENATE

We recommend that the General Conference authorize the University Senate to give to approved colleges of the Freedmen's Aid Society a period of eight years in which to comply in full with the requirements of the University Senate, in the matter of endowments and teaching force,

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT No. 3. LEGISLATION

¶ 428. No change.

¶ 429. Beginning in the middle of the seventh line, leave out the balance of the seventh line, the eighth, ninth, and tenth and half of the eleventh line, closing with "eight years." Omit the word "but" in the eleventh line; also omit in the twelfth and thirteenth lines, "when it shall elect for the unexpired term," and insert after the word "Conference," "The absence, without reasonable excuse, of any member from four consecutive meetings of the Board shall create a vacancy." So that the whole paragraph shall read:

"II. BOARD OF MANAGERS

"¶ 429. There shall be a Board of Managers consisting of five Bishops, twelve ministers, and twelve laymen, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference, upon nomination by the Bishops, whose term of service shall begin on the second Wednesday in June following their election, and continue until their successors shall enter upon their duties. An interim vacancy shall be filled by the Bishops until the session of the ensuing General Conference. The absence, without reasonable excuse, of any member from four consecutive meetings of the Board shall create a vacancy. Said Board of Managers, being incorporated according to law, shall be subject to the control of the General Conference and the provisions of the Discipline, and shall have such powers and prerogatives as are needed to conduct the work of the Society, except such matters as are placed under the authority of the General Committee. Eleven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business except the appropriation or disposition of funds not under the control of the General Committee and the purchase and sale of real estate, in which cases a majority of the members shall be a quorum and the concurrent vote of eleven members shall be necessary to complete any such transaction. The Board shall make a quadrennial report to the General Conference, and shall publish quarterly, or oftener, full information concerning its work."

¶ 430, § 1. Change the word "Secretary" to "Secretaries" in the fifth line, leaving the rest of the section and section two as at present.

¶ 431 (page 289). In the sixth line from the top omit "an equal number of" and insert "fifteen," so that the line shall read, "fifteen representatives, to be selected by the Board of Managers from its own body." Change "Secretary" to "Secretaries" in line 11. Insert in the twenty-fifth line after the word "District," "of his Conference or church membership," and after the word, "removal" in the same line insert, "of a district representative," and further amend so that the sentence shall

read: "If a vacancy shall occur in the General Committee by death, resignation, removal of a district representative from the District of his Conference or church membership, or otherwise, the Bishop shall fill such vacancy by the appointment from the Annual Conference, or, if a layman, within the bounds of the Annual Conference within which he resides; such appointee to hold office until the end of the quadrennium."

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 4. AN APPEAL

The year 1913 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Act of Emancipation. Lincoln's task was left unfinished. We best honor his memory and most nobly commemorate his act by striving to finish his work. The mental, moral, and spiritual equipment of the children of the emancipated is the task of this generation. To this end we hereby authorize that throughout the Church this Jubilee Year be observed in the interest of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and that a half million dollars be raised for our colored schools in the South.

Lincoln set free four millions. We must redeem and equip the rising generation among ten millions. Emancipation was only the beginning of the program for a destitute race. You cannot abolish slavery by stroke of pen or act of Parliament, but only the name of it. Forever it is true that freedom is not a bequest; freedom is a conquest. Character cannot be conferred; it must be achieved. This has been the hard, long task committed to the nation and the Church.

The first half century in the education of the Negro furnishes a record unmatched in the history of any race. More than six out of ten can read the Bible as compared with seven out of ten emancipated Russian serfs yet in illiteracy. Thousands of trained ministers now give their lives with efficiency and a high sense of consecration to Christian service. Forty thousand churches, built at a cost of over fifty million dollars, are standing testimony to the religious life and moral earnestness of the Negro race. More than two thousand well-equipped physicians are giving higher vitality to the race and an ethical uplift to home and personal life. A host of Christian teachers trained in our colleges have become centers of intellectual energy. Multitudes have acquired homes and farms, giving every assurance of an ever-advancing economic future for the race.

The strategic opportunity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its nearly one third of a million colored members, is immeasurable. Here is the only remaining point of contact on higher levels, in any large, way, between white and black in America.

Born in the Church, loyal to its doctrines and polity, a people of simple and unyielding faith, American in spirit and ideals,

not atheists nor agnostics, not strikers nor avengers, with no Black Hand societies among black men, we need these forces in the fight for prohibition and Protestantism, in which faith the colored preachers in our Church have never faltered.

The work of the Freedmen's Aid Society is fundamental to the whole program of missions and evangelism in the South. The entire life of the race must be baptized with the spirit of education and religion. To this end the unendowed and meagerly equipped schools of the Society should receive Jubilee offerings to the amount of at least a half million dollars. The need of teachers, scientific apparatus, equipment and buildings, is imperative. We now lag when we should lead. Our colored members will give one dollar in five.

When it is recalled that a single college with only four hundred students has received larger gifts in the last twenty years than the Freedmen's Aid Society has received through the Conferences, the significance of this call is evident.

All the motives of self-protection, patriotism, humanity, and love to Christ urge a general response to this Jubilee appeal, and the Board of Managers is authorized to press its claims upon the Church.

Adopted, May 27.

XV. DEACONESS WORK

REPORT NO. 1. LEGISLATION

We beg to submit the following as our recommendation for enactment as the law of the Church concerning Deaconesses:

CHAPTER III

DEACONESSSES

I. Deaconesses

¶ 212, §§ 1, 2, 3, and 4, no change.

II. Episcopal Supervision

¶ 213, no change.

III. General Deaconess Board

Substitute for ¶ 214 the following:

“¶ 214. There shall be a General Deaconess Board composed of twenty-one members, three of whom shall be general superintendents elected by the Board of Bishops. One member shall be nominated by the Board of Bishops from each General Conference district and three at large, and elected quadrennially by the General Conference. The persons so elected shall remain in office until their successors are elected. The Board of Bishops

shall have authority to fill vacancies which may occur during the quadrennium.

"The Annual Meeting of the Board shall be held at such time and place as shall be determined by the Board, due notice thereof having been given. This Board shall be incorporated and shall elect all necessary officers and an Executive Committee. Said General Deaconess Board shall have control of all the deaconesses in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but shall not disturb the property rights of any organization or local institution. The Board shall prescribe the course of study and shall have appellate authority on questions arising between institutions and individuals."

¶ 215, §§ 1, 2, and 3, no change.

¶ 216. For ¶ 216 substitute the following:

"¶ 216. The General Deaconess Board, with the consent of the Annual Conference, shall have power to authorize the establishment of any Deaconess Home or institution in which deaconesses are maintained or employed. During the interim between Annual Conference sessions any such work may be commenced by the authority of the General Deaconess Board, with the consent of the Annual Conference Deaconess Board. The General Deaconess Board shall satisfy itself that there is evident need of the proposed institution in the locality designated, that it would not be likely to affect unfavorably any existing institution, that there is good prospect for its adequate support, and that its properties, of whatever form, are not financially embarrassed."

¶ 217, §§ 1 to 7 inclusive, unchanged.

¶ 218, §§ 1 to 5 inclusive, unchanged.

¶ 219, § 1. Substitute for the word "Bishops" at the end of the last line the words "General Deaconess Board," so that the section will read:

"Regulations for Deaconesses

"§ 1. The deaconess license may be given only to a candidate who is unmarried and over twenty-three years of age; *provided* that she be recommended by the Quarterly Conference of the Church of which she is a member; that she present a certificate of good health from a reputable physician; and when coming from a Deaconess Home, or other recognized deaconess institution, that she present a recommendation from the superintendent or manager of the same. She must have given two years of continuous probationary service; but two years of satisfactory study in a training school, or two years of service in a hospital, or two years divided between the training school and the hospital, may be counted as an equivalent of one of these years of probationary service. She must have passed an examination satisfactory to the Conference Board as to religious qualifications, and in the

course of study prescribed for deaconesses by the General Deaconess Board."

Balance of ¶ 219, no change.

¶¶ 220 to 222 inclusive, no change.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 2. DEACONESS PROPERTY

1. Woman's Home Missionary Society

	1911	1912
Number of deaconesses.....	403	426
Value of property.....	\$1,323,830 38	\$1,469,243 39
Indebtedness.....	97,648 00	218,921 39
Net assets.....	1,226,182 38	1,250,322 25
Current expenses.....	229,244 28	254,092 62

Your Committee finds that the Home for Working Women and Girls in Gardner, Maine, was listed at a valuation of \$5,500, which was a clerical error; we therefore deduct the amount from the net total assets, leaving a balance of \$1,244,822.25.

We beg leave to call attention to the Ellen B. Flowers Deaconess Home and Hospital, Toledo, Ohio. This property is listed in 1912 Year Book at \$60,000, with an indebtedness of \$10,000, and is being contested.

We find the report taken from the 1912 Year Book concerning the Beth El Hospital in Colorado Springs, Colorado, to be correct as published at that time, though it does not apply at the present time.

2. Methodist Deaconess Association

	1911	1912
Number deaconesses and probationers.....	409	497
Value property.....	\$3,112,752 00	\$3,040,852 00
Indebtedness.....	268,226 00	268,008 00
Net assets.....	2,844,526 00	2,772,844 00
Current expenses.....	556,017 00	512,536 00

The several properties referred to in the last report have been thoroughly investigated and while we do not find that the property is held by the Association, yet facts have been submitted to convince us that it is under their control for use.

3. German Central Deaconess Board

	1911	1912
Number deaconesses and probationers.....	90	98
Value of property.....	\$570,900 00	\$616,018 00
Indebtedness.....	82,500 00	58,500 00
Net assets.....	488,400 00	557,518 00
Current expenses.....	121,416 56	143,941 00

During the compilation of these statistics, your Committee has been waited upon and asked to consider and to decide certain questions which we think are matters for judicial decision

and the interpretation of the Discipline. These questions relate to the ownership of property, that has been listed under one society or another, and as to whether certain Homes, hospitals, and training schools have sufficiently complied with the Disciplinary requirements to entitle them to be called deaconess institutions; and therefore whether the property valuation should be credited to the association or missionary society in whose list it appears. Also we have been asked to determine whether the figures given in certain instances are not excessively high. Your Committee does not consider that a settlement of these questions is any part of its work, but for your information we record that among the properties in question are: The Training School House in Chicago, the Spencer H. Carr Memorial Deaconess Home in Seattle. Leaving the answer to these disputed questions entirely alone, your Committee has given you the statistics as compiled from the Year Books of 1911 and 1912.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 3. TRAINING SCHOOLS

Whereas, The training schools of the deaconess movement have proven of so great value in the preparation of deaconesses and missionaries as to merit recognition as educational institutions of the whole Church; and

Whereas, All other schools of the Church are permitted to secure students and support without limitation, we therefore recommend the General Conference amend ¶ 221 of the Discipline of 1908 by inserting after § 3 the following:

"Training schools duly recognized as deaconess institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to ¶ 221, § 1, shall have the same opportunity for securing students from the whole Church which every other educational institution of the Church enjoys."

Adopted, May 28.

XVI. EPWORTH LEAGUE

REPORT NO. 1. CONSOLIDATION OF THE OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AND EDITOR OF THE EPWORTH HERALD

Whereas, The union of the office of General Secretary of the Epworth League with that of Editor of the Epworth Herald, after four years' trial from 1900 to 1904, was discontinued as unsatisfactory upon recommendation of the Board of Control, and

Whereas, The Epworth Herald occupies a field not only among the papers of our Church, but among the religious papers

of the world, that, because of its extensive and important influence upon a vast multitude of young lives during a most critical period, makes its editorial oversight a position that demands the very best undivided attention of an especially endowed man, considerations all the more important because of the shrinkage of its circulation and, also, because of the intense conditions of modern life; and

Whereas, The work and responsibilities of the General Secretary were increased by abolishing the General Cabinet in 1904, and have since grown rapidly with the expansion of the work under his supervision, and should now still further greatly increase with the enlargement of the activities of the Central Office resulting from attaining self-support and acquiring the present equipment, so that the care and development of the Epworth League institutes, the management of other important policies and interests of the League, the supervision of the large and varied volume of work in the Central Office, and the administration of its important business assets, require the entire time and energy of a well-qualified man; and

Whereas, For these and other reasons these two positions cannot be filled by a single person, under present conditions, without a loss in efficiency, a result especially to be avoided by the Church in its service to the young people; and

Whereas, All that is necessary to assure harmony and efficient coöperation between the management of the Epworth Herald and the work of the Central Office can be secured by making the Editor of the Epworth Herald responsible to the same administrative body as the General Secretary; be it

Resolved, 1. That it is not practicable to unite the office of General Secretary of the Epworth League and the office of Editor of the Epworth Herald in one person; and be it further

Resolved, 2. That the Epworth Herald in its editorial policy shall be responsible to the Board of Control of the Epworth League.

Resolved, 3. That it shall be the duty of the Board of Control, after consultation and in coöperation with the Editor of the Epworth Herald, who shall be an advisory member of the Board, to make recommendations to the Book Committee and Publishing Agents as to the editorial policy of the paper in order that it may render the highest service to the Epworth League.

Adopted, May 23.

REPORT NO. 2. BOARD OF CONTROL

The Committee on Epworth League, having considered several memorials concerning the election of the members of the Board of Control by the General Conference on nomination of the General Conference districts instead of by appointment of the Bishops, recommends the following:

That ¶ 445 of the Discipline be amended so as to read:

“¶ 445. The management of the Epworth League shall be vested in a Board of Control, which shall consist of a Bishop and one member from each General Conference district, nominated by the delegates of the respective General Conference districts and elected by the General Conference, the odd districts to be represented by ministers, the even districts by laymen. There shall also be three members at large consisting of two laymen and one minister, appointed by the Board of Bishops. The Bishop shall be President of the Epworth League and of the Board of Control. The Editor of the Epworth Herald, the General Secretary, the German Assistant Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary for Colored Conferences, shall be advisory members of the Board of Control. In case of a vacancy in the office of General Secretary during the quadrennium the same shall be filled by the Board of Control. The Board of Control shall meet at least four times during each quadrennium.”

Adopted, May 27.

REPORT NO. 3. JUNIOR EPWORTH LEAGUE

The Committee on Epworth League having had before it a memorial to make certain changes in the Discipline relating to the Junior Epworth League, and the duty of pastors thereto, submits the following:

Amend ¶ 52 by adding in line 5, after the word “classes,” the words “or Junior Epworth League Chapters,” by striking out of line “in class” and adding to the last line. The paragraph as amended will read:

“¶ 52. The pastor shall organize the baptized children of the Church, when they shall have reached the age of ten years, or at an earlier age when deemed advisable, into classes or Junior Epworth League Chapters, and appoint suitable leaders whose duty it shall be to meet them once a week, and instruct them in the nature, design, and obligations of baptism, and in the truths of religion necessary to make them ‘wise unto salvation’; to urge them to give regular attendance upon the means of grace; to advise, exhort, and encourage them to an immediate consecration of their hearts and lives to God; and to inquire into the state of their religious experience; *provided*, that unbaptized children shall not be excluded from these classes and Junior Epworth Leagues.”

Amend ¶ 173, § 13, by adding after “Epworth League” the words “and Chapters of the Junior Epworth League.” The section as amended shall read:

“§ 13. To organize if possible, and to maintain if practicable, Chapters of the Epworth League, and Chapters of the Junior Epworth League.”

Amend ¶ 179, § 10, by inserting after “Epworth League,” in

line 6, the words, "Junior Epworth League Chapters," so that the line shall read, "Epworth Leagues (§ 447) and Junior Epworth League Chapters."

Adopted, May 28.

XVII. CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

REPORT NO. 1. JUBILEE FUND

Whereas, The year 1912 is the Centenary of the first delegated General Conference and opens the quadrennium in which the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American Methodism falls and should be fittingly observed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this General Conference authorize a general canvass of the Church, during this quadrennium, in behalf of the various endowment funds for Conference Claimants, for a jubilee gift of \$5,000,000, the same to comprise all gifts to the funds of the several Annual Conferences, and also to the permanent fund of the Board of Conference Claimants.

Adopted, May 11.

REPORT NO. 2. APPORTIONMENT FOR CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

In the administration of matters relating to Conference Claimants in an Annual Conference the question of apportionment is of great importance, and it would be of great value to have it answered at some place in the Disciplinary questions. We therefore recommend that the following Disciplinary question shall appear in the appropriate place in the order of business at the Annual Conferences, under § 79:

"What amount has been apportioned to the charges within this Conference to be raised for support of Conference Claimants?"

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 3. LEGISLATION

Many memorials upon various interests related to Conference Claimants and new legislation, prepared by the Board of Conference Claimants, having been carefully considered by your Committee, we recommend the amendment of the Discipline by substituting the following for Chapter VI, which includes §§ 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318; and also Chapter IX, which includes §§ 423, 424, 425, 526, and 427:

VI. SUPPORT OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

For § 309, § 1, substitute the following:

"1. Claim

"§ 309, § 1. The claim to a comfortable support inheres in the gospel ministry and rightfully inures to the benefit of the

preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church when he is admitted to membership in an Annual Conference. Such claim is not invalidated by his being retired; and at his death passes to the dependent members of his family."

For § 2 of the above paragraph substitute the following:

"§ 2. Retired preachers, the widows of deceased preachers (during their widowhood, and while they remain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church), and their children under sixteen years of age, are Conference Claimants and beneficiaries of the moneys hereinafter provided. For a year at a time and without prejudice such Claimants may voluntarily relinquish their claim, or on recommendation of the Conference stewards a claim may be disallowed by action of the Annual Conference, taken after opportunity to be heard has been given."

2. Methods of Distribution

For ¶ 310 substitute the following:

"¶ 310, § 1. There are three methods for the distribution of moneys raised for the support of Conference Claimants, viz.:

"1. The *annuity* distribution to Conference Claimants by Annual Conferences. ¶ 317.

"2. The *necessitous* distribution to Conference Claimants by Annual Conferences. ¶ 317.

"3. The *connectional relief* distribution to Annual Conferences by the Board of Conference Claimants to the Annual Conferences. ¶ 426.

"§ 2. Moneys for the above-mentioned purposes shall be derived from public collections, private gifts, bequests, and other sources; and that the Church may effectually meet the sacred obligation to provide a comfortable support for Conference Claimants, the rules and regulations for obtaining and administering the funds established for such purpose shall be observed by all pastors, district superintendents, and Bishops, and by all pastoral charges, Quarterly, District, and Annual Conferences."

3. Permanent Endowments

The committee recommends the following as a new paragraph:

"¶ 311, § 1. Moneys for the permanent endowment of the Conference Claimants of the entire Church shall be held by the Board of Conference Claimants, and administered through its connectional Permanent Fund. The Board of Conference Claimants shall also administer all gifts and bequests the custody of which is not otherwise designated, the income of which is intended for the use of Conference Claimants.

"§ 2. Annual Conferences are authorized to establish and maintain investment funds, preachers' aid societies, etc., under such plans, rules, and regulations as they may determine, the

income from which shall be applied for the support of Conference Claimants. It is recommended that each Annual Conference provide for an incorporated board to administer its permanent funds."

4. *Anniversaries*

For ¶ 311 substitute the following, to be known as ¶ 312:

"¶ 312, § 1. *Conference Anniversary.* Each Annual Conference shall hold one service during its session, to be known as the Conference Claimants' Anniversary, for the promotion of the interests of Conference Claimants.

"§ 2. *Joint Session.* The Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences are recommended to hold a joint session quadrennially in the interest of Conference Claimants, and, jointly, to adopt such measures as shall successfully promote the active coöperation of preachers and people in the liberal support of this cause.

"§ 3. *Veterans' Day.* Each congregation shall annually observe one Sunday as Conference Claimants' Day. The second Sunday in May shall be so observed, unless another day be substituted by the Annual Conference, and shall be known as Veterans' Day."

5. *Apportionments*

For ¶ 312 substitute the following, to be known as ¶ 313:

"¶ 313, § 1. *The Apportionment.* There shall be only one apportionment. It shall be the right and duty, solely, of the Annual Conference to make its own apportionment. The Conference stewards, in determining the total amount which shall be apportioned to the pastoral charges in the Conference, shall first estimate the total amount required for the support of all its Conference Claimants. From this amount they shall subtract the income received during the previous year from the Chartered Fund, Book Concern, Connectional Relief, and from all other sources for this purpose, not including the receipts from the pastoral charges for annual distribution; to this remainder shall be added three per cent, for Connectional Relief as fixed by the General Conference, and two per cent for the salary of the Corresponding Secretary and his office expenses, provided that when the income from this two per cent shall exceed ten thousand dollars per annum the surplus shall be turned over to the Connectional Relief for immediate distribution to the Annual Conferences; and this final sum, when approved by the Annual Conference, shall be equitably apportioned among the several pastoral charges in such a manner as the Conference may determine."

For ¶ 314 substitute the following, to be known as § 2 of ¶ 313:

"§ 2. Moneys contributed to the Board of Conference Claimants, either for Connectional Relief, or for the connectional

- Permanent Fund, shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants (Chicago, Ill.), who shall issue a voucher for the same; or may be paid to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference, who shall receipt therefor and forward the amount so received to the Treasurer of said Board of Conference Claimants."

6. Conference Stewards

For ¶ 315 substitute the following:

"¶ 315, § 1. The Quarterly Conference of the pastoral charge to which a Conference Claimant is related shall require its committee for estimating the preacher's salary also to estimate the amount necessary to provide a comfortable support for such Conference Claimant, giving full information in case of special need. After this estimate has been considered and approved by the Quarterly Conference it shall be certified by the President and Secretary thereof and sent to the Secretary of the Conference stewards for their guidance.

"§ 2. Each Annual Conference shall elect Conference stewards, who may be both preachers and laymen, and may be arranged in classes so that one third of the members shall be elected each year.

"§ 3. The Conference stewards shall ascertain what Claimants are in special need (that is, whose needs require more than can be paid to them from the annuity distribution), and, using as a general basis the estimates received from the Quarterly Conferences and other available information, shall make an equitable allowance to them which shall be paid *pro rata* from moneys available for this purpose.

"§ 4. Upon the recommendation of the Annual Conference, the Conference stewards may consider and act upon any claim which the Quarterly Conference may have overlooked.

"§ 5. Each Annual Conference shall determine whether its Conference stewards shall make a preliminary report, whether this shall be read in open Conference, and whether the action of the Conference stewards shall be final.

"§ 6. An Annual Conference shall have authority to recognize as Claimants the widow and minor children of a former member by agreement with the Conference of which he was a member at the time of his death."

7. Annual Conference Annuity Distribution

For ¶ 316 substitute the following:

"¶ 316, § 1. Annual Conference Annuity Distribution. Moneys designated for annuity distribution shall be distributed on the *basis of service* and consist of:

"1. The dividends of the Book Concern and the Chartered Fund.

"2. The income from any investments made by the Annual Conference for annuity distribution and held in trust for this purpose.

"3. Such gifts and bequests as are made for annuity distribution.

"4. Such part of the annual support of Conference Claimants furnished by the pastoral charges as each Annual Conference may determine.

"§ 2. The annuity distribution shall be made to Conference Claimants according to the following regulations:

"1. The annuity claim of a Retired preacher who has been in the effective relation for thirty-five years as a member of an Annual Conference shall not be less than one-half of the average annual salary paid to the effective members of his Annual Conference, house rent excluded.

"2. The annuity claim of any Retired preacher, determined by this standard, shall not be less than one-seventieth (1-70) of the average salary of the effective members of his Conference multiplied by the number of years of his effective service.

"3. The annuity claim of a widow shall be determined by the number of years during which she was the wife of a preacher while he was in the effective relation as a member of an Annual Conference, and shall be one-half of the annuity claim of a Retired preacher for such term of years.

"4. The term of a father's effective service shall determine the annuity claim of his child, which shall be one-fifth of the claim of a Retired preacher for such term."

8. Annual Conference Necessitous Distribution

For ¶ 317, substitute the following:

"¶ 317. Annual Conference Necessitous Distribution. Moneys designated for necessitous distribution shall be distributed on the basis of *special need* and shall consist of:

"§ 1. The annual dividend for Connectional Relief paid by the Board of Conference Claimants.

"§ 2. Such part of the support of Conference Claimants furnished by the pastoral charges, as the Annual Conference may determine.

"§ 3. The income from such gifts and bequests as are made for special distribution.

"§ 4. Gifts and bequests made for immediate distribution.

"§ 5. Income arising from investments made by relief and aid societies of Annual Conferences, if so determined by them."

For ¶ 318 substitute the following:

"¶ 318. Whenever a Conference Claimant shall be in debt to the Book Concern, the Conference shall have power to appropriate the amount of the annuity claim or any part thereof, to the payment of such debt."

CHAPTER IX

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

I. Authorization and Officers

For ¶ 423 substitute the following:

“¶ 423, § 1. There shall be a Board of Conference Claimants nominated by the Bishops and elected by the General Conference, consisting of one effective Bishop, seven ministers, and seven laymen. No Conference shall have more than one representative on the Board.

“§ 2. The Board of Conference Claimants shall be duly and legally incorporated, according to the laws of the State of Illinois, with such powers and prerogatives as shall be needful for the accomplishing of the objects of the Board as herein stated. This Board is authorized to adopt such measures as in its judgment are necessary to build up and administer a connectional Permanent Fund, which is hereby established, and to increase the revenues for the benefit of Conference Claimants; *provided*, however, that it shall not have authority to make any apportionment whatever, either to the Annual Conferences or to the pastoral charges. Seven members shall constitute a quorum. The office of the Board shall be in Chicago, Illinois.

“§ 3. The expenses of administration shall be taken from the two (2) per cent of collections from charges as provided in ¶ 313, and any other funds in the hands of the Board not otherwise designated.”

II. Corresponding Secretary

For ¶ 424 substitute the following:

“¶ 424. There shall be a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall be the chief executive officer of the Board. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction, and control of the Board he shall conduct the correspondence and business, and shall be an advisory member thereof. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs and promoting the general interests for which the Board was created.”

III. Connectional Relief

For ¶ 425 substitute the following:

“¶ 425, § 1. Connectional Relief for Conference Claimants is established that the preachers and people of the stronger Annual Conferences may be united with those of the weaker Conferences in one connectional or general plan, in order that, by such co-operation, a more equitable and general support may be secured for Retired preachers and other Conference Claimants, especially for those in the more needy Conferences.

“§ 2. Such connectional relief shall consist of:

“1. The three per cent of the annual collections for Conference Claimants forwarded from the Annual Conferences. ¶ 313.

“2. The income from all other sources the use of which is not otherwise designated, and which is not required for the maintenance of the Board.”

IV. Administration of Connectional Relief

For ¶ 426 substitute the following:

“¶ 426, § 1. Moneys for Connectional Relief shall be distributed by the Board of Conference Claimants at its annual meeting.

“§ 2. The distribution of the Connectional Relief shall be made to the Annual Conferences severally and not to the individual Claimant.

“§ 3. The Board of Conference Claimants, in determining the dividend for Connectional Relief, shall ascertain from the authorized reports of the Conference stewards of the several Annual Conferences what Conferences are in need of *special relief*, and shall make the distribution to such Conferences according to the need as this shall appear from such reports.

“§ 4. The remainder of the available funds shall be distributed among the other Conferences as the Board of Conference Claimants may determine to be wise and equitable in view of all the data in its possession.

“§ 5. No Conference shall be eligible to receive Connectional Relief unless its share of the annual collections shall have been paid into the connectional fund.”

V. Annual Reports

For ¶ 427 substitute the following:

“¶ 427, § 1. The Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants shall send to the treasurer of each Annual Conference a draft for the dividend for Connectional Relief, together with the last annual report of the Board; in which shall be shown the resources of the Board, the amount and distribution of its income, and such other information concerning the work of the Church in behalf of Conference Claimants as the Board may obtain.

“§ 2. The Conference stewards shall forward to the Board of Conference Claimants a certified copy of their report, made on blanks furnished by the Board of Conference Claimants, in which shall be shown the annuities and allowances made to each Conference Claimant, together with additional data for the guidance of the Board of Conference Claimants in making its dividend for Connectional Relief and preparing its annual report.”

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 4. CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS' STATISTICS

Your Committee on Conference Claimants, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

To conform the Statistical Reports from the charges to the Annual Conferences with the legislation offered by this Committee amending Chapters VI and IX, Book of Discipline, we recommend that ¶ 86, § 4, Statistics No. IV—Benevolent Collections, be amended as follows:

"Conference Claimants Connectional Fund" be stricken out, and "Permanent Funds" substituted therefor as a general heading; and then "Annual Conference Permanent Fund" and "Connectional Permanent Fund" as subheadings.

Adopted, May 28.

(Referred to Committee on Statistical Forms.)

REPORT NO. 5. REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION AND REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1912:

DEAR FATHERS, SISTERS, AND BROTHERS: Your Committee on Conference Claimants, having carefully considered all the documents referred to it relating to the above-mentioned subject, respectfully recommends for your adoption the following:

Your Committee, having carefully examined the quadrennial report of the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants, submits the following report:

Total receipts (exclusive of borrowed money).....	\$163,640 02	
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries.....	\$23,585 05	
Traveling Expenses.....	5,557 52	
		\$29,142 57
Postage.....	\$4,929 33	
Rent and Light.....	2,046 31	
Stationery and Printing.....	7,917 02	
Advertising.....	2,760 24	
Taxes.....	12 94	
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,164 40	
Interest on Loans.....	513 36	
Board Meetings.....	1,092 63	
Miscellaneous.....	1,254 51	
		21,690 74
		\$50,833 31
Interest Paid Board of Conference Claimants.....	\$180 00	
Permanent Fund Invested.....	19,027 33	
Distributed to Conferences.....	56,915 85	
		76,123 18
		126,956 49
Balance to next year.....		36,683 53
		\$163,640 02

We congratulate the Church for the general interest in this cause, evidenced by the returns attendant upon the work of the Board of Conference Claimants and the various Annual Conference organizations.

We commend the administration by the Board in its expenditures in the campaign of education above indicated; and believe a good foundation has been laid for its future activities.

We commend the work of the various Annual Conference Societies, whereby there has been placed in the treasuries of the various Conferences more than \$1,250,000 in permanent endowment funds. We heartily commend the cause of Conference Claimants to the generosity of the Church and urge the raising of the \$5,000,000 Jubilee Gift by our General Conference Board, and the Annual Conference organizations.

Adopted, May 28.

B.—REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

I. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

The Committee on the American Bible Society, to which were submitted the Episcopal Address and the Quadrennial Report of that Society, in which the Methodist Episcopal Church has been profoundly interested throughout its entire history of nearly one hundred years, and in which it has been officially represented both on the governing Board of Managers and among its officers for more than half a century, presents the following report:

It recognizes, with very great satisfaction, the remarkable growth of this institution which has so long been one of the official benevolences of the Church. The circulation of the Scriptures has gone forward by leaps and bounds. The Society shows a grand total for the past four years of 10,107,522 volumes issued and sent forth to all sections of this great republic, reaching all classes of the population, ministering to people speaking more than seventy languages and dialects and to all the great mission fields of the world. This is an advance of nearly 3,000,000 over the report of four years ago. The Church will be interested to know that in spite of revolutions the Society last year circulated more than 1,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in China alone. In this great empire, so recently become a republic, the Society has been the companion and pioneer of the missionaries, assisting in the translation of the Scriptures into the important languages of these millions of the human race. Since the opening of China to the gospel it has spent more than \$1,000,000 in that field alone and has issued and sent forth in that land more than 13,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. Who can estimate the part that this seed-sowing has had in the awakening of these people?

The Society does its work through nine great home agencies, in addition to nearly three hundred auxiliary societies in this country and twelve great foreign agencies. Among the most effective of the secretaries of these agencies are, in foreign lands, the Rev. Dr. Hykes, of China; the Rev. Mr. Penzotti, of South America; the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, of the Philippines; the Rev. Mr. Beck, of Korea; and Dr. Swartz, at present acting agent in Japan. And in our own country the Rev. Dr. Kirkbride, of the Northwestern agency; the Rev. Dr. Wragg, of the agency among the colored people; and the Rev. Dr. Mell, of the Pacific agency, who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

One of the notable events of the quadrennium was the celebration throughout the United States under the initiative of this Society of the three hundredth anniversary of the King James

Bible. Great meetings were held all over the nation and addresses were made by the most distinguished statesmen and leaders in the Church. These celebrations revealed the love of the Scriptures in the hearts of the people and helped to emphasize their value for personal and national upbuilding.

The Society has had a remarkable quadrennium financially. Just four years ago, at the General Conference in Baltimore, public announcement was made of the proposal of Mrs. Russell Sage to give \$500,000 to the endowment fund of the Society provided a like amount was raised for the same purpose by popular subscription. This has been accomplished and nearly the entire amount has been paid in. Large gifts have also been received from the estates of Mr. Cutter and Mr. Kennedy, for which all Christian people must be profoundly thankful. These large gifts, however, have simply created demands for enlargement of the work in all parts of the world. The Society has entered upon a new year for which it has already made appropriations of nearly \$815,000. It will therefore be seen that the income from its trust funds, which now amount to about \$2,250,000, will go only a very short way in meeting the annual expenditures. The Society most urgently needs increased gifts from the churches. During the last four years the Methodist Episcopal Church gave for the entire quadrennium \$162,497, a slight increase over the preceding quadrennium; a generation ago the Church gave annually more than half of this amount. We would recommend that every effort be made to increase the annual offerings in the churches for this great and fundamental benevolence. We recommend that every Annual Conference arrange for a public meeting under the auspices of the Society at least once in each quadrennium; that proper apportionment be made for this cause by those having charge of the apportionment plans in the Conferences, and the districts, and the local charges and that the Bible Society be placed upon the regular budget of the churches. We recommend that at least \$100,000 be annually apportioned to our churches for this cause.

In view of the fact that the centennial of the American Bible Society will occur in 1916, and probably before suitable action could be taken by the next General Conference, we recommend that the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church be given authority to make all necessary arrangements for the participation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this centennial.

Adopted, May 28.

II. CITY EVANGELIZATION

GENERAL STATEMENT

During the twenty years of its history the National City Evangelization Union has been a strongly aggressive force in

the evangelization of our cities. Its work has been chiefly inspirational and educative. By its conventions and its literature it has greatly stimulated the organization and work of city societies, and has drawn attention to the real conditions, racial, industrial, civic, and religious, of the toiling masses in our great cities, and has given to the Church a statesmanlike proposal for the establishment of a Bureau of Cities in connection with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Therefore your Committee recommends that the duties and work heretofore assumed by the National City Evangelization Union be transferred to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension under the following legislation, to which the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension has explicitly committed itself, and as printed in the *Daily Christian Advocate* of May 22, page 359, column 3, but with the elimination, however, of the following sentence, to wit: "*Provided* the council shall not choose a representative from a city already represented in the General Committee," from ¶ 404, § 3, 2. We especially desire to call the attention of this General Conference to the fact that by this proposed action a very useful and effective organization of our Church passes out of existence, which it consents to do only with the assurance and the conviction that the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, through the Bureau of Cities, will vigorously prosecute the work which for two decades the National Union has so successfully administered.

Adopted, May 29.

III. CREDENTIALS

REPORT NO. 1. LEXINGTON CONFERENCE CONTEST

The Committee on Credentials reports that we have had under consideration the claim made on behalf of the Lexington Conference that it is entitled to have seated in this General Conference an additional ministerial and an additional lay delegate and that such additional delegates were legally elected. The evidence before us proves this claim is correct, and we therefore recommend that the Secretary be instructed to place on the Conference roll the names of John W. Robinson, ministerial delegate, and Wesley J. Langston, lay delegate; and that he be further instructed to assign these delegates seats in the Conference along with the other delegates representing the Lexington Conference.

It is proper that we should state that the evidence in the hands of the Secretary at the time this Conference assembled made it his duty at that time to omit the names of these delegates from the roll.

Adopted, May 6.

REPORT NO. 2. LOUISIANA CONFERENCE CONTEST

The Committee on Credentials reports that we have considered the contest from the Louisiana Conference, in which the right of Joseph A. Reddix, a lay delegate, to his seat in the General Conference was challenged. We are satisfied that the challenge should not be sustained, and we recommend that the right of Joseph A. Reddix to his seat be confirmed. But, in view of the facts, we recommend that the traveling and local expenses for one week be paid out of the Conference funds to the contestant, Mrs. Alice R. Albert.

Adopted, May 6.

REPORT NO. 3. CHILE CONFERENCE CONTEST

The Committee on Credentials reports that we have considered the challenge made to the right of Mrs. Ida P. Arms, a lay delegate from the Chile Conference, to represent that Conference in this body, owing to irregularities in the manner of the election. We have found no basis for the challenge. We recommend that it be overruled and that the right of Mrs. Arms to her seat be confirmed.

Adopted, May 9.

REPORT NO. 4. TRAVELING EXPENSES, 1916

Resolved, That at the General Conference of 1916, and thereafter, the traveling expenses of each delegate to and from the seat of the Conference shall be paid in the proportion that the number of days of his attendance is to the number of days of the session of the General Conference, the only exception being on account of personal sickness of the delegate, the exceptions to be determined by the Committee on Credentials.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 5. EXCUSING DELEGATES

The Committee on Credentials recommends the adoption of the following orders:

1. When a delegate is excused and no reserve is seated in his place he shall receive his traveling expenses in full and his per diem during the time he serves.

2. When a reserve delegate takes the place of a delegate it shall be with the distinct understanding that there shall be no additional expense, except in cases where vacancies are created as the result of elections by this body.

3. After the twentieth day of the session no reserve delegate shall be seated unless without additional expense.

Adopted, May 14.

IV. WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AND ROMANISM

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

Whereas, The limitations imposed on the recent World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh set aside all Protestant missionary work in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, which action saddened and outraged our growing native churches; and

Whereas, Methodism, since its birth in a protest against dead formalism and ceremonial, has ever stood for aggressive evangelism in all lands; and the Methodist Episcopal Church has been for more than seventy-five years actively engaged in work in those lands where Greek or Roman Catholicism predominates; and

Whereas, In all those lands which form a large part of the missionary field of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the teachings and practices of Romanism deprive the people of the Bible, pervert many of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, and foster superstitions which alienate the thinking classes and bind heavy burdens upon the poor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church recognizes its plain duty to prosecute its missionary enterprises in Greek and Roman Catholic countries with increasing zeal; and, be it

Resolved, That we will most vigorously protest against any future exclusion of missions in Greek or Roman Catholic countries from ecumenical or other similar missionary gatherings; and, be it

Resolved, That it is our duty to oppose the machinations of Romanism, and to counteract its attempts to gain an ever-increasing control of our public schools or to use the public funds for sectarian schools; and, finally, be it

Resolved, That we feel the deepest sympathy with as well as love toward the priests and people within the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches who are working toward a more spiritual interpretation of the Christian faith.

Adopted, May 8.

V. EVANGELISM

COMMISSION ON EVANGELISM

There shall be appointed a Commission on Evangelism consisting of three Bishops, one minister, and one layman from each General Conference district, whose duty it shall be to promote the cause of evangelism throughout the Church.

OBJECT

The object of the work of the Commission shall be to summon the Church to meet its evangelistic responsibility by a renewed emphasis on the accepted theory of Methodism, that every Meth-

odist preacher is called to be an evangelist, and every member of the Methodist Church is called to be a soul-winner. The creating of this Commission is not for the purpose of holding evangelistic meetings, but to develop through every reasonable method a better type of evangelistic men in the ministry and in the laity. We accept the declaration of our Bishops that evangelistic efficiency is "the crown of our itinerant ministry," and commit to this Commission the task of doing its part to assist in restoring that crown.

We also declare our conviction that true discipleship to Christ includes and is tested by the spirit and work of apostleship, so that every layman is thereby commissioned to convey to the unsaved his experience of the gospel of Christ by the testimony of his lips as well as by the power of his life.

The work of this Commission is not intended to relieve the Church of her evangelistic task, but, rather, to encourage and assist in leading the Church to her rightful evangelistic triumph.

ORGANIZATION

The Commission shall be empowered to raise by voluntary subscriptions the necessary funds to carry on its work, and shall be further empowered to locate headquarters for the Commission, and to elect a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Commission, providing sufficient funds are raised for this purpose without levying any apportionment upon the churches.

There shall be an Executive Committee of the Commission, consisting of three Bishops and five other members of the Commission, and said Executive Committee shall meet at least annually.

The Commission shall hold two meetings in the quadrennium, one before the close of the General Conference at which they are appointed, the other during the middle of the quadrennium.

The expenses of the meetings of the Commission and the Executive Committee shall be provided from the funds raised for General Conference expenses.

PROGRAM

The Commission shall undertake throughout the quadrennium to promote the following evangelistic program and to add thereto such activities as the development of the work shall demand:

I. PASTORAL EVANGELISM

(a) *At the Annual Conference*

Wherever it shall be possible to do so, it shall be the policy of the Commission to secure a place in the program of the Annual Conference for the presentation of the evangelistic mission of the pastor, the evangelistic needs of the local church, and the

most efficient evangelistic methods. Nowhere can such a hearing be gained for evangelistic efficiency as the true test of ministerial acceptability as at the Annual Conference. Nowhere is offered a better opportunity to create evangelistic conviction among our ministers, inspire them with evangelistic courage and confidence, and secure from them evangelistic consecration than at these annual gatherings.

We respectfully submit that the spiritual emphasis should permeate all questions of Conference administration and all financial connectional interests, so that our pastors shall be inspired anew to observe faithfully that rule of a preacher's conduct which says, "It is not your business only to preach so many times, and to take care of this or that society, but to save as many as you can; to bring as many sinners as you can to repentance, and with all your power to build them up in that holiness without which they cannot see the Lord."

(b) Pastoral Fidelity

We beseech the pastors of Methodism to read anew, and practice with unflinching fidelity, ¶¶ 138-146 of the Discipline touching "Pastoral Fidelity." A fearless and faithful application of these rules would revolutionize the soul-winning habits of multitudes of our preachers and transform many a decadent society into a church kindled with evangelistic fervor and charged with evangelistic power. We call upon the pastors and people of Methodism in every part of the globe to put into practice for the next quadrennium the exhortation in our Discipline: "O brethren, if we could but set this work on foot in all our societies, and prosecute it zealously, what glory would redound to God! If the common lukewarmness were banished, and every shop and every house busied in speaking of the words and the works of God, surely God would dwell in our habitations and make us his delight! O, for God's sake, and the sake of poor souls, spare no pains that may conduce to their salvation! What cause have we to mourn before the Lord that we have so long neglected this good work!"

(c) Coöperative Evangelism

If it seems to the district superintendent, or district superintendents, of any community or Conference that it is necessary to have evangelistic helpers come to the assistance of a church or community, we recommend that such district superintendents arrange, wherever possible, for some plan of interchange and coöperation of our pastors in their own or adjacent Conferences, in the confident belief that for our Methodist churches and communities the best-equipped and best-accredited evangelists are our efficient evangelistic pastors who know and love Methodist doctrine, who understand and sympathize with the God-

honored methods of our common Methodism, and who will assist in building the converts into our Methodist Church membership.

We recognize the district superintendent as the district evangelistic leader of his pastor evangelists, and call upon every district superintendent in Methodism to utilize his office to assist his pastors in framing and perfecting a constructive and aggressive evangelistic program which shall tend to increase the evangelistic responsibility of the individual pastor and the individual church to win their own rightful but unsaved constituency to Christ.

II. LAYMEN'S WORK

(a) *Official Lay Leadership*

The Commission shall undertake by every possible and practicable plan to vitalize and utilize the evangelistic possibilities of the official laymen of the Church. Nothing is more dispiriting and spiritually enervating than to see the administrative lay leaders of our churches in official position, either unconcerned or unresponsive to the pleas of a pastor to coöperate and participate in the direct evangelistic work of the Church. Such an army of laymen aroused to their evangelistic obligations would hasten the coming of the kingdom in countless communities.

We call upon the official laymen of Methodism—generous in financial gifts, helpful in the counsels of administration, recognized leaders of community life, expert in the affairs of state, men of strength in social and political reforms, alert in intellect and irreproachable in moral life—to dedicate their powers to Jesus Christ as Supreme Master, for the winning of their fellow men to the leadership and Lordship of the Son of God.

(b) *Family Religion*

To engage in a concerted and continuous effort to secure a normal and natural religious life in the family, which shall find expression in the family altar, in religious conversation and religious education in the family circle, knowing that wherever religion declines in the home, it must of necessity bring spiritual dearth and ultimately spiritual disaster in the Church.

(c) *Communication of Religious Experience*

To challenge the entire membership of Methodism to return to the spirit of the Methodist fathers in the recital of genuine religious experience in the meetings of the Church provided for this purpose. We recognize that such interchange of religious experience should not be confined to church meetings, but it is doubtful whether one becomes a faithful and efficient witness for Christ among the unsaved who does not practice that habit among believers gathered together in the name of Christ.

Not the presentation of religious argument, but the communication of personal religious experience is one of the cardinal needs of the church life of our time.

(d) *Industrial Evangelism*

To plead with the vast membership of Methodism to adopt the Christlike habit of winning others to Christ as a *life habit*, not by impulse nor for a season, not limited to any part of the calendar nor to any exclusive method, but the adoption of winning others to Christ as an essential part of the Christian life, and as a personal responsibility upon all our people, created by their membership in the kingdom of Christ. This should be our Methodist practice. Ministers are not released from their soul-winning responsibility, but they cannot and ought not to bear the evangelistic responsibility of our laymen. Every Methodist minister an evangelist, let this be our demand. Yea, more, every Methodist member an evangelist; this is our expectation.

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

(a) *In Our Sunday Schools*

In coöperation with the Board of Sunday Schools, to help win to Christ and the Church a portion of the sixty or more per cent of our Sunday School membership of three and one half millions, which is still outside of our church membership. .

(b) *In Our Epworth Leagues*

In coöperation with the Epworth League, to inspire and enlist the young people of our Epworth Leagues in the art of soul-winning, and to further coöperate with them in all their distinctively evangelistic endeavors, so as to assist in creating within the heart of the host of Methodist young people a passion for the salvation of the lost.

(c) *Student Work*

To prosecute the work of evangelism with unabated vigor in the schools and colleges of Methodism, recognizing that from the standpoint of leadership the Methodist responsibility for the salvation of the world depends largely upon the consecrated leadership of men and women trained in the higher institutions of learning. Here are developed the leaders of church and state, and we submit that we must increase our efforts to keep spiritual fervor alive where there is so subtle a temptation to depart from the truth of the supernatural and from the dominance of the spiritual. Here Methodism has its greatest evangelistic opportunity in point of the spiritual leadership of the church of to-morrow; here, let it be recorded, will be found the readiest response to the challenge of a virile, vital gospel which unre-

servedly and unequivocally demands the sacrifice and service of one's whole life to the work of the kingdom of Christ. To capture and hold these strategic strongholds of the kingdom for Christ and the Church is a duty that dare not be omitted.

We believe that the policy of the Student Work Committee of the Commission on Evangelism in the work among Methodist schools and colleges, which has been one of the signal evangelistic triumphs of the past quadrennium, should be continued, and, if possible, enlarged.

The recruiting of university-trained men for the ministry of the gospel, when a declension of students for the ministry both in quality and quantity should arouse the Church to a desperate though not a despairing situation; the enlistment of student volunteers for the foreign missionary field; the securing of deaconesses and home missionaries, and the definite committal of our consecrated, cultured young men and women to other specific forms of sacrificial service as a lifework—this policy, which during the past two years has secured more than one thousand committals to such forms of lifework and service, should receive our heartiest commendation.

The sympathetic coöperation of the Board of Education during the past quadrennium in this noteworthy work requires special recognition and genuine appreciation, and the assurance that the said Board stands ready for further coöperation and assistance in the prosecution of student evangelism, is most heartening and reassuring.

In the belief that the evangelistic efficiency of the Church of to-morrow will be influenced largely by the type of pastors who are assigned to the churches in our college communities, we respectfully request our Bishops to give special consideration to appointments of such pastors who have exceptional opportunity to mold the religious life of the Methodist leaders of the near future. Whatever can be done to impress an Annual Conference with the necessity of securing men of spiritual vision, keenest intellect, and rarest leadership in the pastorates of these student communities should be done.

IV. PUBLICATION WORK

(a) *Church Press*

In coöperation with our editors to assist in securing the best material for publication in our Advocates and periodicals on various phases of evangelistic work.

(b) *Books*

In coöperation with the Publishing Agents to assist in securing the publication and promotion of books of superior evangelistic value, and also of such song books, published by our

Book Concern, which shall be of special assistance in evangelistic work.

V. INSTRUCTION WORK

(a) *Correspondence Courses*

To provide wherever practicable correspondence courses in evangelism, particularly those which shall be suggestive in conducting training classes in personal work.

(b) *Institutes on Evangelism*

To emphasize the plan begun in the quadrennium of 1904 in holding Institutes on Evangelism, either covering the territory of the district superintendent, or of an Annual Conference where the pastors and lay leaders of the territory can come together for prayer and study of evangelistic work under present conditions.

VI. EPISCOPAL LEADERSHIP

In the name of a more efficient evangelism in our Church, we hail with delight the proposed idea expressed in the Episcopal Address concerning the "residential supervision and presidential administration" of our Bishops.

We beg leave to enter our plea for a more adequate evangelistic leadership from our Bishops:

(a) *In Presidential Administration*

The Bishops on the Commission on Evangelism are requested to confer together as often as possible on the evangelistic situation in the Church, and to seek the coöperation of their episcopal colleagues in making the sessions of the Annual Conferences over which they preside occasions when the work of evangelism in the local Conference and local church shall be given a place of special prominence.

Convinced that the attitude of a Bishop at an Annual Conference will be the best example to the pastors of that Conference of what evangelistic leadership means and can achieve, we therefore petition every Bishop to emphasize in message and manner the primacy of evangelistic efficiency in our itinerant ministry.

(b) *In Residential Supervision*

We present our urgent plea to our Bishops that within the recognized area known as their residence, or over whatever territory they may have "residential supervision," to call together the district superintendents of that territory, and in coöperation with them, to initiate such an evangelistic program as will tend to kindle genuine evangelistic fervor, to increase evangelistic efficiency, and look toward a general evangelistic advance throughout the territory.

The Bishops are further requested to call together within such territory, groups of pastors and laymen in as many strategic centers as possible, to pray and plan for such revivals as will result in the salvation of sinners, the rebuilding of broken-down altars in our homes and churches, such an enduement of the Holy Ghost on our membership as will impel them to a life of witness-bearing, and the enthronement of Jesus Christ as absolute Lord over the associated life of the community.

Adopted, May 11.

VI. FEDERATION

REPORT No. 1

Your Committee on Federation reports as follows, after having received and considered memorials regarding organic union, together with the report of the Commission on Federation:

1. The growing spirit of unity among our Methodist bodies is noted with thanksgiving. The present situation and the resulting obligations are thus admirably stated by the Federation Commissions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church in joint session in Baltimore, November 10, 1910:

"We mutually agree that the churches represented by us are equally apostolic in faith and purpose and having a common origin, the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1784; that they are joint heirs of the traditions and doctrinal standards of the fathers, and that they have proved their loyalty to the evangelical faith and evangelistic spirit which characterized early Methodists.

"We are mutually agreed that our fathers settled the issues of the past conscientiously for themselves respectively, and separated regretfully, believing that only such action could insure their continued access to the people they were called to serve.

"The benefits of fraternal efforts on the part of two of the churches we represent, and the exchange of fraternal messengers between all of them, must be recognized in substantial results achieved within our own country and abroad, and in the manifest improved feeling existing between these communions.

"Our efforts to give sympathetic recognition to every interest involved, taken with the common obligation so to plan the work of the Church as to make the wisest use of the resources of the kingdom, coupled with the plain fact that much unnecessary competition and rivalry still exists among Methodist bodies, while unchurched masses hunger for our ministry, compel us to admit that while we rejoice in all that has been achieved by fraternal efforts up to this time, these results do not in every way meet the demand of the times, nor the expectations of our people.

"It thereupon appears to be our imperative duty earnestly to consider the expediency and practicability of some form of unification that will further allay hurtful competition and conserve all vital interests without in the meantime interfering with the work of the Federal Council of Methodism.

"In the presence of these important issues, and the clear evidence of the desire of the members of our churches to be divinely guided in the prosecution of the work to be done by these people of one spiritual ancestry, one faith, and one doctrine, we feel constrained:

"To give further earnest consideration to the great interests brought to our attention by our respective churches.

"To consider the causes which produce friction and waste and injure rather than promote the common cause, namely, the spreading of scriptural holiness through these and other lands; and, if found practicable, to bring to the General Conferences and people of the respective churches a plan to provide for such unification through reorganization of the Methodist Churches concerned, as shall insure unity of purpose, administration, evangelistic effort, and all other functions for which our Methodism has stood from the beginning."

2. We heartily approve the action of our Commission on Federation in proposing the consideration of the question of organic union to the commissioners in joint session at Baltimore, believing that the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church would welcome a corporate reunion of the Methodisms of America. A particularly tender bond relates us to our great sister Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, whose achievements challenge our highest admiration, and whose fraternal messenger, the Rev. Frank M. Thomas, D.D., has brought to this General Conference a gracious message that will long be cherished as an appropriate and valued contribution to the growing spirit of unity. The Methodist Protestant Church, which has had important relation to the development of the spirit of unity during the quadrennium, also commands our affectionate regard.

We reaffirm the declaration of the General Conference of 1908, namely: That union of these churches having a common origin, a common faith, and possessing so much of discipline and polity in common, would in our opinion strengthen the efficiency of the local churches, secure economy of resources, make for aggressive evangelism and wholesome civic reform, contribute to an era of good feeling among people of all sections, and hasten the coming of the kingdom of our Lord. Therefore we most cordially invite the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and all other branches of Methodism to join with the Methodist Episcopal Church in a consecrated

and persistent effort to unify the various branches of the Wesley family in America in one great Methodist Church.

3. We recommend that a Commission on Federation, constituted as before and appointed by the Bishops, shall be named, with full power and authority to continue negotiations and to treat with similar Commissions from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Protestant Church, and any and all other duly appointed Commissions from other churches or branches of Methodism, or with each separately, concerning the commendable purposes of advancing organic union or closer federation. Said Commission to report to the next General Conference.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 2. FEDERAL COUNCIL

The General Conference of 1908 (see Journal, page 622) provided for the formation of a Federal Council as "a practical method of putting Federation into operation."

The Federation Commissions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in joint session at Cincinnati, April 13, 1910, adopted the following recommendation to the respective General Conferences relating to the powers of the proposed Federal Council.

The recommendation agreed upon received the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in 1910, and the same was submitted by our Commission on Federation with the recommendation that it be approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"Resolved, That we recommend to our respective General Conferences the following action amending the action taken by the said General Conferences at their last sessions, creating a Federal Council for the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"Said Federal Council shall be intrusted with advisory powers in regard to world-wide missions, Christian education, and the evangelization of the unchurched masses; and also shall have full power to hear and finally determine, without appeal from its decisions, all cases of conflict or misunderstanding between the two branches of Methodism.

"This Federal Council shall consist of eighteen members, equally divided between the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The membership of the Council shall be as follows: Six Bishops, six traveling preachers, and six laymen."

After consideration, we recommend:

1. The approval by the General Conference of the foregoing resolution.

2. That the members of our Commission on Federation act as members of the Federal Council for this quadrennium with those appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for like service.

3. That all administrative officers of Annual Conferences and of the various Church boards, organizations, and societies interested carefully regard the decisions and recommendations of the Federal Council.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT No. 3. COLORED CHURCHES

We have considered the report of the Commission on the Federation of the Colored Churches, which states that "There are within Continental United States nearly sixteen hundred thousand colored Episcopal Methodists, not quite one sixth of the entire Negro population, and nearly nine tenths of these Methodists are within the former slave States. The unchristian competition and other local causes of needless irritation among those who should be brethren are greater and more damaging among the Negro Methodists than white Methodists in those States. We are glad to report the advance made in federation by the three great colored churches under the leadership of their Bishops and the evidences of readiness to receive and welcome any encouragement our Church can give them in their efforts to make their Methodism among Negroes one coöperative body."

The Commission expresses the hope that it may prove to be the purpose of this General Conference to go forward with the coöperative service planned four years ago, and recommends:

1. That the new Commission be composed of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen.

2. That the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and of the African Methodist Episcopal Church Zion, now in session, be advised in time of the purpose of the Commission and the number of its members.

It is plainly our duty to assist in every practical way in allaying the competition among the colored Methodist Churches, and thus increase the efficiency of Methodism's combined service to the Negro race. After consideration, we, therefore, recommend:

First. That our Commission on Federation be requested to further this desired result in every feasible way.

Second. That a Commission, consisting of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen, be appointed by the Board of Bishops to serve during the ensuing quadrennium and report to the General Conference of 1916, whose duty it shall be to confer with similar Commissions, if such shall be appointed, from the African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Epis-

copal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, concerning such questions as may lead to more harmonious co-operation in extending the kingdom of Christ.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 4. FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

Your Committee on Federation, to which were referred that portion of the Episcopal Address which relates to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the report of the Executive Committee of the Council, respectfully submits the following report:

The Methodist Episcopal Church rejoices in the successful carrying forward of the program inaugurated four years ago for the federated activity of the American churches. The period has been one of organization beginning with the remarkable and enthusiastic meeting of the Federal Council at Philadelphia, in December, 1908, in which delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church, duly appointed under the authority of the General Conference, took their full and proper part. In the great Standing Committees on Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Literature and Education, Social Service, Family Life, Sunday Observance, Temperance, and Peace and Arbitration, appointed by the Federal Council, as well as in the Executive Committee, our Church has been suitably represented. The activities of the Standing Committees on Home Missions and Social Service have been especially noteworthy and have led to really constructive work in these important fields. The Standing Committee on Peace and Arbitration has given effective expression to the common sentiment of the churches, and important plans are under way to which substantial support is promised for embodying this spirit more fully in practical leadership.

In addition to the shaping of its own organization, the Federal Council has been active in promoting State and local federations, which have carried more closely to the people these ideals and the principles of church federation which we believe are essential in meeting the conditions confronting American Christianity.

The Methodist Episcopal Church stands for the federal idea of the unity of the Churches of Christ and heartily recognizes the constitutional relation established by the General Conference of 1908 in the Federal Council "to express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church, to bring Christian bodies of America into harmonious service for Christ and the world, and to secure a larger combined influence for the churches in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people,

so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life."

The Committee recommends:

1. That the Bishops be authorized and requested to appoint sixty-five representatives, without expense to the Church, or such proportionate number of members as are assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and that they also be empowered to fill vacancies occurring during the quadrennium.

2. That in order to meet our Church's proportion of the cost of the Federal Council, the Treasurer of the General Conference expense funds be authorized to continue the payments as they have been made by the Book Committee for the past quadrennium under the instructions of the General Conference of 1908; this amount to be on the basis adopted by all the constituent bodies of the Federal Council, and to be provided in the same manner as in the case of Commissions appointed by the General Conference, but not in any case to exceed \$2,000 in any calendar year.

3. That should the Federal Council secure from other constituent bodies grants in addition to the established *pro rata* apportionment for the purpose of maintaining a representative of the Federal Council and the churches associated in it at the capital, an additional annual sum of \$1,000 be provided for the share of our Church in the expense involved.

4. That the representatives appointed by the Bishops under this action be a committee to determine whether the conditions indicated in Section Three have been met, and, further, to act within the spirit of these resolutions and in harmony with the constitution of the Federal Council, in all matters in which the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church must be determined or declared.

Adopted, May 28.

REPORT NO. 5. WORLD CONFERENCE ON FAITH AND ORDER

The Bishops in the Quadrennial Address call attention to the action of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church inviting all Christian Churches of the world to join in a conference "for the consideration of questions of Faith and Order," to the end that closer relations in fellowship and co-operation between such bodies may be secured. They commend the spirit of this movement and suggest that provision be made by this General Conference for the participation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this proposed movement.

"The hand of John Wesley has never been withdrawn from its proffer of fellowship with every servant of Jesus Christ, nor can the Church of his planting hesitate to lend its coöperation to any

movement for discovering and recognizing the broadest basis of understanding possible to the Christian Church of this era."

Your Committee recommends that the Board of Bishops be and is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of nine, composed of three Bishops, three ministers, three laymen, to meet with commissions from other branches of the Church of Christ for the purposes named in the invitation and that said commission be authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur in its number.

Adopted, May 28.

VII. A COMMISSION ON FINANCE

Your Special Committee to which was referred Report No. 4 presented by the Standing Committee on Temporal Economy recommends for adoption the following:

There shall be a Commission on Finance, whose purpose it shall be to cooperate with the several Benevolent Boards of the Church, as hereinafter provided. The Commission on Finance shall consist of three Bishops, six ministers, and six laymen, to be nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference, and the Corresponding Secretaries and Assistant Corresponding Secretaries of the Benevolent Boards. Each Board shall be entitled to but one vote in the Commission on Finance.

Vacancies occurring during the quadrennium shall be filled by the Board of Bishops. The members of the Commission shall serve without pay, save for traveling and hotel expenses and necessary clerk hire. The expenses of the Commission shall be levied upon the several Boards according to the amount of each Board's askings.

Each Benevolent Board, through its representatives, shall submit to the Commission on Finance a full statement of its needs and askings, and said Commission shall have power to revise the askings of the several Boards, provided that no work already begun or planned by any Board shall be jeopardized by such revision.

The decision of the Commission on Finance shall be upon the basis of present and probable future needs, and not upon the basis of former askings or percentages. When the askings have been determined the Commission shall make an equitable apportionment of the same to the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions, together with a statement of the amount asked for each Board. The Commission may make its apportionments directly to the districts and charges.

The Commission shall advise and cooperate with the several Benevolent Boards in promoting the unity and efficiency of their financial plans, and is empowered to present to the General

Conference such plans as it may deem necessary for the better correlation and the more effective administration of the benevolent work of the Church.

The General Conference recommends that each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission create a committee or commission to consider such nonconnectional causes as may desire to appeal to the churches of said Conferences and Missions for financial aid. It is advised that no cause be admitted to the pulpits of our churches for presentation and financial appeal unless recommended by such Annual Conference Commission.

The Commission on Finance is instructed to take such action as may be necessary to secure the organization and proper direction of the Conference Commissions, and, in coöperation with the several Boards, to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure the assistance of the district superintendents and pastors in properly protecting our churches and official benevolences from the multiplicity of nonofficial appeals.

VIII. COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER I

TRIAL OF A BISHOP

NOTE.—Throughout Part V of the Discipline—Judicial Administration—the term “Immorality” is used to include any violation of the Moral Law.

I. Investigation

¶ 232. If a Bishop shall be accused of any violation of the moral law in the interval between sessions of the General Conference, the District Superintendent within whose District the offense is said to have been committed shall call to his aid four Traveling Elders, which five Ministers shall carefully inquire into the case; and if, in their judgment, there is reasonable ground for such accusation, they, or a majority of them, shall prepare and sign the proper charges in the case, unless such charges have already been prepared, shall send a copy of the same to the accused, and shall give notice thereof to one of the Bishops, furnishing him also with a copy of the charges. The Bishop so notified shall convene a Committee of Investigation to be composed of the Triers of Appeals, to be appointed as hereinafter provided, of four neighboring Conferences, over which Committee a Bishop shall preside. The accused shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet so as not to reduce the number of the Committee below thirteen. The presiding Bishop shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep a correct record of the proceedings and of the testimony. The Committee thus constituted shall have full power to investigate the charges in the case, and if it finds them sustained, shall suspend the ac-

cused from all ministerial functions and Church privileges until the ensuing General Conference. The President and Secretary shall sign the records when properly approved, and the President shall transmit the same, including the charges, specifications, documents, and evidence, to the General Conference, on which, and such other evidence as may be admitted, the case shall finally be determined. Additional charges and specifications may be presented to the General Conference; provided, the accused has been given due notice of the same.

¶ 233. In case of imprudent conduct, the District Superintendent within whose District the alleged offense is said to have occurred shall take with him two Traveling Elders, and, if in their judgment there is sufficient ground for such accusation, shall admonish the Bishop so offending. If he persists in his imprudence, the matter shall be investigated in the manner provided in ¶ 232, or he may be brought to trial before the General Conference.

¶ 234. If it be alleged that a violation of the moral law or an imprudence has been committed beyond the bounds of any District, the District Superintendent within the bounds of whose District the Bishop resides shall proceed as hereinbefore provided.

¶ 235. If a Bishop be charged with disseminating, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, the same procedure shall be observed as is prescribed in ¶ 232, or he may be brought to trial before the General Conference.

¶ 236. Complaint against the administration of a Bishop may be forwarded to the General Conference, and entertained; provided, that in its judgment he has had due notice of such complaint.

II. Trial

¶ 237. When a Bishop has been suspended by a Committee of Investigation, or when charges against a Bishop are presented directly to the General Conference, the General Conference shall try the accused in due form, appointing for this purpose a Select Number of its own Members, who shall be Ministers, to consist of not more than seventeen, nor fewer than eleven, the accused having the right to challenge for cause. Over this court a Bishop shall preside, and one of the secretaries of the General Conference shall act as Secretary. The Court as thus constituted shall have full power to try the accused Bishop, and to suspend him from the functions of his office, to depose him from the Ministry, or to expel him from the Church, as it may deem his offense requires. Its findings shall be final, subject to appeal to the General Conference as hereinafter provided, and

shall be reported to the General Conference for entry on its Journal; and the records of the trial shall be placed in the custody of the Secretary of the General Conference, together with all the documents in the case, for preservation with the papers of the General Conference and for use in case of appeal.

CHAPTER II

TRIAL OF A MISSIONARY BISHOP

I. Investigation

¶ 238. If a Missionary Bishop be accused of a violation of the moral law during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, the District Superintendents of the Annual Conference within which the offense is alleged to have been committed shall inquire into the same. If in their opinion the accusations appear to be well founded, they shall prepare and sign the proper charges in the case, and shall send the same to the nearest Bishop or Missionary Bishop, and a copy thereof to the accused. The said Bishop or Missionary Bishop shall call not less than nine nor more than fifteen Effective Elders, all of whom shall be Foreign Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to form a Committee of Investigation, and a Bishop or a Missionary Bishop shall preside over the same. The accused shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet so as not to reduce the number below seven. If this Committee shall find the charges sustained, it shall suspend the accused until the ensuing General Conference.

¶ 239. If a Missionary Bishop be accused of imprudent conduct, the District Superintendent within whose district the alleged offense is said to have occurred, shall take with him three Effective Elders, and if in their judgment there is sufficient ground for such accusation, shall admonish the Missionary Bishop so offending. If he persist in his imprudence, the case shall be investigated in the manner prescribed in ¶ 238, or the offender may be brought to trial before the General Conference.

¶ 240. If a Missionary Bishop be charged with disseminating, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, the same procedure shall be observed as is prescribed in ¶ 238 or ¶ 241.

II. Trial

¶ 241. When a Missionary Bishop has been suspended by a Committee of Investigation, or when charges against a Missionary Bishop are presented directly to the General Conference, the

General Conference shall try the accused in the same manner as is prescribed for the trial of a Bishop.

¶ 242. Complaint against the administration of a Missionary Bishop may be forwarded to the General Conference, and entertained there; provided, that in its judgment he has had due notice that such complaint would be made.

CHAPTER III

TRIAL OF A MEMBER OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NOTE.—In all matters of Judicial Administration the rights, duties, and responsibilities of Members of Mission Conferences are the same as those in Annual Conferences, and the procedure shall be the same.

I. Preliminary Investigation

¶ 243, § 1. If a Member of an Annual Conference be accused of any violation of the moral law in the interval between sessions of that body, his District Superintendent, or the Superintendent of the District within the bounds of which such acts are alleged to have taken place, shall call not less than five nor more than nine Members of the Annual Conference to investigate the same, and, if possible, bring the accused and accuser face to face. He shall preside throughout the proceedings, and shall certify and declare the judgment of the Committee.

§ 2. If the accused be a District Superintendent, three of the senior Effective Elders of his District shall inquire into the character of the allegations, and, if they deem an investigation necessary, shall call in the Superintendent of any District of the Annual Conference, who shall appoint a Committee of not less than five nor more than nine Elders of the Annual Conference of which the accused is a Member, to investigate the case; and he shall preside at the investigation; but in case there be only one District Superintendent in the Conference, or if the other District Superintendents be so related to the case as to make it improper for any one of them to serve, then the matter shall be reported by the three senior Effective Elders to the Bishop in Charge, who shall appoint an Elder to act in the case.

§ 3. If in either case the charge be sustained, the accused shall be suspended by the Committee from all ministerial services and Church privileges until the ensuing Annual Conference.

§ 4. If in any such investigation the Committee finds that the evidence does not sustain the charge of immorality, but does show that the accused has been guilty of imprudent and unministerial conduct, it may so declare, and may suspend the offender from all ministerial functions until the ensuing session of his Annual Conference, at which the whole case shall be disposed of as the said Conference may determine.

¶ 244. Any Member of an Annual Conference who shall hold

religious service within the bounds of any Pastoral Charge, when requested by the Preacher in Charge not to hold such service, shall be deemed guilty of imprudent conduct; and if, after admonition by the Superintendent of the District within which the offense has been committed, he shall not refrain from such conduct, he shall be liable to charges and investigation, or trial.

¶ 245. If a Member of an Annual Conference be charged with disseminating, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other existing and established standards of doctrine, the same procedure shall be observed as is prescribed in ¶ 243, § 1. But if, after the charge is sustained, the Minister so offending shall solemnly promise the Committee of Investigation not to disseminate such erroneous doctrines in public or private, the Committee may waive suspension, that the case may be laid before the next Annual Conference, which shall determine the matter.

¶ 246. Whenever specific complaint is made in writing and signed by five responsible persons, Members or Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, charging a Teacher in one of our Theological Schools, who is a Minister, with violating his pledge to the Bishops of loyalty to our doctrine and polity, said complaint shall be lodged with the Superintendent within whose District the accused holds his Quarterly Conference membership, who shall carefully consider the same; and if in his opinion the complaint is of sufficient gravity to require an investigation, he shall immediately proceed according to the provisions of the Discipline in ¶ 243.

¶ 247. If the Teacher referred to in ¶ 246 be a layman or a Local Preacher, the complaint shall be lodged with the Preacher in Charge of the Church to which the said Teacher belongs, who shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Discipline for the investigation or trial of members or Local Preachers.

¶ 248. If in the interval between the sessions of his Conference a Member of an Annual Conference fail to do the work to which he was duly appointed, except in case of sickness, serious disability, or other unavoidable circumstances, the District Superintendent shall proceed as directed in ¶ 243, § 1. If the District Superintendent fails so to do, he shall be accountable therefore to the next Annual Conference.

¶ 249. In cases of improper temper, words, or actions, the Minister so offending shall be admonished by his senior in office. Should a second transgression take place, one, two, or three Ministers are to be taken as witnesses. If he continue to offend, the District Superintendent shall proceed as directed in ¶ 243, § 1.

¶ 250. When a Member of an Annual Conference fails in business, or contracts debts which he is not able to pay, the Dis-

trict Superintendent shall appoint two judicious Members of the Church and one Minister to inspect the accounts, contracts, and circumstances of the supposed delinquent; and if, in their opinion, he has acted dishonestly or contracted debts without a reasonable probability of paying, the case shall be disposed of according to ¶ 243, § 1.

¶ 251. Any Member of an Annual Conference residing beyond the bounds of his own Conference shall be subject to the investigation prescribed in ¶ 243, under the authority of the Superintendent of the District within which he resides or within which he is employed, by a Committee of Members of that Conference. If he reside or be employed within the bounds of a Mission, he shall be subject to investigation under the authority of the Superintendent of the District within which he holds his Quarterly Conference Membership or of the Superintendent of the Missions and a Committee of Members of the same. If he be the Superintendent of the Mission, the Bishop or Missionary Bishop in charge shall appoint an Elder to act in the case.

¶ 252. In all the foregoing cases the papers, including the record of the investigation, charges, evidence, and findings, shall be transmitted to the ensuing session of the Annual Conference of which the accused is a Member; on which papers, and on such other evidence as may be admitted, and also upon such other charges or specifications as may be presented, due notice of the same having been given to the accused, the case shall be determined.

¶ 253. An Annual Conference may entertain and try charges against its Members though no investigation upon them has been held, or though the investigation has not resulted in suspension, due notice having been given the accused.

¶ 254. When it is alleged of a Member of an Annual Conference that he is so unacceptable or inefficient as to be no longer useful in his work, or that, without reason of impaired health of himself or his family disqualifying him for pastoral work, he engages in secular business, his case shall be referred to a Committee of five or more Members of his Conference for inquiry; and if said Committee shall find the allegation sustained, and shall so recommend, the Conference may request him to locate. If he shall refuse, and the conditions complained of continue, the Conference, at its next session, after formal trial and conviction, may locate him without his consent. But he shall have the right of appeal to a Judicial Conference, which may restore him.

II. Maladministration

¶ 255, § 1. A Minister shall be answerable to his Conference on a charge of corrupt, negligent, or partisan administration, but not for errors in judgment.

§ 2. Errors or defects in Judicial Proceedings shall be duly considered when presented on appeal. But Errors of Law or Administration connected with investigations under ¶ 243 which are not followed by trials at Conference, and Errors of Law made by a District Superintendent in cases of appeal, are to be corrected by the President of the next Annual Conference on appeal in open session, and the Conference may also order just and suitable remedies, if injury has resulted from such errors.

§ 3. Errors of Administration not connected with Judicial Proceedings may be presented in writing to the Annual Conference, for its judgment thereon; and the Annual Conference may order just and suitable remedies when the rights of Ministers or members of the Church have been injuriously affected by such errors.

III. Trial

¶ 256. The Annual Conference, at its discretion, may try an accused Member by one of the following methods:

§ 1. The trial, including the examination of witnesses, may be by the Conference in full session.

§ 2. The Bishop may appoint an Elder as a Commissioner to take the evidence in the case, in whole or in part; and said Commissioner shall cause a correct record of the proceedings in the case and of the evidence, signed by the witnesses respectively, to be laid before the Annual Conference; upon which evidence and such other evidence as may be admitted the case shall be determined.

§ 3. The Conference may appoint from its Members a Select Number of not less than nine nor more than fifteen, to try the accused, who shall have the right to challenge for cause; which Select Number, in the presence of a Bishop, or of a Chairman whom the President of the Conference shall have appointed, and one or more of the Secretaries of the Conference, shall have full power to consider and determine the case according to the rules which govern in such proceedings; and they shall make a faithful report in writing of all their proceedings, duly attested by the President and Secretary of the Select Number, to the Secretary of the Annual Conference before its final adjournment, and deliver up to him therewith the bill of charges, the evidence taken, and the decision rendered, with all documents brought into the trial.

§ 4. But if a case cannot be tried during the session for want of testimony, the Annual Conference may refer it to one of the District Superintendents, who shall proceed as directed in ¶ 243, § 1, and the Conference shall determine whether the case seems to be of such gravity as to require that the Minister be left without appointment until investigation shall be held.

¶ 257. When a Minister is tried on a charge of immorality,

and the Annual Conference, or the Select Number, shall find that this charge is not sustained by the evidence, but that the Minister has been proven guilty of "high imprudence and unministerial conduct," it may declare this fact, and may by this finding reprove the offender, or may subject him to suspension, or deprivation of his Ministerial Office and Credentials.

¶ 258, § 1. In case any Member of an Annual Conference shall have been deposed from the Ministry without being expelled from the Church, he shall have his membership in the Church where he resided at the time of his deposition.

§ 2. In case any Member of an Annual Conference shall have been deposed from the Ministry or expelled from the Church for teaching publicly or privately doctrines contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, he shall not again be licensed to preach until he shall have satisfied the Conference from which he was deposed or expelled, and shall have promised in writing to desist wholly from disseminating such doctrine.

¶ 259. After a Minister shall have been tried regularly and expelled he shall have no Privileges of Society or Sacraments in our Church, without contrition, reformation, and confession, satisfactory to the Annual Conference by which he was expelled.

¶ 260. When a Member of an Annual Conference is accused of immorality and desires to withdraw from the Church, the Annual Conference may permit him to withdraw; in which case the record shall be, "Withdrawn under Complaints." If formal charges of immorality have been presented, he may be permitted to withdraw; in which case the record shall be, "Withdrawn under Charges"; and if thus "Withdrawn under Complaints," or "Withdrawn under Charges," his relation to the Church shall be the same as if he had been expelled.

CHAPTER IV

TRIAL OF A PREACHER ON TRIAL

¶ 261. A Preacher on Trial in an Annual Conference, in reference to Amenability and Appeal is considered as a Local Preacher; but in his case the District Superintendent shall perform the duties which are assigned to the Preacher in Charge in the case of an accused Local Preacher.

CHAPTER V

TRIAL OF A LOCAL PREACHER

¶ 262. When a Local Preacher, ordained or unordained, is accused of any violation of the moral law, the Preacher in

Charge shall call a Committee of Investigation, consisting of three or more Local Preachers, before which it shall be the duty of the accused to appear, and by which, if the charge be sustained, he shall be suspended from all Ministerial services and Church privileges until the next District or Quarterly Conference; which Conference shall try the case, and if the accused be found guilty the Conference shall suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, or expel him. (§ 214, § 4.) But a Local Preacher may be tried by a District or Quarterly Conference without preliminary investigation, provided due notice shall have been given him.

¶ 263. Should the District Conference having jurisdiction in the case of an accused Local Preacher judge it expedient to try him by a Select Number, it may appoint not less than nine nor more than fifteen of its Members for that purpose, the accused having the right of challenge for cause; which Select Number, in the presence of the President of the District Conference, or of an Elder appointed by him, and a Secretary appointed by the said Conference, shall have full power to consider and determine the case according to the rules applicable thereto; and the Secretary shall make a correct report in writing of all the proceedings and evidence to the Secretary of the District Conference, and shall deliver to him all the papers in the case.

¶ 264, § 1. In case of improper temper, words, or actions, the Local Preacher so offending shall be admonished by the Preacher in Charge. Should a second transgression take place, one or two members of the church are to be taken as witnesses. If he continue to offend, the case shall be investigated as provided in ¶ 262, or he shall be tried at the next District or Quarterly Conference, and, if found guilty and impenitent, he shall be expelled from the Church.

§ 2. If, on due trial by the District or Quarterly Conference, a Local Preacher be found neglectful of his duties as a Local Preacher or unacceptable in his Ministry, he may be deprived of his ministerial office; in which case, if he be ordained, the District Superintendent shall require him to deliver up his credentials, that they may be returned to the Annual Conference.

§ 3. A Local Preacher who shall hold religious services within the bounds of a Pastoral Charge when requested by the Preacher in Charge not to do so, shall be deemed guilty of imprudent conduct, and if he persist, after admonition by the Superintendent of the District within which the offense has been committed, he may be brought to investigation or trial, either or both of which may take place in the charge and under the proper officers of the Church where the forbidden service has been held.

¶ 265. If a Local Preacher disseminate, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine,

the same procedure shall be observed as is prescribed in ¶¶ 262, 263.

NOTE.—Touching complaints against a Local Preacher for erroneous teaching in a Theological School, see ¶¶ 246, 247.

¶ 266. If a Local Preacher shall fail in business, or contract debts which he is not able to pay, the Preacher in Charge shall appoint three judicious members of the Church to inspect the accounts, contracts, and circumstances of the supposed delinquent; and if, in their opinion, he has behaved dishonestly, or contracted debts without a reasonable probability of paying, the same procedure shall be observed as is prescribed in ¶¶ 262, 263.

¶ 267. If, in the judgment of the District Superintendent, a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the Quarterly Conference where the accused holds his membership, the District Superintendent may refer the case for trial to some other Quarterly Conference within the bounds of his District.

¶ 268. If the trial is by the Quarterly Conference, the accused shall have the right of challenge for cause. If by reason of said challenge or other cause the number of the members of the Quarterly Conference present shall fall below seven, which number shall be required for a quorum in case of any such trial, the Quarterly Conference, if the District Superintendent so request, shall adjourn to a subsequent date, to be named by him, to try the case; or, the District Superintendent may refer it to some other Quarterly Conference in his District.

¶ 269. In Missions in the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions the power to try Local Preachers shall remain with the respective Quarterly Conferences; but Local Preachers so tried and convicted shall have the right of appeal to the Annual Meeting of the Mission.

CHAPTER VI

TRIAL OF A CHURCH MEMBER

I. Immoral Conduct

¶ 270, § 1. A member of the Church accused of a violation of the moral law shall be brought to trial.

§ 2. A member of the Church, who, after private reproof and admonition by the Pastor or Class Leader, persist in using, buying, or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or who signs a petition in favor of granting a license for the sale of such liquors, or who signs a petition of consent for the sale of such liquors, or who procures a license for the sale of such liquors, or who becomes bondsman for any person or persons engaged in such traffic, or who rents his property as a place in which or on

which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors, shall be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, shall be expelled.

II. Imprudent Conduct

¶ 271. In cases of neglect of duties of any kind; imprudent conduct; indulging sinful tempers or words; dancing; playing at games of chance; attending theaters, horse-races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency; or disobedience to the order and Discipline of the Church—on the first offense, let private reproof be given by the Pastor or Class Leader, and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the Pastor or Class Leader may take with him one or two discreet members of the Church. On the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled.

III. Neglect of Means of Grace

¶ 272. If a member of the Church shall habitually neglect the means of grace, such as the Public Worship of God, the Lord's Supper, family and private Prayer, searching the Scriptures, Class Meetings, and Prayer Meetings, the Preacher in Charge shall visit him and explain to him the consequences if he continue his neglect. If he do not amend, he shall be brought to trial, and if found guilty of willful neglect, he shall be expelled.

IV. Causing Dissension

¶ 273. If a member of the Church shall be accused of endeavoring to sow dissension in the Church by inveighing against its Doctrines or Discipline, its Ministers, or in any other manner, the person so offending shall first be reproved by the Preacher in Charge; and if he persist in such pernicious practice, he shall be brought to trial, and, if found guilty, shall be expelled.

NOTE.—For the method of disposing of complaints against a layman for erroneous teaching in a Theological School, see ¶ 247.

V. Disagreement in Business—Arbitration

¶ 274. In case of any disagreement between two or more members of the Church concerning business transactions, which cannot be settled by the parties, the Preacher in Charge shall inquire into the circumstances of the case, and shall recommend to the parties that such disagreement be submitted to arbitration. If this method of settlement be agreed upon, two arbitrators shall be chosen by one party, and two by the other, which four shall choose a fifth. The said arbitrators shall be mem-

bers of our Church, who have no personal or pecuniary interests in the result. The Preacher in Charge shall preside, and the Disciplinary forms of trial shall be observed. If either party refuse to abide by the judgment of the arbitrators, he shall be brought to trial, and if he fail to show sufficient cause for such refusal, he shall be expelled.

¶ 275. If any member of the Church, in case of debt or other dispute, shall refuse to refer the matter to arbitration, when recommended to do so by the Preacher in Charge, or shall enter into a lawsuit with another member before these measures are taken, he shall be brought to trial, and if he fail to show that the case is of such a nature as to require and justify such a course, he shall be expelled.

¶ 276. If, in the case of debt or dispute, one of the parties is a Minister, the duties assigned to the Preacher in Charge in the foregoing paragraphs shall be performed by the District Superintendent of the Minister concerned. If both be Ministers, the District Superintendent of either may act in the case.

VI. Insolvency

¶ 277, § 1. Preachers in Charge are required to execute faithfully the rules against all frauds, and particularly against dishonest insolvencies, suffering no one to remain in the Church who is found guilty of fraud.

§ 2. To prevent scandal, when any member of the Church fails in business, or contracts debts which he is not able to pay, two or three judicious members of the Church, designated by the Preacher in Charge, shall inspect the accounts, contracts, and circumstances of the supposed delinquent; and if they believe that he has behaved dishonestly, or borrowed money without a reasonable probability of paying, he shall be brought to trial, and, if found guilty, shall be expelled.

¶ 278. In all the foregoing cases of trial enumerated in this chapter the accused member shall be brought to trial before a Committee of not less than five members of the Church. They shall be chosen by the Preacher in Charge, and, if he judge it necessary, he may select them from any part of the District. The accused may challenge for cause. The Preacher in Charge shall preside at the trial.

VII. Penalties

¶ 279. If the accused person be found guilty by the decision of a majority of the Committee, the Preacher in Charge shall then and there pronounce the sentence of expulsion.

¶ 280. But if, in view of mitigating circumstances and of humble and penitent confession, the Committee find that a lower penalty would be proper, it may impose censure on the offender, at its discretion, or suspend him from all Church privileges for a definite time.

¶ 281. An expelled person shall have no privileges of Society or of the Sacraments of the Church without confession, contrition, and satisfactory reformation.

CHAPTER VII

APPEAL OF A BISHOP

¶ 282, § 1. A Bishop or Missionary Bishop shall have the right to appeal to the General Conference in case of an adverse decision by the trial court hereinbefore prescribed in such cases; provided, that within thirty days after his conviction he notify the Secretary of the General Conference of his intention to appeal. All such appeals shall be heard and determined by the General Conference Committee on the Judiciary.

§ 2. If during the session of a General Conference a Bishop or a Missionary Bishop shall have been convicted, the General Conference shall extend the term of service of the Committee on the Judiciary until it shall have disposed of a possible appeal in the case.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the General Conference, on receiving notice of such appeal, to inform the senior effective Bishop, whose duty it shall be, after conference with the parties in interest, to fix the time and place for the hearing of the appeal, and to instruct the Secretary of the General Conference to serve due notice of the same to all concerned.

CHAPTER VIII

APPEAL OF A MEMBER OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE—JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

¶ 283. The several Annual Conferences shall at each session select five Elders, men of experience and sound judgment in the affairs of the Church, who shall be known as Triers of Appeals, and also two reserve Triers of Appeals. The reserves shall serve in the absence or disqualification of the principals.

¶ 284. When notice of an appeal has been given to the President of an Annual Conference, he shall proceed, with due regard to the wishes and rights of the Appellant, to designate three Annual Conferences conveniently near to that from the decision of which the appeal is taken, and the Triers of Appeals of such Conferences shall constitute a Judicial Conference. He shall fix also the time and place of its session. He shall also give notice thereof to the said Triers of Appeals and to all others concerned. Such Judicial Conference shall be competent to hear appeals which may be presented to it from any Conference con-

veniently near, due notice having been given to all concerned.

¶ 285. The Appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet so that the number of Triers of Appeals present and qualified shall not fall below nine, which number shall be required for a quorum.

¶ 286. A Bishop shall preside in a Judicial Conference and shall decide all questions of law arising in its proceedings, subject to an appeal to the General Conference. The Judicial Conference shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings, and at the close of the hearing shall transmit the records made and the papers submitted in the case, or certified copies thereof, to the Secretary of the General Conference, to be filed for use by the General Conference in case of appeal. In all cases the findings of the Judicial Conference shall be reported by its Secretary to the Secretary of the Annual Conference whose membership is affected thereby, and if no further appeal shall have been taken on a question of law, the same shall be published in the Minutes of said Annual Conference.

¶ 287. In all cases of trial and conviction of Members of an Annual Conference, an appeal shall be allowed to a Judicial Conference, constituted as hereinbefore provided, if the condemned person, within thirty days after his conviction, shall signify in writing to the Secretary of the Annual Conference his intention to appeal.

¶ 288. Appeals from an Annual Conference within the United States, not easily accessible, at the discretion of the President thereof may be heard by a Judicial Conference selected from among more accessible Conferences. Appeals from an Annual or Mission Conference not in the United States may be heard at the discretion of the Bishop in charge thereof, due regard being had to the rights and interests of all concerned, either by a Judicial Conference called by said Bishop from neighboring foreign Conferences, or by a Judicial Conference called by him to meet at or near New York, or by the General Conference through a special Appellate Committee appointed for the purpose.

¶ 289. When the case of any Minister who has been suspended or expelled is remanded for a new trial, his suspension from all ministerial functions shall continue until the next ensuing session of the Annual Conference.

¶ 290. Should a Member of an Annual Conference be suspended by a Committee of Investigation in the interval between the sessions of his Conference, and subsequently be found guilty by his Conference and expelled, his claim upon the funds of the Conference shall cease from the time of his suspension. Should a Member of an Annual Conference be suspended and afterward be restored, he shall have no claim upon the Pastoral Charge nor

upon the funds of the Conference during the period of such suspension.

¶ 291. The General Conference, on appeal, or on Complaint, shall carefully review the decisions of Questions of Law contained in the records and documents transmitted to it from Judicial Conferences; and in case of serious error therein, shall take such action as justice may require. The papers submitted shall be returned by the Secretary of the Committee on Judiciary to the Chairman of the Delegation of the Annual Conference of which the accused is a Member.

CHAPTER IX

RESTORATION OF CREDENTIALS

I. When Voluntarily Surrendered

¶ 292. When an ordained Minister of any class who is in good standing shall surrender his Credentials for any reason, the Annual Conference at any subsequent time may restore the same upon the recommendation of the District or Quarterly Conference of the Charge in which he has membership as a Local Preacher.

II. When Involuntarily Surrendered

¶ 293. When a Member of an Annual Conference by expulsion or otherwise shall have been deprived of his Credentials, they shall be filed with the papers of his Conference; and in case the said Member has come to us from another Church, so that he holds the certificate of our Church and his original credentials indorsed by our Church, he shall be required to surrender to his Conference both the certificate of our Church and the original Credentials bearing our indorsement. If at any future time he shall give satisfactory evidence to said Annual Conference of his amendment, and procure a certificate from the Quarterly Conference of the Charge in which he resides, or from an Annual Conference which may have received him on Trial, recommending to the Annual Conference of which he was formerly a Member the restoration of his Credentials, the said Annual Conference may restore them.

¶ 294. When a Local Elder or Deacon shall have been expelled or deprived of his Ministerial Office, the District Superintendent shall require of him the Credentials of his ordination, to be filed with the papers of the Annual Conference within the bounds of which the expulsion has taken place. Should he, at any future time, produce to the Annual Conference a certificate of his restoration, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of his Quarterly Conference, his Credentials may be restored to him.

CHAPTER X

APPEAL OF A LOCAL PREACHER

¶ 295. In case of conviction, a Local Preacher shall be allowed to appeal to the next Annual Conference; provided, that within thirty days after his conviction he shall signify in writing to the President or Secretary of the District or Quarterly Conference by which he was tried, his determination to appeal; and the said Annual Conference, in full session, or by a Select Number of not less than nine nor more than fifteen, shall hear the appeal. If the hearing be by a Select Number, the Appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge. The decision of said Annual Conference shall be the final determination of the case, subject only to an appeal to the General Conference by either party on Questions of Law.

¶ 296. An appeal by a Local Preacher from a Quarterly Conference within the jurisdiction of a Mission shall be to the Annual Meeting of the said Mission.

CHAPTER XI

APPEAL OF A CHURCH MEMBER—COURT OF APPEALS

¶ 297, § 1. At the Fourth Quarterly Conference of each year each Pastoral Charge shall select from among the members of the Church one person of experience and sound judgment in the affairs of the Church, who shall be known as a Trier of Appeals for Members.

§ 2. When due notice of appeal has been given to the Superintendent of any District, he shall proceed, with due regard to the wishes and rights of the Appellant, to convene a Court of Appeals, which shall be constituted of such of the Triers of Appeals on his District as he shall summon, the number so summoned by him to be not more than fifteen nor less than nine; but the Trier of Appeals of the Charge to which the accused member belongs shall not be one of the number so summoned. The District Superintendent shall give not less than ten nor more than thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the Court of Appeals will assemble, and such notice shall be given to all concerned. The Appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge; provided, that the Triers of Appeals present and ready to proceed with the hearing shall not fall below seven, which number shall constitute a quorum. The District Superintendent shall preside.

§ 3. Said Court of Appeals shall be competent to hear appeals which may be presented to it from any Pastoral Charge on the District, due notice having been given to all concerned.

§ 4. If the District Superintendent shall find the convening

of such a Court to be impracticable, or seriously inconvenient to the parties involved, with due regard to the rights and wishes of the Appellant, he shall have the appeal heard by a Quarterly Conference within his District; in which case no one who was in any way connected with the trial shall sit as a member of the Quarterly Conference, to hear the appeal.

¶ 298. Any member of the Church against whom judgment is rendered by a Committee of Trial, may appeal from such judgment to the Court of Appeals for Members as hereinbefore constituted, by giving written notice of his intention to the Preacher in Charge and to the District Superintendent within thirty days after said judgment is rendered.

CHAPTER XII

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

I. Testimony and Notice

¶ 299, § 1. The testimony of a witness who is not a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall not be rejected on that account.

§ 2. The testimony of an absent witness may be taken before the Preacher in Charge where such witness resides, or before a preacher appointed by the District Superintendent of the District within which such witness resides; provided, that sufficient notice of the time and place of taking such testimony shall have been given to the adverse party.

§ 3. If in any case the accused person, after due notice has been given him, shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place set for a hearing, the investigation or trial may proceed in his absence.

II. Records

¶ 300, § 1. In all investigations or trials the records should be accurate and full; they shall include the proceedings in detail and all the documents admitted, together with the charges, specifications, and findings, and shall be approved and attested by the President and Secretary. In all investigations the Presiding Officer shall appoint a Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings and documents, of which records, when properly attested, the said Presiding Officer shall be the custodian. The custodian shall deliver the entire record to the President or Secretary of the Conference or Committee to which the case shall go for final disposition.

§ 2. In the trial of a member of the Church the Preacher in Charge shall appoint the Secretary, and the said Preacher in Charge shall be the custodian of the records, when properly attested. If no appeal be taken, he shall deliver the records

to the Recording Steward for preservation. If an appeal be taken, he shall deliver the records to the President of the proper Appellate Court, and after they have been used in this Court they shall be returned by the Secretary to the Recording Steward of the Charge from which they came.

§ 3. The Secretaries of Quarterly, District, and Annual Conferences and of the General Conference shall be the custodians of the records, which in all cases shall be made by them or their Assistants, of all trials occurring in their bodies respectively; and in case of appeal, they shall deliver said records to the President or Secretary of the proper Appellate Court. After the said appeal has been heard, the records shall be returned to the Secretary of the Conference from which they came.

III. Counsel

¶ 301, ¶ 1. In all cases of investigation or trial where counsel has not been provided for either the Church or the accused, such counsel shall be appointed as follows: In the investigation of a Bishop or of a Missionary Bishop counsel shall be appointed by the officer presiding; and in case of a trial, counsel shall be appointed by the General Conference. Such counsel shall be either Ministers or members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

§ 2. In the investigation of a Member of an Annual Conference, counsel shall be appointed by the District Superintendent; and in case of trial the appointment shall be by the Annual Conference. In either case such counsel shall be Members of an Annual Conference.

§ 3. In all other cases, counsel shall be appointed by the Presiding Officer and shall be Ministers or members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IV. Charges

¶ 302, § 1. In no case shall charges or testimony be held as privileged so as to protect the accuser from the consequences of false and malicious prosecution; and both Ministers and members should be warned against making hasty or insufficiently supported charges.

§ 2. Amendments may be made to a bill of charges up to the time of the opening of the trial, at the discretion of the Presiding Officer, provided they relate to the form of statement only and do not change the nature of the alleged offense and do not introduce new matter of which the accused has not had due notice.

§ 3. Amendments to charges against Members of an Annual Conference shall be presented in the Conference and ruled upon by the Bishop presiding before the case is committed to the Select Number for trial.

§ 4. A charge of slander shall not be entertained unless signed by the person alleged to have been slandered.

V. Trials

¶ 303, § 1. In all cases of investigation or trial the required notification to persons accused and to such witnesses as either party may name shall be in writing, and shall issue in the name of the Church and be signed by the President or the last appointed Secretary of the tribunal which is to investigate or try the case. Said notification shall be delivered personally or sent by registered mail to the last known post-office address of the person to be notified.

§ 2. In all cases, sufficient time shall be allowed for the person to appear at the given place and time, and for the accused to prepare for the investigation or trial; and the President of the tribunal to investigate or try the case shall decide what constitutes "sufficient time."

§ 3. In all cases of investigation or trial both parties shall have the right to challenge for cause, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to see, if possible, that there be present a sufficient number of properly qualified persons as substitutes to prevent the number from being reduced below that required for the investigation or trial.

§ 4. In case of investigation, trial or appeal the Presiding Officer shall not deliver a charge, reviewing or explaining the evidence or setting forth the merits of the case; but he shall remain and preside until the judgment is expressed, the findings completed, and the record signed; but without expressing any opinion on the law or facts unless the parties in interest be called in.

VI. Appeals

¶ 304, § 1. An appeal shall not be allowed in any case in which the accused has failed or refused to be present in person or by counsel at his trial. But appeals, regularly taken, shall be heard by the proper Appellate Court unless it shall appear to the said Court that the Appellant has forfeited his right to appeal by misconduct, such as refusal to abide by the finding of the Trial Court, withdrawal from the Church, or failure to appear in person or by counsel to prosecute the appeal.

§ 2. The right of appeal when once forfeited by neglect or otherwise cannot be revived by any subsequent Appellate Court.

§ 3. The right to take and to prosecute an appeal shall not be affected by the death of the person entitled to such right. His heirs or legal representatives may prosecute such appeal as he would be entitled to do if he were living.

§ 4. In no case shall an appeal operate as a suspension of

sentence. The finding of the Trial Court must stand until it is modified or reversed by the proper Appellate Court.

§ 5. The records and documents of the trial, and these only, shall be used as evidence in the hearing of any appeal.

§ 6. In all cases where an appeal is made, and admitted by the Appellate Court, after the charges, findings, and evidence have been read and the arguments concluded, the parties shall withdraw, and the Appellate Court shall consider and decide the case. It may reverse, in whole or in part, the findings of the Trial Court, or it may remand the case for a new trial. It may determine what penalty, not higher than that affixed at the trial, shall be imposed. If it neither reverse, in whole or in part, the judgment of the Trial Court, nor remand the case for a new trial, nor modify the penalty, that judgment shall stand. But the Appellate Court shall not reverse the judgment, nor remand the case for a new trial on account of errors plainly not affecting the result.

§ 7. In all cases the right of appeal shall be exhausted when the case has been heard once on its merits in the proper Appellate Court; but Questions of Law may be carried on appeal, step by step, to the General Conference.

§ 8. If in any case of appeal of a Member of an Annual Conference, of a Bishop, or of a Missionary Bishop, the Appellate Court is convinced that new evidence has been discovered material to the issue, it may remand the case for a new trial.

§ 9. If, within sixty days after the conviction of a member of the Church, he shall make application in writing to the Preacher in Charge for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and submit therewith a written statement of the same, and if it shall appear to the Preacher in Charge that such evidence is material to the issue involved, he shall grant a new trial.

§ 10. In no case shall a new trial be granted upon newly discovered evidence which could have been obtained for the trial in the exercise of due diligence, or which is merely cumulative in its effect.

§ 11. In all cases of appeal the Appellant, at the time he gives notice of his appeal, shall furnish to the officer receiving such notice, and to the counsel for the Church, a written statement of the grounds of his appeal; and the hearing in the Appellate Court shall be limited to the grounds set forth in such statement.

§ 12. When any Appellate Court shall reverse, in whole or in part, the findings of a Trial Court, or remand the case for a new trial, or change the penalty imposed by that court, it shall return to the Annual Conference or to the secretary of the Trial Court a statement of the grounds of its action.

§ 13. The order of appeals on Questions of Law shall be as

follows: From the decision of the Preacher in Charge to the District Superintendent presiding in the Quarterly or District Conference; from the decision of the District Superintendent to the Bishop presiding in the Annual Conference; and from the decision of the Bishop to the Judicial Conference, in case of appeal; otherwise to the General Conference.

§ 14. When an appeal is taken on a Question of Law, written notice of the same shall be served on the Secretary of the body in which the decision has been rendered, whose duty it shall be to see that an exact statement of the question submitted and the ruling of the Chair thereon be entered on the Journal. He shall then make and certify a copy of the said question and ruling and transmit the same to the Secretary of the body to which the appeal goes. The Secretary who thus receives said certified copy shall present the same in open Conference and as soon as practicable lay it before the Presiding Officer for his ruling thereon; which ruling must be rendered before the final adjournment of that body, that said ruling together with the original question and ruling may be entered on the Journal of that Conference. The same course shall be followed in all subsequent appeals.

IX. METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

We present the following constitution of the Methodist Brotherhood as a substitute for that given in Chapter XIV of the Discipline of 1908, several amendments having been made by the General Convention of the Brotherhood in accordance with the authority vested in it by the last General Conference.

CONSTITUTION OF THE METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

ARTICLE 1. *Name*

This organization shall be called the Methodist Brotherhood.

ARTICLE II. *Purpose*

The aim of this organization is to effect the mutual improvement of its members by religious, social, literary, and physical culture; to promote the spirit and practice of Christian brotherhood; to increase fraternal interest among men; to develop their activity and stimulate their efficiency in all that relates to religious, social, civic, and industrial betterment; to build up the Church by leading men into its communion and fellowship, and, in general, to extend the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.

ARTICLE III. *Membership*

All men's organizations of whatever name, existing in Methodist Churches, or that may hereafter exist, approved by the

Quarterly Conference, are eligible to membership in the Methodist Brotherhood, and may become Chapters of the same by making application for and receiving the charter, and by adopting a Constitution which does not conflict with the General Constitution.

ARTICLE IV. *Officers*

The officers shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

ARTICLE V. *Managing Board*

SECTION 1. The Managing Board shall consist of three Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who shall be appointed biennially by the Board of Bishops; the general officers of the Brotherhood; one member from each General Conference district, and seven additional members at large, who shall be elected by the General Convention, as hereinafter provided; and such other members as may be elected by affiliating Methodist bodies; all of whom shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are chosen. Vacancies in the Managing Board shall be filled by the Board.

SEC. 2. Seven regular members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. Regular meetings of the Managing Board shall be held in May and November of each year.

SEC. 4. Any General Men's Organization, in any Branch of Ecumenical Methodism, which unites with the Methodist Brotherhood, shall have such representation on the Managing Board as the members of said Board may approve.

ARTICLE VI. *General Convention*

SECTION 1. The General Convention shall be held biennially, or otherwise, at such time and place as the Managing Board shall direct.

SEC. 2. Each active Chapter shall be entitled to representation in the General Convention by one accredited delegate, and by one additional accredited delegate for each fifty members in excess of the first fifty. The general officers, the Managing Board, and the Annual Conference Presidents and Secretaries shall also be delegates to the General Convention.

ARTICLE VII. *Elections*

The officers shall be elected at the General Convention by ballot, and shall hold office for two years or until their successors are elected and have qualified. The officers shall perform the duties usually devolving upon their respective offices. Vacancy in office shall be filled by the Managing Board.

ARTICLE VIII. *Conference Organization*

Delegates from local Chapters are empowered to form Annual Conference and District organizations which shall elect their own officers. When there is no Conference organization, the Annual Conference shall appoint a Conference President and Secretary. In case of lack of district organizations, the Conference officers shall appoint district Vice-Presidents. These officers, with the district superintendents, shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall encourage the formation of Chapters and seek to promote Brotherhood work. In case of default the Managing Board shall appoint the Conference President, who shall select the Conference Secretary and district Vice-Presidents.

ARTICLE IX. *Amendments*

This Constitution may be amended at any regular General Convention by a two-thirds vote; *provided* the proposed amendment shall have been previously submitted in writing to the Managing Board, or referred to it by the Convention, who shall report the same to the Convention, with its recommendations; but the final decision shall rest with the Convention.

The most unfavorable aspect of the Brotherhood situation is the carelessness of many chapters concerning the payment of the ten cents per capita annual dues. The neglect of this, a trifle to the individual member, in the aggregate brings disastrous financial burdens. We urge the prompt payment of dues by every Chapter.

As an aid in the accomplishment of this result, we urgently recommend that those in charge be and are hereby instructed to place a column for Brotherhood dues in the official blank for statistical reports to the Annual Conference.

Adopted, May 28.

X. COMMITTEE ON RULES**REPORT No. 1. RULE 38**

A business quorum of a Standing Committee shall be thirty-five, except the Committee on Judiciary, in which the quorum shall be a majority of all the members of the Committee.

REPORT No. 2. ORDER OF BUSINESS

The regular order of business shall be:

1. Devotional Services.
2. The reading of the Journal and action thereon.
3. The calling of the roll of Conferences in alphabetical order for the presentation of resolutions and miscellaneous business for immediate passage.

(a) Immediately after the proposition has been presented,

and before the person who introduces the proposition shall speak, the question of consideration may be raised by a member saying: "Mr. President, on that I raise the question of consideration." The question of consideration shall then be put without debate, and if there is a two-thirds vote against consideration, the proposition shall not be entertained.

(b) The person introducing the proposition under this call, may speak to it if it be seconded, after which,

(A) A motion to refer, if made, shall be decided without debate, or

(B) A motion to defer further discussion and print in the Daily Advocate shall prevail without debate, if sustained by one hundred and fifty members; in which case the proposition shall then come before the Conference on the next business day after the reading of the Journal; at which time also it shall be subject to the question of consideration or motion of reference as when originally introduced; *provided*, however, that a proposition which has been refused consideration shall not be printed in the Daily Advocate or the General Conference Journal.

XI. REPORT OF PUBLISHING AGENTS AS TO OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

In response to the request for information made by W. W. Martin, of the North Indiana Conference, to be given to the General Conference, the Publishing Agents of the Book Concern offer the following report:

First: As to the amount of loss or profit on the publication of the Advocates published by the Book Concern for the last quadrennium:

	<i>Net Loss</i>
Western Christian Advocate.....	\$12,882 47
Northwestern Christian Advocate.....	20,242 31
Central Christian Advocate.....	393 32
California Christian Advocate.....	21,364 10
Epworth Herald.....	30,161 96
Apologete.....	7,353 59
Haus und Herd.....	1,223 57
The Christian Advocate.....	5,939 38
Methodist Review, New York and Cincinnati.....	7,596 55
Total net loss.....	\$107,457 25

This does not include the list of subsidized papers. The total amount of subsidies allowed all papers and paid by the houses East and West is \$77,000.00.

The three Middle West Advocates, Western, Northwestern, and Central, show a total loss of \$33,518.10, about one third the total loss.

Second question: What general items are charged to such Advocates and what general items are credited thereto?

There are charged to the publishing account of these papers, the white paper, composition, press work, binding, mailing, postage, express and freight charges, electrotype plates, incidentals, and rent for the editorial offices. There is also charged the amount for correspondence which is allowed by the Book Committee.

Where the printing is done by our own house the Advocates share the fraction of expense belonging to them on the general overhead charges of the business, the division being made upon the receipts from all sources for the Advocates in comparison with the total receipts of the entire business.

There are credited to the Advocate's publishing account all receipts from subscriptions and all receipts from advertising, including the amount paid by the Book Concern for advertising its merchandise. There are also credited to the paper, at the regular preacher's rate of \$1.25 per year, all papers that are ordered sent free by the General Conference to schools, libraries, and Conference claimants. This amounts in the aggregate to several thousands of dollars.

Third question: Have such Advocates been printed by the Book Concern or by contract with some other printing establishment?

The Book Concern owns its own machinery and does its own printing for all papers published at Cincinnati and Chicago.

Central Christian Advocate, California Christian Advocate, Pacific Christian Advocate, Advocate-Journal, and Southwestern Christian Advocate are printed by contract with job printers in the various cities of their publication. There is a very slight difference in the prices paid for the publication of these papers, either in our own factory or to job houses, such difference being made almost entirely by difference in the scale of wages or in the freight charges, or printing paper or some such item.

In all cases where we operate printing houses we pay the regular "union" scale of wages. We operate throughout our entire business an eight-hour working day; the hours being so arranged that our employees in our printing departments have each Saturday afternoon free. We work in competition with most shops running a nine-hour day.

In answer to question concerning profit charged by the Book Concern on the publication of the Advocates; by order of the Book Committee we add to the actual cost of composition, press work, binding, mailing, and the handling of paper, ten per cent. This to cover overhead charges and the depreciation of machinery.

Fourth question: In the judgment of the Publishing Agents, when the profits to the Book Concern for the printing, and the loss reported are balanced, would there have been more or less sum available for dividends to the Conference claimants had the Advocates not been published during the quadrennium?

Your Publishing Agents emphatically believe that the most

important bond of unity in the Church, and the most successful missionaries in the interest of Conference claimants are our family of Advocates which are published at strategic points in the interests of the whole work of the Church. The papers constantly advocate and exploit our various benevolent enterprises and are, taken together, the largest influence we have for the solidarity of the denomination in the carrying on of all branches of its great work. These Advocates are a very important advertising medium for the sale of books and other merchandise handled by the Book Concern, and these facts should be taken into account in making up our judgment on the value of the family of Advocates.

We believe, further, that the subscription price of the Advocates should be reduced, that the expense of publishing them should be reduced, as far as practicable, and that all the Advocates now published should be continued for the next quadrennium.

We do not believe that the elimination of the Advocates, nor their consolidation would contribute to increased dividends for the superannuates.

JENNINGS & GRAHAM,
EATON & MAINS,
Publishing Agents.

XII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED "TO LOOK INTO THE NEEDS AS TO EPISCOPAL SUPER- VISION AND. CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH OF OUR 325,000 COLORED MEMBERS"

1. We find that the episcopal supervision of our colored work has been given through the Bishops residing at Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Oklahoma, Chattanooga, and New Orleans; also by the visits, during the last quadrennium, of eighteen Bishops who have presided over their Annual Conferences. This supervision has been confined chiefly to the presiding at the Annual Conferences.

2. Your Commission has heard at length the representatives of the colored Conferences, who feel that racial conditions place unavoidable limitations on the present episcopal supervision, and make it, in their judgment, desirable that one or more of their own race should be elected Bishop.

3. It is not desired by the colored Conferences and, under present conditions of public sentiment, it is impracticable to elect a colored General Superintendent who shall preside over white Conferences and supervise our white work.

4. Under the Constitution we cannot elect a colored Bishop exclusively for colored Conferences, as any Bishop elected must be a General Superintendent. That fact was recognized by the

General Conference of 1904 in submitting the proposed change of the Constitution to provide for "Bishops for races and languages."

5. Any attempt to accomplish this end by indirection, under a tacit agreement that episcopal assignments shall be so arranged that the episcopal supervision of a colored Bishop shall be confined to the colored Conferences, is not feasible.

6. In view of all the elements making up this delicate and difficult situation, we recommend to the careful consideration of this General Conference the advisability of submitting an amendment to the Constitution to provide for Bishops for the Negro race in the United States of America, limiting their episcopal supervision to the same.

7. We recommend that additional episcopal supervision be given to this work during the ensuing quadrennium.

XIII. DISTRIBUTION OF THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS

To the Committee on Memoirs: "Obituary."

To the Committee on Episcopacy: Topics under head of "Episcopacy."

To the Committee on Itinerancy: "Support," "Negotiations," "Pulpit Freedom," "Itinerancy Endangered."

To the Committee on Temporal Economy: "The Law of Organization," "A New Financial System Needed."

To the Committee on the State of the Church: "Our Spiritual Identity," "The Catholicity of Methodism," "Labor Unions," "Child Labor," "Divorce."

To the Committee on Temperance and Prohibition: "The Church Temperance Society," "The Curse of the World."

To the Committee on Sunday Schools: Section on "Sunday School Board."

To the Committee on Foreign Missions: Section on "Foreign Missions."

To the Committee on Home Missions: Section on "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension."

To the Committee on Education: "Section on 'The Board of Education.'"

To the Committee on Freedmen: Section on "The Freedmen's Aid Society."

To the Committee on Epworth League: Section on "The Epworth League."

To the Committee on Conference Claimants: "Section on 'Conference Claimants.'"

To the Committee on Evangelism: Sections on "Evangelism," "City Evangelization and the Rural Church."

To the Committee on the Methodist Brotherhood: Section on "The Methodist Brotherhood."

To the Committee on Deaconesses: Section on "Woman's Work."

To the Committee on the American University: Section on "American University."

FRATERNITY

1. THE WRITTEN MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALASIA

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

Bishop Warren: In this meeting of fraternal delegates between great English-speaking bodies, we shall sing only hymns of Charles Wesley, whose songs have united hearts in all lands, and who has done more for the development of spiritual life than any other singer in the round world. I do not wonder that when John caught his glimpse into heaven he found them singing. It is the fit occupation for that world. I desire to have read now a letter from the Australasian Wesleyan body. You know, a little while ago there were only thirty millions of English-speaking peoples in the world. We have swiftly advanced to one hundred and fifty millions, and are going on until all the millions of earth will be speaking the English tongue; and I feel as if it would be carried over into the world to come.

Secretary Hingeley read this message from Australasia:

The Methodist Church of Australasia, General Conference of 1910, to the Bishops and Elders and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America:

On behalf of and by direction of our General Conference, it is our privilege to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the Methodist Church of Australasia.

While geographically and politically there are lines of separation between us, there exists essential unity in the all important matters of doctrine, polity, and the distinctive principles of Methodism. We rejoice, therefore, in the brotherhood that binds us, and which neither climate, distance, nor nationhood can appreciably affect.

We are a comparatively young Church, in a comparatively new country. We shall not celebrate the centenary of Australasian Methodism till the year 1915. We are preparing for that event; and should your Church resolve to be represented with us on that occasion, we shall accord your delegate a very cordial welcome. Although a young Church we have a vast field of operation, embracing the commonwealth of Australia, the dominion of New Zealand, the crown colony of Fiji, the dependency of Papua, the island kingdom of Tonga, and the mission fields of Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and the Bismarck Archipelago, under German imperial administration.

We are conscious of the greatness of our heritage and the vastness of our responsibility. Like yourselves, we are confronted with difficult and pressing problems. But we are heartened by the lessons of the past. The thrilling story of your own

great Church is not unknown to us; and in the apostolic labors and marvelous successes of your pioneers and leaders, we feel that we have at once a connectional possession and a constant inspiration. You will be glad to know that in these southern lands men of God have wrought manfully, and the God of our fathers is prospering us in an encouraging degree.

With fervent prayers for your continued prosperity as a Church in all matters that make for spiritual efficiency and success, and that your great nation may ever be in the vanguard of the causes that stand for international peace, for public righteousness, and for missionary expansion, we are, with affectionate greetings for and on behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia,

Fraternally yours,

M. YOUNGMAN, D.D., *President*

J. E. CARHART, *Secretary*.

2. THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND THE IRISH METHODIST CHURCH

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

Bishop Warren: Every loving Christian heart bends with exceeding interest over the prayers of our blessed Lord because he knew how to pray according to the will of God. And one of the most precious utterances that he ever made was when he prayed for all that should believe on him. Has it occurred to you that he was praying for you? It comes to me. But especially he prayed that his Church might all be one; and it has been gloriously fulfilled in many respects, especially between the mother Wesleyan Church in England and the daughter here in America. We have always been exchanging fraternal greetings. Bishop Bashford bore them last of all; and I call on him for the report.

Bishop Bashford: I am so jealous of the moments which belong to our distinguished guests that I will report of our visit to the British and Irish Wesleyan Conferences with as great brevity as overflowing hearts will permit. The Rev. Joshua Stansfield and I were received both at Dublin and Bradford with the utmost consideration and courtesy. We gained a new conception of the grave problems which confront the mother Church in England and Ireland and of the wisdom and heroism with which our brethren across the sea are struggling to meet these problems. Our addresses were received with an ovation altogether beyond their merits. We bespeak for our distinguished visitors such thoughtful kindness as we received at the churches and around the hearthstones of our brothers and sisters in the dear old homeland.

ADDRESS OF JOSHUA STANSFIELD. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

It would not be possible for me to say all that we felt at the reception that we received from the brethren both in Ireland and in England. We felt that we were in the presence of men who were the true sons of the early Methodists, who had the spirit and tone and fire of the men who forwarded the greatest movement of the eighteenth century and perhaps the greatest movement of the Christian centuries, for Methodism was a movement, and all great moral movements are of God.

Methodism has been recognized for nearly two centuries as the greatest evangelizing force in the Christian Church; but Methodism not only has been a great evangelizing force in the English-speaking world; it has also been a humanizing force and an institutionalizing power. It has made for the uplift of the individual, and hence for the uplift of the masses, wherever it has gone; and it is no accident but rather an outcome of this greatest force of modern times in the Christian Church that the two greatest flags in the Christian world to-day float over people who have been permeated and indoctrinated and surcharged with Methodist doctrine and truth, for Methodism has taught the salvability of every immortal soul, and thus taught the worth of every man; and it has made for democracy not by leveling down but by leveling up; and these two greatest flags, the stars and stripes and the union jack, float over a people that have been permeated with this doctrine, and, therefore, the most advanced religious ideas and the highest moral standards of life have obtained where these people are found. And these two flags, which stand for the right of the individual anywhere and everywhere, whatever the color, caste, or condition, will float closer and closer together under that other flag of the King of kings and Lord of lords, until they shall wave over a people emancipated intellectually, morally, and spiritually—so that when the time comes that the folds of these flags have come closer and closer together and kissed themselves in fondness such as has not been known in the past—kissed themselves and the people into fraternity and brotherhood and international arbitration and peace—then shall be the foundation of a grand temple which is being reared on the gospel of our Christ, that grand temple of universal brotherhood; it will be found when that time comes—and it is coming rapidly: the arbitration treaty recently signed, while not all that we could hope, is but the beginning of many others—that Methodism by its great doctrine has had much to do with bringing about that glorious consummation.

Now, in view of this great and most significant fact in the Church to-day, it is eminently proper that we should at the opening of this great Conference, which has been spoken of as one of the greatest of our Church, have this gathering for fraternal

greetings from the representatives of the mother Church, and I am glad indeed to have this high privilege of presenting the speaker of the evening. This comes to me because two years ago the Bishops appointed me to convey fraternal greetings from this Church to the Church in the homeland, and the way we were received in Ireland and in England will remain in my memory fresh and green and blessed through all the years. It is now my privilege to introduce the Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, the superintendent of the district of Scarborough, a district I know very well. He is a man who is leading the forces there and is one of their best public speakers; he is a member of the legal hundred, and he is a man who will represent that greatest Church of Methodism and will represent it worthily.

Bishop Warren: Forty-nine years ago, the tenth of last March, the Prince of Wales wedded Alexandra, a Dane, and the poet laureate said in his address of welcome,

"Seeking a daughter from over the sea—
Alexandra—
Norman and Saxon and Celt are we;
But we are all Dane to thee,
Alexandra."

So these people before you from a hundred countries are "*All English to you*," Brother Stafford.

CREDENTIALS OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE WES-
LEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, Secretary of the General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, 14 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR DR. HINGELEY: I have to inform you that Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford will come to your Conference next May, and I earnestly hope that nothing will interfere with his coming, because he is a man exceptionally qualified as a representative of our Church.

He is well known as one of our ablest preachers and a powerful platform speaker. He is a member of our Legal Conference and at the present time is Chairman of a very important district, viz., York. His administrative qualities are of a very high order and his public gifts and personal character will commend him to all the members of your Conference. I am, on behalf of Rev. Dr. Haigh, our president, and myself,

Yours faithfully,

SIMPSON JOHNSON,
Secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

CREDENTIALS FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

To the Rev. Joseph B. Hingeley, D.D., Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.

DEAR BROTHER: The Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, of Scarborough, fraternal delegate from the British Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, has consented to act also as the representative of the Irish Methodist Church. He is a brother highly esteemed and greatly beloved for his character and work's sake. We heartily commend him to your fraternal confidence and affection.

He will present to your Conference our greetings, inform you of our work, and bring to you the assurance of our brotherly love and earnest prayers that God will continue to bless the work of your great Church in the future even more abundantly than in the past.

WESLEY GUARD, *Vice-President*,
SAMUEL T. BOYD, *Secretary*.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. J. T. WARDLE STAFFORD,
FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM GREAT BRITAIN

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

BISHOPS, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: I am sent to you as their representative by the Methodists of Great Britain and Ireland, and on their behalf I salute you in the name of the Lord. "Grace be unto you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

The Methodists of England salute you. Their hearts beat with love for you: thousands of them pray constantly for your prosperity and are behind the cordial and affectionate hand grip with which I greet you all this evening. We rejoice in the history of your wonderful country. You are our daughter. In many respects you have eclipsed us: you are dressed in rich robes, you are fair to look upon, and we are proud of you. We are the more proud of you because you have not forgotten the old mother, in humbler attire, in the wave-beaten island beyond the sea. May the eternal light still shine upon you, and may the grace of God continue to enrich you.

The Methodists of Scotland salute you. Sidney Smith described Scotland as the knuckle end of England, the land of Calvin and oat-cakes. He did not consult our Scotch friends before he penned that vivid description. But whatever they feed on, Scotia's sons are a splendid race: and there are no finer Methodists in the British Isles than the Methodists across the border. Methodism has fulfilled a noble mission in bonnie

Scotland. Calvinism is being submerged beneath the tides of free grace: and the Scottish heart has bounded to the cry,

"Enough for all, enough for each,
Enough for evermore."

The Methodists of Ireland salute you. Only the Atlantic rolls between you and them, but the Atlantic does not quench the love which Irish Methodists bear you. Not with rapid strides does our beloved Church advance in the Emerald Isle. We are begirt on every hand by hostile forces; Ireland is in the grip of an alien religion. We have to fight for every inch of ground we win. But Irish Methodists are holding to the fort; and ever since the days of Gideon Ouseley there have been men who have proclaimed the Protestant evangel, and have rallied new converts to the standard of the cross. Ireland has had a strange and eventful history, and Irish Methodists have shared the sorrows of their country. But I believe that the future of Ireland is with the Protestant Churches; I believe that the Methodist Church will play no small part in the resurrection of a dying nation, and that the poet's dream for Ireland will yet be realized—"first flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

So, brethren, the courtesy with which I am intrusted is not a formality. It is a heart throb. England and America are one in language, one in lineage, and one in faith. Our dialects differ, our language is the same. Our skin may be lighter or darker, but we are of one blood. There have been times when rivalries and piques have fretted the river surface of our good will, but always and ever beneath that surface there has been the abiding calm of Christian brotherhood.

"Blest be the dear uniting love
That will not let us part."

We read the same Bible, we sing the same hymns, we worship the same God, we trust in the same Christ, our salvation is wrought through the same redeeming mercy. We are bound together by indissoluble bonds. The stars and stripes and the union jack must be lashed to one flagstaff. What the Methodists of the United States and the Methodists of the British Islands decree will stand fast. Let no ambitions embitter us, let no rivalries divide us, let no misunderstandings darken our sky, but let us press on until the poet's dream is ours in very deed, and

"The war drum throbs no longer, and the battle flags are furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world."

I represent a country with a splendid history. For generations England has stood in the van of social and religious progress. To-day there are many cheering signs of the times,

but there are also portents that fill us with anxiety. The last year has witnessed epoch-making industrial conflicts. For a while the railways were held up by the august decree of corporate labor; no sooner were these differences adjusted and established on what we hope is a secure and equitable basis than the coal fields were paralyzed at the fiat of our labor leaders. Strikes seem to be the order of the day in England. Even the children are striking at the tyranny of being made to learn their lessons. Judgments have been pronounced by distinguished ecclesiastics, and by Free Church leaders who are high in authority among us. Dr. Inge, the dean of Saint Paul's, says that the democracy of to-day is bent upon plundering the treasure that has been gathered by other hands. Others, who are eminent among us, would stoutly contend that the working-man has helped to amass the treasure and that he has some right to a share in it. We protest, with all our power, against the idea that the Church should be a wing of either political party. But no true Church can be silent concerning those great principles which Christ embodied in the Sermon on the Mount, and of which his life was the supreme expression. We must proclaim the ethics of the Bible and help the people to apply them. A cowardly silence concerning the ethical message of the gospel will lead to the undoing of the Church. The ecclesiastical fledgling, with his harum-scarum theories for the reconstruction of society, may well be discountenanced; but the silence of our leaders in times of stress and strain would be criminal. The problem of the rich and poor—why the sun of prosperity should shine on some, and not on others—has always been, and will always be, beyond our powers of understanding. Even the psalmist had to say, "When I thought to know this, it was too painful for me." But it is our duty to act up to what we know; and to apply the principles of the New Testament to the conditions of the world in which we live. There must be no indiscriminate censure of the rich. There are men who are both rich and good; and in honor of the godly rich let us sound the loud timbrel. There must be no fulsome flattery of the working classes. Some of the sons of toil are God's noblemen. As a Christian minister, I am indebted to them for their encouragement and comradeship more than I can say. There are rotten characters among the rich; there are plutocrats who waste—they do not work. There are hangers-on among the poor; there are the sneakers through the wicket gate of the minimum wage behind earnest and honest toilers who have made that wage a possibility. The man who by persistent plodding and patience has risen to eminence and opulence among us has his case. The miner who is delving in the bowels of the earth to find and fetch the mineral, which in the main enriches some one else, has his. So society in England is to-day divided mainly into hostile

camps. Men are mostly individualists and collectivists. I am bound to say to you that I do not think the true solution will come from either point of the commercial compass. Neither individualism nor collectivism is the remedy for England's woes. That remedy will be found in Christian coöperation. We must "bear one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ." And we preachers must without fear or favor proclaim the gospel of the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." And the churches everywhere must learn to treat men because of what they *are* rather than because of what they *have*. Class distinctions in the Church are opposed to the very genius of the gospel. That gospel everywhere emphasizes not the accidentals but the essentials of manhood; and we must do the same.

England and America have common difficulties. As Harnack has put it, "The real difficulties in the way of the religion of the gospel remain the old ones." This is essentially true; and yet it is true to say that each age brings new difficulties which grow upon the stock of the old ones. We, in England, are face to face with the Sunday question. Our country is in a state of transition. The old forms are being relegated to the scrap heap; the old doctrines are being sifted; the old practices are being branded as obsolete. My father, who was an honored minister of Christ for fifty years, used to insist that as soon as his children could walk, they should go to the public worship of Almighty God, at both morning and evening hour. He was imperative about this; and nothing but illness was allowed to intervene between us and the services of the Church. But the times have changed. The family pew is fast disappearing among us: "twicers" at public worship have diminished in numbers, and "oncercs" have greatly increased. The emphasis once placed upon the necessity for worship is growing fainter; and the average Church shows a beggarly array of empty pews. On the week day the Church is largely disregarded; on the Sunday she has her most strenuous competitors. The war office advocates the use of Sunday for rifle practice; in any age this tribute to militarism would have been disputed; but in an age when peace rescripts are the order of the day, such a recommendation is its own condemnation. Then Sunday golf has now to be played by those who have all the rest of the week in which to play it. For golf is not, as a rule, the exercise of the man who labors hard six days out of seven: it is the pleasure of the man whose time is pretty much his own. There are many influences among us that are helping to disintegrate the Lord's day. The decay of belief in the supernatural is one influence. Englishmen no longer hold as they once did the great truths of the gospel with grim tenacity. Our fathers fought over their creeds. They sang, "The Unitarian fiend expel, and drive his

doctrine back to hell." Calvinist and Arminian passed each other in the street without recognition, and we used to feel ashamed of them. But we have more reason for shame to-day. Men do not care. In England and America is it not true to say that we are losing the sense of God? We must build again upon the foundations of belief. We must bring out into the sunlight the great doctrine of the resurrection. We must insist in season and out of season that Sunday is the weekly festival as Easter is the annual festival of our Lord's resurrection. Whenever the doctrine of the resurrection goes Sunday will go also. The whole fabric collapses when this chief corner stone is removed. If the new theologians, who are tampering with the person of Christ and seeking to etherealize the resurrection, prevail, we shall lose our Sunday both in America and England. Yes, the foes of the Sunday are nearly all within the churches. The latitudinarians, that include everything and everybody, that are strong in nothing but the unbeliefs, are one foe. The sacerdotal party is another foe. The Roman Church, and the Romanists who wear a Protestant dress, are among the most powerful of our modern enemies to the Sabbath. No system that involves the surrender of the intellect to priestly domination, no system which puts the Church above the Bible, is favorable to the Lord's day. If we are to restore the Sunday, the Bible must be read by the people; and it must be interpreted not by the priest but by the prophet. The restoration of the Sabbath waits on our reaffirmation of the universal priesthood of believers; it waits also on the reconsecration of the disciples of Christ to the Church to which they owe their all. I have never been more powerfully convinced than I have of late that Methodism has a special mission to our country, riven as it is by the contending forces of secularism and superstition—the secularism which says there is no God, or which denies to his Son divine authority; the superstition which sets up human interveners with priestly prerogatives to do the work which Christ alone can do. I do not deny the sweetness and saintliness of many men and women of the Roman Church. But that is no argument for the Church. In every system there are those whose lives are better than their creeds; and the inherent life of God in the soul has often triumphed over a defective system. The Methodists of the East and of the West hold that a right belief is, in the main, essential to a right development of character, and that "where there is no vision the people perish." Our national Church has within its borders clergymen of deep piety—men whose Protestantism is unimpeachable. We glorify God in them. We welcome them as our true allies in the days when faith is being tested. The Methodist note is being sounded to-day from many pulpits of the Church of England. But there are also many clergymen of that historic order who, to all intents and purposes, belong

to Rome. The late Mr. Walter Walsh, in his famous book, "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," says that a few years ago there were eight hundred clergymen who had received "valid ordination," so that when the psychological moment arrives for union with Rome there may be an ample body ready for recognition by the Pope. The Order of Corporate Reunion is a secret society in the Church of England to-day, which has for its avowed ideal corporate reunion with the Church of Rome. The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament is another secret society which exists in order to promote transubstantiation, the eucharistic sacrifice, and the offering of masses for the dead.

There is a place for Methodism in the old country. The antidote to sacerdotalism is Methodism. The corrective of priestism is the faithful preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Our counterblast to the Roman doctrine of absolution is, "Who is a pardoning God like thee?" Our preachers are constantly proclaiming the one Priest—Jesus Christ—the Great High Priest "through whom we have access in one Spirit unto the Father." God is on the side of the Methodist Church in both America and England. The Virgin and the saints are in eclipse wherever the full-orbed gospel shines upon the people. The priest will be ultimately put to flight by the prophet. The Bible, not the Vatican, is the primal source of light. "Rightly," says the great German poet Heine, "do men call it the Holy Scripture. He who has lost his God may find him again in this Book, and toward him who has never known God it sends forth a breath of the Divine Word."

The present year is witnessing a great campaign among us on behalf of foreign missions. We are preparing to celebrate the centenary of our Foreign Missionary Society. Conventions to deepen the interest of our people in this all-important subject are being held throughout our country. Our ministers and the best of our laymen are absorbed in advocating the claims of the heathen world upon our people. Two of our ex-presidents, Marshall Hartley and William Perkins, guide the affairs of our Missionary Society. Their tireless energy has given them a supreme place in our confidence and affections; and they are reënforced by a devoted band of helpers. The Edinburgh Conference, held two years ago, has left a deep and permanent impression upon us. The passionate enthusiasm of that master mind of foreign missions, Mr. J. R. Mott, has kindled us all. We feel that we cannot allow the Christian imperative "Go ye into all the world" to be forgotten or obscured. The witness of history—that a Church which neglects this primary duty is destined to decay and death—is not lost upon us. Our leaders are seeking to inform the minds, as well as to fire the hearts of the Methodist people, that they may seize the passing opportunities, and enter in at the open doors. The fields are white unto

harvest; the cry of the heathen is clamant; and we feel that we should be recreant to our trust, and unworthy of the memory of our sainted pioneer, Dr. Coke, if we did not dedicate ourselves afresh to that sacred propagandism without which no Church can live. The doom of the do-nothings is ever before us. We are convinced that a revival of foreign-missionary enthusiasm will send its mighty impulse into our home-missionary activities. For the work which has been accomplished among the heathen at home we thank God and take courage. Our great leader, Dr. Henry Pope, has the eye of a statesman and the heart of an evangelist. Through his prescience our central halls have been built. They have revolutionized the centers of our cities, and have sent forth their healing streams into the suburbs. Under his guidance derelict chapels have been filled and rural populations have been won for Christ. We glorify God in him, and pray that his latter days may witness the crowning mercies of his illustrious life. In all his plans for the development of our Church he has been ably seconded by ex-President Hornabrook, a brother much beloved among us—a minister of great and varied gifts, of wonderful sagacity, of deep insight—and a man who, in a preëminent degree, has understanding of the times.

Our president, Dr. Haigh, has already laid us under lasting obligations. It would be impossible to overestimate his services to our Church. Everywhere he has won golden opinions. His public addresses and sermons have strengthened and stimulated thousands. His genius for home enterprise is equaled only by his ardor for foreign missions. A gifted, versatile leader, a devout and Spirit-filled minister of Christ is our grateful verdict on Dr. Haigh.

To Simpson Johnson, the secretary of the Conference, we owe more than I can say. He has entered into great traditions, and right worthily does he maintain them. His mastery of the principles of our Church, his consummate gift of guidance, and above all, his faithful and fervent preaching of the gospel, have endeared him to us all.

On the third day of October we hope to dedicate our hall at Westminster to the public worship of Almighty God. Sir Robert Perks, to whom Methodism both in England and America owes a debt that we can never pay, was the author of the idea that £250,000—one fourth of the million guineas raised by the Methodist people—should be devoted to the building of a Church House in London. To him we have cheerfully intrusted the management of this gigantic scheme. That great master of finance, whose name is known the wide world over, has achieved his most notable triumph in the erection of this colossal pile. The generations, as yet unborn, will gather within that hospitable shrine, and when the name of Sir Robert Perks is men-

tioned, men will say "*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice*"—"If you would see his monument, look around." The minister to whom we are committing the task of gathering a congregation to this hall, and who will guide and control its varied activities, is John E. Wakerley, who was appointed on this delegation, and whose duties, though not with equal step, I am seeking to fulfill. Mr. Wakerley enters upon his task with the prayers and good will of all his brethren. One of the largest congregations in British Methodism is of his creation. At East Ham he did our Church a service which will never be forgotten. He is a speaker of convincing power, a mighty evangelist, and he will repeat at Westminster the triumphs he has won elsewhere.

Wesley's Chapel is the Mecca of Methodism toward which all American Methodists sooner or later find their way. You will hear with gladness that never has the church of our illustrious founder flourished more abundantly than is the case to-day. Tinsdale T. Young, my dear friend of thirty years, whose memorable visit to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is among its red-letter days, gathers by the sheer force of his unrivaled pulpit gifts congregations that are reminiscent of its palmiest years. In his glorious ministry the Methodists of our country continually rejoice; for its evangelical tone they give constant thanks to God.

Our great gatherings at the Lyceum still continue under the arrestive ministry of Ernest Rattenbury. He has gathered a cosmopolitan crowd of all sorts of people, and he is maintaining in his own way the work of his famous predecessor, Hugh Price Hughes.

Our South London Mission, under the direction of our distinguished ex-president, Dr. Scott Lidgett, whose zeal for civic and municipal righteousness is only second to his passion for evangelism, is an oasis in the wilderness of Bermondsey.

In the provinces we have abundant cause for encouragement. Our Manchester Mission, under the supreme leadership of S. F. Collier; the Birmingham Mission, founded and fulfilled by our brilliant missionary, F. L. Wiseman, now our president-designate; and all our central halls throughout the United Kingdom are centers of light and power. Their history is a source of inspiration to us.

Nor can I forget our brethren in the less conspicuous spheres of Christian toil. In the rural parts of our country we have ministers who are fit to preach in Saint Paul's Cathedral. The York District, over which I have been called to preside—I am not permitted the title of a bishop—has in it ministers who are qualified to occupy any pulpit in the land. Many of our brethren who are not famous on earth are famous in heaven.

Death has depleted us since our Conference met at Cardiff. We have lost the good and gifted Dr. Waller, our expert educa-

tionalist, whose name has for a half a century been held in high honor, both in England and America. He served his day and generation with rare fidelity and now he is gathered to the fathers. Earth is impoverished by such losses, but heaven is enriched.

The call of the hour is to be up and doing. We have to adapt our service to the times in which we live. The battle between Christ and Belial was never more fiercely fought than now. The struggle between right and wrong, between the armies of heaven and the armies of hell, is still going on. But we must neither hesitate nor falter. On all sides of us there are signs of the incoming kingdom. Jesus Christ has wider and more imperative dominion than he ever had before. Drunkenness is diminishing; impurity is more and more seeking the shade; one by one the dragons that have destroyed our peace are being slain. The very mistakes that men are making are an oblique testimony to the fact that they are struggling toward the light. God is making the wrath of man to praise him. The kingdom is coming; the Methodists of England and America must gird themselves afresh for the conflict, and the Knights of the Cross on both sides of the Atlantic must "ride abroad redressing human wrong" until He reigns, whose right it is to reign.

Who would sit down and sigh for a lost age of gold,

When the Lord of all ages is here?

True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God,

And they who can suffer can dare.

Each old age of gold was an iron age, too,

And the meekest of saints may find stern work to do

In the day of the Lord that's at hand.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF DR. STAFFORD. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 407

MR. PRESIDENT, AND MY DEAR FRIENDS: I am well aware that your program is a very crowded program this morning, and I will not intrude myself very long in this assembly. On the other hand, it would be unpardonable in me if I did not take advantage of the few moments which by your courtesy have been extended to me, to thank you for the kindness which I have received at your hands ever since I came to America. Your cordiality has greatly impressed me; and I shall never be out of your debt. I confess to you, Mr. President, that I feel a desire to remain here longer. It is not an easy thing for me to tear myself away from this great Conference; but I would better do so now because the longer I remain the longer I shall want to remain. I have had, sir, one long series of delightful experiences in this country. Your generosity and enthusiasm have infected me. You know, Mr. President, as well as I know, that we Englishmen are cold-blooded people; but I am sure that my blood will be at a higher temperature when I go back than it has ever been before.

I have great hopes for the future of America. And I have great hopes for the future of American Methodism. You may be quite sure that the reputation of American Methodism will be in safe keeping when it is in my hands. I have been impressed by the vitality of this Conference, by your insistence upon central things. And I have felt, as one man after another has spoken to this Conference about the deep verities of the Christian faith, that my heart has been strangely warmed. I think, sir, so far as I have observed it—and I have been a close observer of the concerns of this Conference—that the predominant note in this Conference has been of evangelism. Methodism was born in an evangelistic glow; and Methodism will be continued in that evangelism which gave it birth. “I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified” must be the watchword upon our banner. Our evangelism stands for a pulpit. It is not the evangelism of theological invertebrates, or knock-kneed sentimentalism, or of mere rollicking choruses. It is an evangelism based upon an intelligent interpretation of the truth applied to the heart by the Holy Ghost. We who have entered this ministry on either side of the Atlantic are Methodist preachers; and we must preach, in all its fullness and in all its power, the gospel that has been committed to our care.

I am reminded, as I stand here, of the preachers that we have sent from our side of the water to this. I think of John Wesley, the greatest of them all, Mr. President. John Wesley would probably have remained in America had it not been for the attractiveness of American women; and if he had remained in America under the spell of American women, this would have been Wesleyan Methodism, and the Methodist Episcopal Church would have been on the other side of the Atlantic. I think, sir, of William Morley Punshon, who came to this country, the Chrysostom of the Methodist pulpit, and probably the greatest ecclesiastical orator since the days of John Wesley. I think also of one of my predecessors in this delegation, W. L. Watkinson, who has done much in our country to popularize metaphysics and to sublime the common things of life.

We are living in a new age, and your ministers are called to meet the problems of the new time. I have been immensely impressed here with your educational program, with your colleges and schools and universities. Depend upon it, you are doing a great thing for the America that is to be. We believe, on both sides of the Atlantic, in an educated ministry. Your children will have to face problems other than those which we have to confront; and your ministers must be qualified to deal with the problems of the new age. I believe that culture is a *sine qua non* of intelligent evangelism. In my judgment, one of the greatest evangelists of modern times was Professor Henry

Drummond, and he did much to mediate between culture and the gospel of the Son of God. We need culture in the modern pulpit—culture that will clarify, not conceal the truth. Don't imagine that culture is another word for dullness. The Methodist preacher cannot afford to be dull. If we are dull, you are all asleep. Dullness is often dignified; but it is always wooden. The interminable crassity of the street preacher is a travesty upon intelligent evangelism. I am often indebted to one of the characters in Adam Bede for some very valuable suggestions. She said, "Some folks' tongues are like clocks which run on striking, not to tell you the time of day but because there is summat wrong in their insides." My dear friends, our evangelism must be an evangelism of warmth as well as of light. Jesus Christ not merely informed the mind, but warmed the heart. I thank you for this privilege of meeting you. It has been one of the red-letter experiences of my life. I shall always remember you in my prayers. I shall turn your journals and newspapers with an added zest in the days to come, and I pray God that we in Great Britain, and you in America, may go forward shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart under the crimson banner of the cross.

RESOLUTIONS IN APPRECIATION OF DR. STAFFORD

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 409

Whereas, The Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, D.D., the Fraternal Delegate of the Wesleyan Church, has inspired us by the wonderful address which he delivered when he brought us the message from the Mother Church, and our hearts have also been "strangely warmed" by his fervent, spiritual sermons, therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference express to Dr. Stafford our most hearty appreciation of his message, and assure him of our prayer for his safe arrival home, and long-continued years of service in the Master's cause.

3. THE METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA

CREDENTIALS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

To the Bishops and the Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, in General Conference Assembled.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Methodist Church, Canada, through its duly appointed representatives, and bearers of this epistle, the Rev. W. H. Heartz, D.D., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and J. A. M. Aikens, Esq., K.C., M.P., of Winnipeg, Manitoba, brethren trusted and beloved, presents to your venerable body, gathered in regular quadrennial session, fraternal

and affectionate greetings, in the faith of our adorable Lord, and the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

We gratefully call to mind that we are your offspring, as are we all, in glorious providence and grace, descended from that marvelous revival of religion under John Wesley in the British Isles in the eighteenth century; so in the bright succession were we begotten of the missionary zeal and heroic sacrifices of the heralds of the cross and shepherds of Israel, who tarried not nor faltered, in their earnest search and ceaseless journeyings in your land and ours, proclaiming salvation from sin, and gathering wandering sheep into the fold. From such a lineage, the blood of Methodism's royal line still courses through our veins. We recall, as you do, with sincere thanksgiving the names and deeds of Embury and Heck, of Losee and Dunham, of Asbury and Bangs, of Garrettson and Black. What a commonwealth is this in regenerating and sanctifying faith, in spiritual experience, in holy evangelism, and in missionary enterprise to the ends of the earth! Though nations may change their boundary lines and promote even opposing policies, our Churches still abide one in the doctrines and love of Christ, in the labors of the gospel, in the apostolic aim and purpose to establish the kingdom of God among the peoples, to maintain the integrity and sufficiency of Holy Scripture and to cast down every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bring into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ.

Our brethren appointed thereto will convey to you from our Church these assurances and these pledges of our fervent loyalty and love to all in the kingdom of Christ. They will also inform you of our missionary operations, some in alliance with yourselves, as in Japan and West China, of our evangelistic agencies, of our educational enterprises, and of our efforts and movements against such vices as intemperance and gambling, and our organized promotion of moral, economic, and social reform. They will further congratulate your great and growing nation upon its efforts to maintain peace in the earth, and pledge us to join with your honored and beloved Church to further the efforts to bring war to an end, and to establish the dominion of the Prince of Peace over all lands beneath the sun.

With earnest prayers that the Holy Spirit rest upon your Conference in the fullness of His energy, and with deepest love and most profound regards.

Signed in behalf, and under the order of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, Canada.

A. CARMAN,
S. D. CHOWN,
General Superintendents.
T. ALBERT MOORE,

Secretary.

Toronto, April 10, 1912.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR BOOTH. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 337

If I were to follow the impulse of my own heart and speak the words of love that swell within my bosom after hearing the magnificent address of this distinguished British brother, I might well say that I would be quite content, as a member of our Church, that we should be a twin sister of this great Methodist Church of Canada, a twin sister of this queen mother whose footsteps have encircled the earth, making not only a path of power, but a pathway of light. And I presume, Mr. Chairman, that in reporting the splendid reception, the great work, that we saw in our sister land, it might be well to remind you that we were not able to do as has been suggested by some of our papers and some of our distinguished statesmen, namely, annex that fair land to ours. We were quite willing, when we were alone, to say that they should feel no fear, for on their southern border was the contiguous territory of a great land with a great Church; and that no harm could come to them from the north, for their Uncle Sam had nailed the stars and stripes to the pole, and that no intruder should come from the north pole, for we had annexed it. But we were not even able, Mr. President, to perhaps obtain all that we might have desired or thought of in ways of commercial reciprocity. But beyond and above commerce, beyond and above the breadth of land, we were able to receive from them a cordial welcome, an earnest, constant blessing, that has made us feel greater because we were kinsmen. We found not only great areas, but great men. We found men who not only talked of union, but who had united in one common Methodist Church, had put to the fore a great army of men united to do valiant work against the battlements of sin. We found in that land an earnestness of purpose, a devotion to the work, men who were not afraid to speak for what they stood for, and who were accomplishing the purposes and ideals of their hearts. And we found, furthermore, in this great land across the sea that we all love, the land of enlightenment and intelligence, the land that sends around the world the great Christian, the great moral, the great spiritual uplift, in this sister land, men from the motherland and as native men, who were a band of men not only statesmen in the sense of the best things that Christianity stands for, but men of zeal, intelligence, and determined purpose. And among those men was one whom we are proud to receive to-night, a man who is known in that great land as perhaps the greatest Christian statesman of the maritime provinces, a man who has five times been president of the Conference in Nova Scotia, a brother whom we might well term the Bishop of Nova Scotia. And we found another thing there, that distinguished him as all men would love to be distinguished—that he is the best-beloved man of the land. In

the work that he has been assigned to do in the years that are passed he has entered upon it with such intelligence and such zeal that he has accomplished much for the great Church to which he is devoted. And when the time has passed by that he receives order from the Church, he still hears the voice of the Great Commander, and goes voluntarily over that land; and to that beloved dear people he still is teaching the gospel of Jesus Christ in the best sense of the highest evangelism. This distinguished brother is with us to-night, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Heartz, whom I have great pleasure in now presenting to you through our presiding Bishop.

Bishop Warren: Many times I crossed from the States into Canada, and never knew where the boundary line was. In all the intellectual realms going from the product of the one to the product of the other, I never knew where the dividing line was; and in the spiritual world, it is one great trust in the living Christ, and work for the world on both sides of the line. I have received many a minister from Canada into the Conference that I have held, and never have had occasion to inquire anything except, "Is he in good and regular standing in Canada? If he is, all hail, and go to work." My brother, I present you to this General Conference.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. W. H. HEARTZ, D.D., MINISTERIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA

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MR. BISHOP, HONORED FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: Canadian Methodism sends to represent it to-day a distinguished member of the Federal Parliament, J. A. M. Aikens, Esq., of Winnipeg, and with him a minister by the name of Heartz, who on behalf of twenty-six hundred of his brethren conveys to you all their heart's affection with unbounded love. May grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour be yours and ours.

We have the honor of representing a Church whose sphere of influence exclusive of her missions in China and Japan is a vast one, stretching all the way from the eastern part of Newfoundland to the western coast line of British Columbia, a distance of about thirty-five hundred miles, and from the sunny isles of Bermuda to gold-producing Yukon. We do not feel in coming here that the United States and Canada are alien countries, for in language, in literature, in ideals, in customs, and religion we are one.

INTERESTING FACTS

Columbus was philosophic when, standing in the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, he urged that means should be placed at his disposal to prosecute a voyage of exploration, for he argued there must of necessity be a continent in the west to maintain the equilibrium of the planet. God used the philosophic appeal of Columbus, but overruled him in his avowed purposes of Spanish domination and gave us a type of civilization much better than Spain represented. Does it not seem now that the events of history are harmonizing with the grandest philosophy when we have two great nations with different forms of government, both working together for the betterment of the continent, the highest type of civilization and the glory of God? I am sure that we all will heartily subscribe to what a distinguished Canadian statesman recently said, that the United States and Canada are furnishing an example for the world. Two nations with the longest boundary, extending from ocean to ocean, living in peace and mutual respect without a fortress, a gun, or a soldier on either side the boundary.

One hundred years ago war prevailed between the United States and Great Britain. Fraternal delegations then would have been an impossibility. It is somewhat remarkable that orders of the British government obnoxious to you, which largely led to the declaration of war by this country, were rescinded one day before the United States took the final act. Had there been cable communication and the tolerance of the same Christian spirit that prevails to-day between these two nations, it is quite probable, if not certain, there would not have been the war of 1812. I trust that these two great Anglo-Saxon nations will never be at war again, but stand as sentinels among the nations and as arbiters of justice and universal peace until earth's millennium shall come.

PRIMITIVE AND PRESENT METHODISM

In City Road Chapel, London, a few years since, at the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of John Wesley, the orator of the occasion stated four things. First, the creed in which he died, "I the chief of sinners am, but Jesus died for me." Second, the last hymn used by Wesley,

"I'll praise my Maker while I've breath,
And when my voice is lost in death,
Praise shall employ my nobler powers."

Third, his last prayer, "Bless the Church and the King. Grant us truth and peace through Jesus Christ our Lord." And fourth, his final words, "The best of all is God is with us."

In that confession of faith, in that litany, in that inspiring motto you have an epitome of world-wide Methodism to which

Canadian Methodism heartily subscribes, in the doctrines we preach, the hymns we sing, the theology we believe, and the truth our people receive with gladness and profit.

Methodism in Canada is the confluence of two mighty streams of influence which came from the United States and England. From both countries men of faith and zeal and vision laid broad and deep the foundations for the Canadian Methodist Church and did marvelous work for God's glory and the salvation of souls. We have now in Canadian Methodism 12 Conferences with over 2,600 ministers and probationers and a membership of 345,000, over 400,000 scholars enrolled in our Sabbath schools, and 77,000 active and associate members in our young people's societies and we represent one of the largest, if not the largest, Protestant denominations in the Dominion of Canada.

In the departmental work of our Church an interesting propaganda is in progress. Napoleon on one occasion was found studying a map of Europe on a drum head. Our people with better intent are studying the needs of the world with a new light on the Master's commission. We have to report increased giving to missions and our big-hearted laymen have a magnificent plan before the Church to raise one million and a half of dollars for plant and extension purposes, beyond ordinary giving to missions. One half of this amount is already subscribed.

Methodism born in a university must give a prominent place to education. It has been said that Christian colleges are raising the seed corn for the world's harvest. Dr. Graham, our efficient educational secretary, reports large classes graduated in arts and divinity and with enthusiasm tells of gratifying developments and prospects, yet we feel that there is a scarcity of candidates for our ministry in the homeland, and there is need to educate our people, and also to pray that the Lord of the harvest would send forth more laborers into his harvest.

Our bookroom has grown to be the largest institution of the kind in Canada—its grants during the past quadrennium to our superannuated ministers aggregated \$59,000, while its output and turnover ran up into the millions. Our Church is to be congratulated on having such a magnificent asset, and its possibilities for good are immeasurable.

The Department of Temperance and Moral Reform, the youngest of our great agencies, now having under its purview aggressive evangelism, is doing excellent work, and its influence for good is felt throughout the land. Dr. T. Albert Moore, the secretary of our General Conference, is at its head and is proving a worthy successor to Dr. Chown, who is now one of our General Superintendents.

And last, but not least, is our Sabbath School, and Epworth League Department, grandly officered, educating our young people on high ideals with laudable ambitions and Christlike visions.

We do not believe in living on the heroism of our fathers, nor would we glory in numbers, much less offer a sacrifice to statistics. Away the thought of burning incense to tabulated records or bowing low at the shrine of departmental splendor, but we honor God as we follow the apostolic method and tell what God has done for us.

EPOCHAL LIFE STUDY

Life with us is largely as it is with you. Who can measure it, estimate its value, or calculate its influence? Noble lives inspired by God have accomplished marvelous things. We are reminded of Old Testament facts and New Testament wonders by the grand things that epochal life in later ages has brought to the Church.

In 1752 Mr. Wesley visited Ballingrane, in Ireland, where Barbara Heck lived, and where she and Philip Embury were born again, and where there was a settlement from the Palatinate. In that little community of German and Irish, Wesley, all unknown, planted seed out of which was to spring under other skies the Methodist Church of the United States.

God has given us in Canadian Methodism grand epochal life developments. I come from that part of Canada immortalized by your own poet Longfellow in his "Evangeline." At the gateway of Evangeline's land, at Annapolis Royal, formerly Port Royal, on the last Sabbath in 1911, I had the honor of preaching at the opening of a splendid Methodist church. The first settlement in Canada was made here in 1604, which was the first settlement of Europeans in America, north of the Gulf of Mexico. The first vessel built on the continent was built here. The first land cultivated, the first crop harvested in Canada was here, and the first convert to Christianity in Canada was made here. William Black visited and preached at Port Royal. When I mention that name I mention the name of the apostle of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion. He was present at the historic Christmas Conference of 1784, witnessed the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and as a successful evangelist led thousands of souls to the Saviour in Eastern British America. May I remind you that it was Black's missionary appeal for Nova Scotia that so stirred the soul of Coke that he went out from the Christmas Conference as a missionary apostle of Methodism to found the missionary system and to arouse the Methodism of the world to the privileges and responsibilities of world-wide evangelization? In the western and central provinces of Canada what epochs have been developed!—by the quartet of worthies under Ephraim Evans, who planted Methodism in British Columbia; by George McDougall, whose name is inseparably associated with the Northwest; by George Young, the Methodist

pioneer in Manitoba; by James Evans, Elder Case, and James Rundle, who did heroic work among the Indian tribes; by Tuffey, the converted soldier in Quebec, and in Ontario by Major Neal, Barbara Heck, William Losee, Darius Dunham, Nathan Bangs, Francis Asbury—names dear to you but inseparably associated with the Methodism of Ontario. Think of one of these men receiving but twenty dollars a quarter as his allowance and entering in his journal, "A bundle of straw for a bed last night, mush and milk for supper"; then again, "At daybreak off for forty miles, neither road nor blazed trees, a little Indian bread and dried beef in our pocket." The principal preaching places in those times were barns, settlers' kitchens, or God's first temples. My profound respect to the memory of William Losee, under whose ministry the first Methodist church in Ontario was built at Hay Bay in 1792, a building 30 by 36 feet, two stories high, with a gallery. What a contrast, ye men who attended last autumn in Toronto the Ecumenical Conference, that large Metropolitan Methodist Church! All over our central and western provinces epochal life developments appear in magnificent churches, splendid colleges and universities, with varied and priceless agencies that the pioneers never dreamed of, and which place us in the front rank in philanthropic endeavors and Christian efforts.

IS THE GOLDEN AGE PAST?

We do not believe that the golden age of Methodism is behind us, nor can we scarcely conceive it thinkable of what Dr. Watkinson outlined as possible, of "Methodism going on for a while by its own momentum, with a dead corpse of a preacher in the pulpit, dead stewards in the vestry, and mummies in the pews." No, no, the Methodist outlook with us is bright. Our people are optimistic, and well they might be, for three railroad corporations will have under way this season in Canada three thousand miles of new railway, west of the Great Lakes, and for that immense undertaking they have sixty millions of money at their command. In addition the Alberta government offers to guarantee bonds for the construction of three thousand miles of road in the new north, in the Peace River and Athabasca country. These are but a few samples of progress. With Canada this is the growing time. All this means that opportunities will be making for the Church with increasing responsibilities.

"We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling
To be living is sublime."

It is expected that within a century one hundred millions will inhabit Canada.

"I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be,
The long, low wash of waves
Where soon shall roll another sea."

Immigrants in large and increasing numbers are pouring in upon us. They are coming from all parts of the compass and from nearly every land. They are bringing to us for solution the difficulties that have baffled the best statesmen of the world. The foreigners, and our future in regard to them concern us greatly. It is an axiom in war that the army that remains in its entrenchments is already beaten. We will not commit the fatal error of resting at ease in Zion. Already the call has been made for forward religious movements—the sound has also been heard in the tops of the mulberry trees, and God's people feel that they must attempt great things for God and expect great things from God. We have an ambition to help in making a grand homogeneous nation out of the heterogeneous classes of people flocking to our shores. By education, by wise laws faithfully administered, and by the gospel of Christ, we shall aim to mold and weld into living forms of righteousness men and women who have widely different ideals.

PROBLEMS—ORGANIC UNION

Other problems come to us. The outstanding condition of our times brings us many of them. The conflict between capital and labor (not yet acute with us), the tendency to leave the country and flock to the towns and cities, the swift and revolutionary changes affecting social life, family life, business life, life in all its phases; imperiled Sabbath, degrading intemperance, questionable amusements—all these and many other things demand the highest intellectual insight, the best leadership and God-given wisdom. Problems we have. They challenge our twentieth-century civilization and test our Christianity. In the solution of our problems your brethren in Canada are deeply interested in a proposal of organic union of the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists. We have discussed its advisability for economic reasons to prevent unseemly rivalries and that we might more effectually grapple with the issues that confront us. A basis of union has been formulated by large representative committees and submitted to and approved by the highest courts of the three churches named. The laity by their votes, now being taken, will decide this great question. Should the union be consummated, we agree with your Dr. Buckley "that the movement is an extraordinary one, and in some respects unparalleled for several centuries." But, union or no union, Canadian Methodists are in the hands of God with a holy ambition and aggressive spirit asking not for a new gospel or a new Bible, believing that Christianity can and *shall* be

adapted to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, the purification of political life, the establishment of business life on an ethical basis, and the redemption of man from sin and suffering. We are satisfied that Christian socialism based on New Testament teachings, generously interpreted by the life and example of Jesus Christ and his apostles, furnishes the only panacea for the antagonism of society, will solve the great problems of to-day and to-morrow, and will harmonize discordant elements and bring to men of all classes the best things in the kingdom of God.

I am told that one flag, and only one, ever flies above the stars and stripes, and that is on the Sabbath morning when the ships of the American navy all lie at anchor, and on the flagship there is held Christian worship, and above the stars and stripes they run up a white pennant marked by a blue cross, and all know that beyond their patriotism, beyond their allegiance to country, beyond loyalty and citizenship, is a loyalty owed to Jesus Christ, the Lord of all, the Master of all, and Friend of all. And so here to-day with the thought of this white pennant and blue cross I feel authorized to pledge to you, beloved fathers and brethren of this General Conference, on behalf of the Canadian Methodist Church, that whatever the future may bring, we shall worship with you under the banner of the cross, that our activities in the solution of great problems shall be inspired by the cross, the Golden Rule, and Christ's Sermon on the Mount, and we will join hands with you in the glorious work of salvation in the homeland and among the nations for His sake who on the cross died for our redemption.

Bishop Warren: Not only are these grand words true, but deeds sublime are being done in the great work of saving the world, and accomplishing the object of Christ's death. The United States and Canada do half the mission work of the round world. England does a large share of the other half, so that these people, united in blood and united in principle and in love of God, are doing glorious work in the world.

MR. JUSTICE ANDERSON OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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MR. PRESIDENT, BRETHREN OF THE EPISCOPACY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The lateness of the hour suggests that in justice to you and the next speaker I should detain you but for a moment. Therefore, in a word, Mr. Chairman, I have the honor and great pleasure of presenting to you and to this great General Conference the Honorable J. A. M. Aikens, King's Counsel, and member of the Canadian Parliament. This distinguished

lawyer, statesman, and churchman comes to us to-night in that spirit of fraternal love and brotherhood that marks every true Methodist, no matter under what flag he is born or to what government he owes allegiance. We recognize that in the selection of this distinguished layman as the representative of Canadian Methodism, our brethren of the north not only honored him, but greatly honored us. Mr. Chairman, allow me to push your reference to Tennyson one step further. When that fair-haired queen came over the seas from Denmark to England, as the bride of the then Prince of Wales, and the future queen of the empire, Lord Tennyson, the poet laureate of England, welcomed her in these words:

"Normans, and Danes, and Teutons we be,
Saxons, or Normans, or whatever we be,
We are all Danes in our welcome to thee."

And so we say to-night that no matter from whence we come, whether from India, China, Japan, isles of the sea, South America, or from our own beloved native land, we are all Canadians in our welcome to thee. I take great pleasure in presenting Mr. J. A. M. Aikens.

Bishop Warren: One of the most significant signs of the times is the coming of men of religion into the high places of authority. Once, only men seething in the inexpressible corruption came to the rulership. Now, Christian men, Methodist men, in both countries come to the fore; I present one.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS, THE HON. J. A. AIKENS, K.C., M.P.,
METHODIST CHURCH, CANADA

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Sent by the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada as a representative to this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I express to you for the Methodists of Canada their great pleasure on account of your successes during the preceding years, their hopes for still greater accomplishment by you in the future, and their sincere wish that the present session may be one of holy inspirations, wise legislation, and a benediction to the people. In your great work you have our sympathy and we look for yours. Both are leading Churches in young nations. Canada, the younger, is developing. The problem of these Churches in both our nations is the same—the problem of individual life, of people, of democracy. Our aspirations and our efforts should be much the same: To wake to consciousness of its greatness and responsibilities the individual life, to lead it to its Saviour, to contact with the Holy Spirit, to worship only God, to encourage and assist that life to become

a moral force. Thus these Churches can assist our nations. Indeed, they should be national rather than ecumenical, not a department of the state, but coöperating with it in the creation of good citizenship, which is the great essential to strong nationhood. Moral fiber in its people is more necessary than money in their pockets, personal uprightness than material possession. If the first is gained, the other will accompany it. The saving of the man means the saving of the nation, for the people are the state. Each weak citizen means a corresponding weakness or a burden in the state.

The purpose of the Almighty was not to make this or that one a colossus, and leave the many to find dishonorable graves. The units composing the masses were not intended to be mere counters for politicians, or slaves to do the will of despots. Each person by the wisdom, the power, the love of the Almighty was created for a splendid purpose. His is not the love of a nation as a nation, of a Church as a Church, of society as society, of the masses as masses, but of the individual man. To neglect the individual is to neglect the mass. Indeed, why that portion of the community we call the masses exists at all is because the development of the individual as separate personalities has been neglected, and the Christian Churches fail in their duty if they do not stimulate and inspire one by one to accomplish the splendid purpose for which each was created.

We are prone to be too impersonal, to think of the aggregate, not of the unit; of the community, not of the member; of the institution, not of the individual. We boast of our systems—our school system, Church systems, of brotherhoods, of unions, of corporations, indeed, of our national system, and point to the flag, symbol of the nation, and under its folds think we have protection here and yonder. Our pride of institutions creates a disregard for the persons who compose those systems. God created the man, his masterpiece, and all things else to serve him, and human wisdom formed systems, societies, corporations, and governments for the service of the man and the people, not intending the man and the masses to be offered up as sacrifices to those systems and combinations. The tendency of democracy is to induce the people to rely upon such systems. So that too often the parent deems his duty done when the child is fed and clothed and sent to public school, the Sunday school or the church. Too often the minister thinks his responsibility ceases when the sermon is preached or the meeting is over. The young man seeks the society or brotherhood or convention under the self-deception that he will thus be cared for, shirking individual responsibility for the individual. Are we forgetful of the personal touch and influence on those committed to our care, which alone is likely to create virile personality, moral fiber, and intelligence? In our politics, religion, and education the effort

seems to educate the people *en bloc*, and the machinery is put in motion to grind out sameness. The individual is lost in the confused multitude. In Canada and here we know that the masses do not attend church. They have not left the Church; the Church has left them. It must get back to them as it did at the Reformation, as when Wesley preached, as when Booth appeared. I read only the other day the following from Jenks and Lauck's book, *The Immigration Problem*: "The work done by native Churches among the immigrants is regarded as of a purely missionary nature. There is little tendency to promote association among natives and foreigners such as exists among natives. Indeed, one of the most striking features of the whole immigration situation is the almost entire indifference of the native churches to the immigrants, and the general lack of religious and welfare work among them. The native American churches claim that their efforts have largely resulted in failure because of the immigrant churches and the segregation of the immigrant population. However this may be, it is undoubtedly true that the American churches are passing by a great opportunity for social service. Their inertness is principally due to race prejudice and the general alienation of the Church from the workingman."

The same might be said with much truth of Canada. The percentage of increase by immigration in the United States is never in any one year one per cent of its population; in Canada it has gone over four per cent. In Western Canada the population in 1901 was some 650,000; with the immigration of this year added to the number of last census, it must approach nearly 2,000,000—about two hundred per cent in eleven years. This quiet persistent invasion of the North American continent is without precedent or parallel in history, particularly in Western Canada, where there is annually a dynamic acceleration of newcomers. They are being marshaled into communities, communities into electoral districts, electoral districts into parliaments. These immigrants are coming to you and to us on our invitation with the intention of being with you Americans, with us Canadians. We should not treat them as foreigners but as fellow citizens. Some of them are better than our native-born; others we consider much inferior. Those it is our duty to lift up or they will drag us down. Do you forget the command given to Joshua?—"Ye shall drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you, and destroy all their pictures, and destroy all their molten images, and quite pluck down all their high places. If ye will not drive out the inhabitants of the land from before you, then it shall come to pass, that those which ye let remain of them shall be pricks in your eyes, and thorns in your sides, and shall vex you in the land wherein ye dwell."

We cannot drive out those who come by invitation here. They

do not come as did the Pilgrim Fathers, carrying their Bibles and seeking freedom to worship God. The main inducement is the improvement of their material conditions; in many of them—perhaps the most—there is a tendency to worship the golden calf. There should be good Church institutions established everywhere, and warm Christian hearts ready to receive and welcome them. The Christian churches should be their hosts, and at the start throw proper influences around our guests.

Changed situations and modern conditions demand changed and modern methods and systems to reach the multitudes. All but God is changing day by day. The Church must enter into the workaday life of the people, enter into their recreations and amusements, must influence them and keep them innocent, must enter into the school life of the children, teach them the laws as did the Hebrews: "Thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. . . . And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates."

Let us not be afraid of modernizing methods so long as the spirit is maintained. The past is giving place to better times. Custom may shudder at innovations, and gray-bearded use wonder what next will come, but let us not forget that

"Old decays but foster new creations,
Bones and ashes feed the golden corn,
Fresh elixirs wander every moment
Down the veins through which the live past feeds its child the
live unborn."

Many Canadians believe if the government were only good, and passed proper prohibitive legislation, the people would be made good. But what will make governments good? The theory that the best government in Canada, in America, or in any civilized country, is a government by the people, of the people, for the people, appeals to personal self-importance and imagination. That self-importance and imagination in a citizen whose moral nature is not too much marred creates a vision of ideal democracy, an aggregation of industrious, intelligent persons with kindly regard toward each other, governing themselves righteously and sitting cheerfully obedient at the feet of their own laws. A safe democracy requires a constant commanding majority of such persons. The success of democratic government depends upon the good character of the citizens.

In Canada the people rule. The government is perhaps more responsive to the will of the people than yours. Nevertheless, it is not ideal democracy in its operation. Is yours?

Occasionally you may hear a Canadian saying unpleasant things about the United States. He is an exception who thus speaks. He might not do so were he not sitting safely between

the feet of the British Lion, were he not under the immediate protection of our common national ancestor, the British government. Young Canada is proud of this big brother, the American republic. Without consulting us, you have adopted the name "American." You have made that name illustrious and will make it more so. Your young brother has been given the beautiful name "Canada," and hopes to magnify that name and make it honorable. To that end we rely on your good will, your example, your assistance. America is one of the heirs to British history of which we are both proud. Your own individual history since the Declaration of Independence has done credit to that splendid past. What national accomplishment there has been in this country, what business enterprise, what intellectual development, what multitudes of men of finest type and women of high character!—a leaven, let us hope, to leaven the whole of your population. But what is to be your ultimate national achievement? What that of Canada? Will it be that of national righteousness as well as national prosperity? Or will the rich in it oppress the poor? The powerful enslave the weak? Will simplicity be smothered by luxuriosity and truth overwhelmed by deceit? The chart of a successful national course is clearly set before you in history. In it are marked the rocks and shoals where other nations wrecked themselves.

What is the story of these nations? While the persons composing the nations did justly, were kind-hearted, lived simply and walked humbly, they prospered, but they nationally failed when they became enfeebled in spirit, mind, and body, when they became drunk with power, when the tyranny of wealth crushed the spirit of the poor. It was thus with Babylonia. One hour heard her decree of doom—"Weighed in the balance and found wanting"—the next saw Cyrus and his Persians executing it. The Persians, in turn forgetting their simple principles, were overthrown by Alexander the Great and his Greeks. Greece the cultured, a model of excellence in poetry, philosophy, painting, sculpture, also failed. Until England at Navarino came to its aid, it had become a land of slaves and barbarous usurpers, where the cold-blooded Turk flayed at will the descendants of those who fell at Thermopylæ or fought at Salamis. For over three thousand years the Pharaohs ruled in Egypt, but Egypt has had fulfilled on it for many centuries the prophecy of Ezekiel, "There shall be no more a prince in the land of Egypt." Carthage has gone; Rome gone; the Jewish nation, most wonderful of them all, scattered—wonderful because it still remains, a nation without self-government or a place of habitation; wonderful because in so far as its people observed or are now observing the law of their existence and of God they lived or are living successfully. A little kingdom, it survived while other countries failed. Assyria trampled on it, yet it rose again; Babylonia

carried the Hebrews into captivity, yet in freedom they saw Babylon fall; Persia oppressed it; Egypt and Assyria made it a buffer and a battleground; the Romans governed it by the son of a slave, and their armies were made to wade deep in Hebrew blood to take its temple. When Frederick William of Prussia ordered his chaplain to prove in one sentence the truth of Christianity, he answered, and his answer is full of meaning, "The Jews, your Majesty." So in panorama passed the ancient nations. As Matthew Arnold says: "Down they came, those ancient nations. Down they came, one after another, because they were lacking in righteousness."

The history of the modern nations teems with illustrations. Let me give you one. In 1652 Blake established British naval supremacy; in 1653 he defeated the Dutch off Portland; in 1655 drove the pirates of Tunis and Algiers from the seas; in 1656 defeated the Spanish fleet. Upon his death, a few years after, Cromwell had his body interred in Westminster Abbey. The powers of evil during that period and Cromwell's time seemed driven from the country, and Britain's name was respected in every land. Then Charles II was restored. He became the perjured pensioner of France; harlots were his companions in Whitehall's gilded chambers; his government was corrupt, his example was followed in the country. Then came the Nadir of England's degradation, the hour when she was humbled and Dutch were burning the British shipping in the Thames. Well had Cromwell spoken a short time before: "You trust in the ditch that guards your coasts. I tell you, if you break God's law, your ditch will not save you." Kipling has given expression to the same thought:

"Hold ye the faith, the faith our fathers sealed us,
Toying not with visions—overwise and overstale,
Except ye pay the Lord single heart and single sword
Of your children in their bondage shall he ask them treble tale."

In Canada we are realizing that the first duty of the Methodist Church in Canada, where it will have the greatest inspiration, force, and effect, is in the national life, to our own peoples. The nation needs the Church; the Church needs the nation, and must retain its respect for the growing national life, and must avail itself of the increasing power of the nation in world affairs, but remembering that the vocation of humanity is spiritual, not material. A nation that does not love itself first is ready for effacement, a Church in a nation that does not love and live for all the people of that nation first, or does not identify itself with the aims and aspirations of the people, is not a patriot Church; it does not sympathize with the people and will not have the sympathy and respect of the people. Our first and essential work is among the people of our own nation. We must begin

at our own Jerusalem. If the people of our nation live and act on the Christian truths, the nation in its dealings with other countries will be the convincing demonstration of those truths and will lead to their acceptance. The true success of the two nations and the accomplishment of the world's purpose will be the test of the truth and the sincerity of the Christian churches in them.

If the Christian churches of our nation would direct their energies to make each child, each person, an enlightened, virile, moral citizen, how powerful Canada and America would be! This continent would then command the world's peace. Yours is the greatest single nation in agriculture and manufacturing, great in education and culture, great in moral force. Canada, if her people are but true to Christian principles, is to be not only a great nation but the leading nation in the world's great British empire. What does that mean for Canada? Close alliance and coöperation with the United Kingdom, with the Indian empire, the Cape Confederation, with Australia, and many islands of the sea. What is that British empire? An empire covering over 7,000,000 to 11,000,000 square miles, with a population of over 400,000,000. It might have been greater still if the elder Pitt had remained in the House of Commons and controlled it by his authority and cool judgment; the thirteen American colonies, now States, and your present large nation might still be part of that great empire and its head. In solemn dignity and with the consent of all the center of that empire's power might have passed across the ocean from London to this city, the center of this continent. The past cannot be reversed. That unrecognized opportunity for you has gone, it has now come to Canada. If our Christian Churches do their full duty and instruct and help our people to observe the laws of God and guide their feet in paths of truth and peace, our allied nations will be invincible for good, and the stars and stripes and the union jack will float in quietness over these two prosperous and peaceful neighbor nations; they will show to all the other nations that living righteously all good things will be added unto them, and that they too may be in peace and free from fear of wicked molestation.

DR. HEARTZ'S FAREWELL

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DEAR BISHOP, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: I have read a recent communication of a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle in which he said the American Senate (and I presume the same statement might be made of our Senate at Ottawa) is composed of a body of very wise men, surrounded entirely by ice, and the correspondent in this facetious strain refers to the idea that

if Eliza, one of the heroines of Uncle Tom's Cabin, had essayed to escape from the scent of the bloodhounds by a trip through the Senate, they would have captured her, and if Cook and Peary had attempted the exploration of the Senate, it would have been a polar exploration indeed. I am not here to justify the criticism of this facetious correspondent, but I am here to state that I shall go home to my brethren to inform them that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a body of wise men surrounded with the Methodist gulf stream of kindly influences and brotherly regard. I have looked into the faces of men of whom I have heard, whose productions I have read, and my experience has been one of a very pleasant character. I have watched with great interest your deliberations as a deliberative body. I have noted your methods. I have admired the skill and impartiality of your presiding officers. I have noted with pleasure the wisdom of many of the men who have taken part in the deliberations of this great Conference. I am reminded, as I stand before you, of an incident in connection with that marvelous painting known as "The Last Supper." Leonardo da Vinci, who commenced it, was unable to complete his work, and he called to his aid one of his most trusted disciples, and emphasizing the words, "Do this, do this for me," he asked that young man to complete his work. I know that there is a vast amount of incomplete work opening before the United States Methodist Church and before the Canadian Methodist Church, and I am sure that as we put emphasis upon these words: "Do this, do this for me," as coming from the Master, we shall be greatly helped and wonderfully blessed. God has placed these two Churches on this American continent as the leading Protestant Churches of this great land, and I am sure, Mr. Bishop and brethren, that as we go out into the activities of our work God will greatly honor and God will greatly bless us.

I thank you for the courtesies of this visit and from my heart I say farewell.

Bishop Bashford: Dr. Hartz, please carry back to your people our assurance of the high regard and the very warm affection of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There is one other message which Dr. Hartz could not carry so well, and I will recognize Dr. Locke to offer a resolution assuring the people there of our very great appreciation of Dr. Hartz's representation of his church.

Resolution: We most heartily appreciate the visit of Rev. Dr. W. H. Hartz of the Methodist Church, Canada, and his fraternal message to us, and assure him of our hearty Godspeed on his homeward journey, and our prayer for the continued success of our great sister Church, which he has so ably represented.

4. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Bishop Warren: The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are sisters in heart and in life. They use exactly the same hymnal, the same order of service, the same ritual. And we have been accustomed to exchange fraternal greetings from one General Conference to another, back and forth. I will ask Rev. Naphtali Luccock, D.D., last messenger of our Church to the Church, South, to report concerning his visit to their General Conference.

REPORT OF FRATERNAL MESSENGERS TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

PRESENTED BY DR. NAPHTALI LUCCOCK

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*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Minneapolis, May,
1912:*

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We were happy to bear your greetings and messages of good will to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, assembled at Asheville, North Carolina, in May, 1910. Our reception was most hearty and sincere. We were received with characteristic Southern courtesy and hospitality.

On the evening of May 21 we addressed the Conference in the Auditorium of the city. We spoke freely of your brotherly interest and sympathy, of the work of God among us, of the things deepest in our hearts. On the day of our reception the deliverance of our Bishops in session at Chicago, concerning the Vatican incident and the arraignment of Methodism by the Roman Catholic Church growing therefrom, was made public. This deliverance aroused great enthusiasm in the Conference. We were asked to bear the thanks of Southern Methodism to our Board of Bishops for their timely and courageous service in behalf of our common Methodism.

We found our brethren of the Southland zealous and vigilant in fulfilling the high purpose of Methodism of "spreading scriptural holiness over the lands." They are vying with us in an endeavor to meet with wisdom, courage, and fidelity the responsibilities of our progressive American civilization. We noted with joy evidences of a better understanding and larger coöperation. While there are grave difficulties in the way of the union of Methodism, an ever-increasing number of its adherents are finding even greater difficulties in explaining to the living Lord and to themselves why we are not united.

We believe our heavenly Father is leading both Churches in

the way of his larger purpose and wait with confidence to see the future come.

"Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth.
They stand aloof, the scars remaining
Like cliffs which have been rent asunder;
A dreary sea now flows between,
But neither heat, nor frost, nor thunder,
Can wholly do away, I ween,
The marks of that which once hath been."

Respectfully submitted,

NAPHTALI LUCCOCK,
J. FRANK HANLY.

May 7, 1912.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR HANLY

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FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Commissioned by you to bear fraternal greetings to the representatives of our great sister of the Southland, assembled in General Conference, in Asheville, North Carolina, in May, 1910, we discharged the high trust you confided to us with grateful and sincere endeavor, and were received with a warmth of welcome and an affectionate expression of fellowship which convinced us that their hearts were beating true to the teachings of Him, the Founder of our common faith.

We learned upon arrival that another had preceded us, bringing to them like greetings from the Protestant Methodists of the country. He who four years ago so touched our hearts and stirred our souls at Baltimore, had been there but three days before leaving them, as he had left us, a baptism of pentecostal love and fire.

Both he and we spoke to them of the one thing deepest in our hearts—a united, purposeful, triumphant Methodism, wide as the race, conquering as the cross. Our message, for the most part, found willing ears and open hearts.

If at first there was quibbling as to some unhappy word or phrase of the message we brought, when they had heard us fully, their eyes and lips and hands proclaimed them sharers of our yearning and our hope. Before we came away we came to know each other, and when we knew each other we somehow seemed to understand, and when we understood there was mutual pledge of prayer and supplication that God would somehow find and show us a common path for all our feet. And ere we left them both they and we were literally fulfilling our dear Lord's commandment—"Love ye one another."

We know there are difficulties in the way, and it may be the hour for union has not yet come; but there are intimations of the coming of the fullness of its time. The sky is quick with

prophecy, the morning big with hope. Events themselves are hastening the consummation of our desire. In twelve years Europe has sent us the population of a nation—more than ten millions; more than all the people in all the Dominion of Canada; one out of every nine in all our own vast population. Ignorant of American institutions and Protestantism, and congregating in the congested districts of our great cities, unchurched and unassimilated, they constitute an actual menace to our institutions and our faith.

Science and invention have made the world a unit. Space is no longer triumphant. The East and the West at least have met. The antipodes have become our neighbors. After half a century of sacrifice and endeavor we have awakened in the Orient a sleeping, gigantic people, and are now face to face with the inevitable. We must assimilate and church the foreign population in our own land and convert and civilize the aroused peoples of the Orient, or be ourselves engulfed by the waters we have unloosed. The challenge is to our common faith, to Christianity itself. The peril of it all will impel to union. The white heat of our common need will fuse the differing elements into one. In its fires barriers will be burned away, difficulties will disappear, and our hope of unity have fruition.

Bishop Warren: Dr. Thomas, I present you to this great eager audience, eager in mind and eager in heart, anxious to hear. Take possession!

The great audience broke out into a storm of applause, the delegates rising *en masse*, giving the doctor a Chautauqua salute, the cordiality and sincerity of which were beyond question.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. FRANK M. THOMAS, D.D.,
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

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DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I esteem it a high privilege to bring to you the sincere and cordial greetings of your Southern sister. There has never been an hour in which her interest in you and your welfare was more profound than it is to-day. I speak the truth when I say that never have the two million members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, looked with kindlier feelings toward a General Conference, other than their own, as they are now looking toward this potent body assembled in this historic and beautiful city.

When we remember what you represent—the largest Protestant Church in America, and one of the mightiest missionary forces of modern times—our Methodist heart beats with pride and our imagination kindles as we behold “your far flung battle line.” Not only have you wrought mightily in the land of the

fathers, but your lines have gone out to the ends of the earth. Japan, which in recent years has focused the gaze of the civilized world, has long heard your clear bugle call. China, whose teeming millions are at last awakening from the sleep of ages, has felt your wise, your loving, your life-giving touch. India, that congested land of misery and mystery, is agleam with centers of light planted by Butler, Thoburn, and many precious men and women, whose names are written in the Lamb's book of life. Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines are fields where you have not stinted yourself and where the day of reaping seems at hand. When we turn our eyes toward South America we see the footsteps of your heroic missionaries from the City of Mexico to the last foothills of the Andes. Africa too, that vast land of darkness, rich in the graves of your dead, echoes to your battle cry. Even Europe, steeped in tradition and in some nations bound hand and foot by superstition, is beginning to feel the pulse beat of your tireless energies and the throb of your mighty heart. In all the centuries since the Son of God ascended into heaven it has been given to few Churches to enter at home and abroad upon such a vast mission to mankind.

"I see thee in the rising sun,
And in the setting thou art fair."

I am glad to report to you the continued prosperity of the Church, South. The past quadrennium has been marked by advance in many lines of activity. Our Sunday schools now number sixteen thousand, with a million and a half scholars enrolled. Our Epworth Leagues have taken on new life. Many states have Epworth assemblies, centers of instruction and sources of spiritual power. The Laymen's Movement has become a distinct force for good. It is backing a movement to establish in the pure air and glorious scenery of North Carolina a Chautauqua which shall be second to none in the nation. Nor have we lagged behind in missionary endeavor. The work abroad is settling down to a steady investment of men and money, while recently plans have been matured for thoroughly developing and unifying the work at home. Our Texas Methodism is projecting a great university commensurate with the need and promise of that empire of virile manhood.

It is with emotion that we announce that at last we have entered Africa. The Negro is bound to our Southern life by so many sacred and tender memories that many of us have longed for the day when our Church would carry the gospel to the homeland of that people, who served our fathers so faithfully, so devotedly, and who, in the darkest hour of the South, never once hesitated or faltered. Our mission to Africa is a joint one with the Colored Methodist Church. The Rev. John Wesley Gilbert, of that Church, a scholar of whom we are justly

proud, and a man who understands the race problem as few living men do, has been appointed superintendent. He and Bishop Lambuth are just returning from a long and wearisome journey to the heart of the Dark Continent.

But best of all, God has been with us. Revival fires have fallen in almost every part of our connection, and many souls have been added unto the Lord. The past four years show a net increase of 210,000 members, and the largest number of candidates for the ministry in any period of our history. Our Zion is but little troubled with higher criticisms and other "isms." The Southern mind is by nature conservative, and is not inclined to adopt passing theories, especially when supported by unorientated scholarship, and unsupported by the facts of life.

As I stand here to-night the messenger of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to one of the mightiest Churches in Christendom, I am deeply sensible of my personal shortcomings for the task assigned me. Other men might have more worthily represented my own great Church on this occasion. Yet one thing reassures me in this hour. I bear in my body the marks of the undivided Methodist Church in America. More than a century ago to a pioneer cabin in the wilderness of Kentucky there came William McKendree to lay his hands in holy baptism on the head of my mother's father. And to the home of that grandfather came Bishop Janes in the summer of 1844 to hold the Kentucky Conference and watch it declare its adhesion to the Southern Church provided for by the General Conference of that year. While there he baptized a babe and breathed the blessing of a united Methodism upon her, my mother. So that to-night I feel that I can claim a rich inheritance in that undivided Methodist Church of America. I say a rich inheritance. Yea, so rich and precious that not for the glory of the Antonines, not for the crown jewels of England, not for all the gold of Alaska, would I exchange my birthright in the pioneer Methodist Church on this continent. Never in all history have men beheld a nobler band of heroes or a more splendid body of people. Especially was this true of the early Methodists of the Mississippi valley. Not only did they assist mightily to subdue the wilderness and lay a gentle but forceful hand on the turbulence of the backwoods, but they healed and energized the springs of our national empire with the blood of Jesus Christ.

The people of the United States have not yet learned to appreciate the debt of this nation to the early Methodists. The influence of the Methodist movement on the life of America has never been fully set forth, though an excellent beginning has been made in some recent books. The most eloquent account of its influence on one commonwealth is that of Phelan in his *History of Tennessee*. At the close of a noble tribute to pioneer

Methodism he says: "Other denominations have followed in the wake of civilization. The Methodist circuit riders led it. . . . The frantic zeal which brought Latimer to the stake, and the undying faith which sustained him when there, were not deeper and more unswerving than the zeal and faith which sustained the circuit rider in his labors in the wilderness. It is not a figure of speech to say that his path was beset with death, and that for months at a time the penances of a Trappist monastery were but as luxuries compared to the daily trials of hunger, thirst, and sleeplessness which fell to his lot. All these things gave him not a moment's pause. Herein was manifest the grandeur of the circuit rider's character. Religion was a real and tangible thing to him. The simple, unhesitating sincerity of his faith was grand, it was wonderful, it was sublime. The manifestations of a spiritual world around him were as the flutterings of doves about a cote, and all the dangers of physical pain, and even death, were but of small moment to one who could see with rapture-lit eyes a world full of strange and beautiful sights and the calm peace of eternity."

Such were the men who followed Francis Asbury. Asbury! Mighty name! An inspired shuttle of Methodist manhood moving swiftly back and forth between New England and Georgia, weaving together the divers threads of American life into political and religious unity. The westward curve of his travels was the line of the nation's expansion. If you will but listen you can hear the hoof-beats of his horse in Massachusetts, and ere the echo dies away you hear them again in Virginia, the Carolinas, in the wilds of Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee. He was the living embodiment in the social and spiritual world of that vast law of cross-fertilization, which Darwin discovered in the plant kingdom. Upborne by a living faith and winged by prayer, he carried the rich pollen of heaven to every corner of this expanding republic.

The welding of the nation was a difficult task and could not have been accomplished without the religious unity which was largely the work of Methodism. Other churches contributed their influence, but as Washington represented its political unity, so Francis Asbury incarnated its religious unity. No statue rises to him, no school history mentions his name, yet, next to Washington, Asbury was the maker of America. He laid strong and deep the foundations of the largest Protestant Church in the New World and gave his life as a living sacrifice to bind it together. He is beyond question the greatest ecclesiastical figure in the first period of our nation's life. Many surpassed him in learning, a few perhaps in pulpit power, but none in administrative ability, the prophet's outlook, and the spirit of sacrifice. *Si ejus monumentum quaeris, circumspice!*

And the main thought of the message which I bring you to-

night is the relation of Methodism to the American republic. No one who has pondered deeply our nation's history will question the statement that Methodism has been the most potential religious force on this continent. Of some great States and commonwealths she can truly say, "I made them." On others the mark of her chisel is deep and abiding. Over this Mississippi valley, the mightiest valley on the globe, destined to be the theater of man's grandest achievements, the influence of Methodism rests like the benediction of a redemption angel.

The paths by which these Middle States have come to greatness have been largely along the trails of the early itinerant preachers. Was stability needed for the primitive governments? Methodism gave it by placing the pioneers under a perfect system of ecclesiastical law. Was power needed to overcome the deism which early filtered into the Ohio valley with its blighting touch? The heaven-born revivals swept this skepticism away beneath flood-tides of grace. Through the whole length of this great valley flows one of the earth's noblest rivers, the Father of Waters. With its tributaries it fructifies and refreshes this new paradise in the Western world. What the Mississippi is to this valley economically Methodism has been to it spiritually—a river of the Holy Spirit. I have somewhere read that one of the earliest names of the Mississippi was Rio Espirito Sancto—River of the Holy Spirit. God grant that there shall go out from this Conference assembled near its headwaters a tremendous current of spiritual power, one that shall usher in a new era for Methodism in America.

America! Methodism! What magic words! What a panorama they flash on the subtle screen of the soul! Ah, there is no more fascinating theme in modern history than these two and their relations. And it is high time that those who are deeply concerned for both should think carefully and prayerfully of the relations which Methodism ought to sustain to our nation and its rapidly evolving life. Though the statement will not pass unchallenged, I dare to affirm that one of the chief problems of American Methodism is its present sectionalism. Of neither branch of Episcopal Methodism can it be affirmed that it is truly a national Church. We of the South are ready to confess that we are sectional in name and somewhat so in spirit; though we do claim that the gospel which we preach is pure and free from both political sectionalism and skeptical criticism. And may I not say in all brotherliness that while your own great Church has been profoundly associated with the preservation of this blessed union of States, yet it too has an outlook not fully commensurate with the nation's abundant and diversified life. If proof is wanted that both Churches are sectional, we have but to point to the fact that Southern Methodism ekes out a struggling existence in certain parts of our republic, and your own

Methodism has spent immense sums to establish itself on a soil which, in the main, seems alien to it.

When we consider the forces in American life which are rapidly overcoming the sectionalism of the past it is high time that all lovers of Methodism should address themselves to the task of producing on this continent a truly national Methodism, one that can strike root and flourish everywhere in our republic. It is a sad commentary on human nature that the social and political forces working for homogeneity have far outstripped the churches. This is due in part to the fact that the religious feeling is the deepest emotion of life, and in the effort to protect itself from change it not infrequently clings tenaciously to all the bitterness and prejudice associated with its history. One of your distinguished ministers recently remarked, "While fraternal messages are being delivered we are all love, but afterward we get down to business and make appropriations to invade each other's territory."

Now, my brethren in Christ, if it were merely to pass the compliments of the season and to express a few meaningless phrases, I would not have journeyed to Minneapolis to trespass on your valuable time. If I conceived this to be my mission, I would stop now and return home. But, believing that a majority of the Methodists on this continent earnestly desire some solution of the problems before us, believing that our risen Lord is commanding us by his Spirit to seek and find a solution of the problem of a divided and overlapping Methodism, I am here to speak to you frankly and freely. I dare not affirm that all I say will be indorsed by the entire ministry and membership of my Church, but I do say that a large majority of them are deeply concerned about this problem of Methodist unification. They realize that unless we shall find under God some wise solution of the problem of two and even three Methodist congregations in communities scarcely able to support even one, then the conflicts of the future are liable to be more distressing than any in the past. There has also come to many of our younger men what an eminent historian has so finely characterized as the spirit of America at the close of the first century of federal government—"A sense of preparation, a new seriousness, and a new hope."

There are three classes of Methodists in America. There are those who are pessimistic as to any solution of the problem. They would have each Methodism go on its way, loving and respecting the rights of the other. Now, if all our people, North and South, were in the enjoyment of perfect love, this would be in many respects the easiest solution. Yet it loses sight of the fact that in time this Mississippi valley must become a field of action for both Methodisms. Two mighty armies, though loyal to the same flag, cannot safely maneuver over the same

field. Aside from the sinful waste of men and money it places too great a strain on even sanctified human nature. At one of the meetings of our Joint Commission I related the following story for the benefit of the Bishops, who occasionally seem to have considerable difficulty in persuading some earnest brother to keep our federation agreements. A justice of the peace down in Arkansas was a candidate for the Legislature, and his appeal to the voters ran thus: "Friends and fellow citizens, I am a candidate for the Legislature. And I point with pride to my long and honorable record on the bench. For in all the eighteen years I have served you in the honorable capacity of magistrate, no man can say that I ever decided a case agin a friend or a democrat!"

Then there are those who believe the problem of American Methodism to be one easy of solution. They would heal the breaches of the past by a simple fusion of the two Episcopal Methodisms. They would restore by vote the ecclesiastical status as it existed prior to 1844. Such a solution is deserving of careful attention. On its face it seems the logical thing to do, but when other facts are taken into consideration, then the mind which desires above all things to keep the spirit of unity in the bond of peace will inquire if some other solution be not possible. Seldom in nature or in political or ecclesiastical history do we find two organisms, having a common origin, but long separated, achieving reunion by simple fusion. It is a fact of biology that each separate organism develops its own individual life and as time elapses its distinguishing characteristics become more marked. Whether for good or evil, the two Episcopal Methodisms have developed in their separation marked divergencies. Some of these can be accounted for by environment, and some are due to a different mental standpoint in regard to a few fundamental aspects of life. To ignore present differences and by simple fusion attempt to restore the status as it existed seventy years ago would be an unwise policy, especially as regards my own Church. We have already found it difficult to wisely legislate for our whole connection, especially in local matters. How difficult, then, for a consolidated unrestricted General Conference, representing reunited Methodism, to wisely legislate in some matters for New England and Georgia at the same time. Even the Congress of the United States, itself a double body, does not attempt such a task, but leaves local legislation to the State Legislatures. Considering the differences of thought and life which still exist in America, to attempt such a perilous experiment just now, when the Hand of Blessing seems laid so generously upon Southern Methodism, would, in the judgment of our most thoughtful men, be assuming too great a risk for the ark of God.

And there are those among us in the South who feel, even if

there were not profound divergence in life and thought, that just at this time when there seems to be such a widespread call for radical changes in your polity, it would be wise to wait and see if the iconoclast is to have his way. He is a gentleman very much abroad in the modern world, both in church and state. With no deep grasp on the truths of life and history, he is, when a layman, guided largely by economic expediency. When a minister, he is merely the sport of the monistic wash which the wave of Hegelianism has left on the sands of the twentieth century. He is in favor of the abolition of the eldership, the institution of a diocesan episcopacy, with a very strong drift toward a congregational polity. He would ruthlessly remove from the Methodist Church every finger-print of the mightiest man of modern times, John Wesley, forgetting that the hand of Gregory can still be seen on the vast institution of the papacy, and that the impress of Laud is still visible on the great Anglican establishment after the lapse of three centuries, and in my humble judgment, Mr. Wesley was greater than either Gregory or Laud. Taking him all in all, his sound judgment, his sober yet fervent piety, his serene, sublime faith, his world-wide outlook, his wearisome, unending toil for fifty long years, there are few in the catalogue of Christendom worthy to stand beside him. But it may be answered that Mr. Wesley was not responsible for many things in our American Methodism. To this we reply that Episcopal Methodism, including the presiding eldership, is the logical evolution on this continent of the principle of itinerancy which he established as fundamental to Methodism. Itinerancy! A system that once awakened a sleeping world! My good friend Dr. T. H. Lewis, whom all American Methodism loves to honor, has called it "the sacrament of suffering." And well it has been. Many men are capable of heroic moments, at the battle's front or on a sinking vessel in midocean, but to sustain through long and painful years the pinch of poverty, the fightings of fearful foes within and without the citadel of the soul, and to see following behind your wife and children, their tender feet shedding invisible blood, is a mystery of heroism that even the angels might desire to understand. If I were an artist, I would paint one picture—a picture of Susannah Wesley with her two sons, John and Charles, standing beside her, the one typifying the sacrament of suffering, the other the sacrament of song. And behind the immortal three I would make a tender halo of those holy faces—our preachers' wives, who with smiling lips have carried the star of the itinerancy on their beautiful brows while its sword was piercing their hearts.

This has been the chief glory of our Methodism. Not our theology, which, like the alchemist's fabled stone, has turned the refractory dogmas of men to fluid gold, not our wonderful system of Church government with its almost perfect distribu-

tion of prerogative and restraining power—not these, but, rather, the sublime spirit which hitherto has animated our vast army of itinerants. Is this spirit dying? Is our Methodism becoming worldly and commercialized in its spirit and policy? Alas, there are signs that the equilibrium of the mighty itinerant wheel is being disturbed, a wheel which, looked at from beneath, drips blood, and at times seems to turn heavily and wearily on its axis, but which gazed at from above is studded with millions upon millions of blood-washed souls to its very periphery, and which, outpacing the stars in its inspired revolutions, flashes and corruscates with the redemptive glory of the risen Christ. Turn, turn, O mighty wheel, on your axis of love and sacrifice, and with each annual revolution lift a million newborn souls to God!

Therefore, we of the South, still enamored of the old Methodist system, are waiting to see how far the spirit of expediency shall lay its dissolving touch upon your great Church. We view with apprehension some changes which you have already made, and regard as extremely perilous some suggestions now before you for action. It may seem an impertinence for us to say anything concerning your domestic problems. If so, pardon it as a sister's solicitude. For we would regard it as nothing less than a national calamity should you lose the distinguishing marks of Episcopal Methodism. We might be compelled to drop the name "South," and become the sole Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America!

Since I have ventured so far, will you permit me to say a word for the district superintendent, *quorum pars sum*? Some laymen among you have been so industriously decrying him that the microbe has crossed our border, and occasionally we find a preacher or layman advocating a diocesan episcopacy and the abolition of the eldership. As yet these gentlemen are few and far between, but this infection, like that of other dangerous mental diseases, is easily carried by the cry of "More business in religion." 'Tis the same old monistic wave beneath whose false but shimmering gleam many men cannot see the jagged reefs of this old dualistic world. I fear that some of our laymen are like an old farmer in South Carolina. He had a very strong wagon, which so long as he kept it well greased gave him excellent service. But one day, seized with a fit of economy, he withheld oil and axle grease. And then when it rolled heavily and tardily he tried to remedy the trouble by removing the king-bolt. Then he was compelled to rebuild his entire wagon. In shaping our polity we need to remember the words of Jehovah to Zerubbabel, the restored of Jerusalem: "Not by an army, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith Jehovah of hosts." We shall find that to be the best ecclesiastical economy which in some sense runs counter to the policy of a finite world, and thus fur-

nishes the purest and largest channels for the outpourings of the Divine Spirit.

I come now to that portion of my message which lies closest to my mind and heart. There are many in American Methodism, North and South, who believe that the creation of a truly national Methodism is not an impossibility. Notwithstanding the many difficulties in the way, they believe that there are rising the outlines of a mightier and nobler Methodism than this continent has yet known. The fact that the Joint Commission of Federation has been enabled to agree on a few tentative suggestions, looking toward the unification of American Methodism, is in itself a prophecy and a hope. When we recall the divisions, the bitterness of other years, and realize that the representatives of American Methodism have been enabled to at least sketch a possible outline for the reorganized Methodist Church in America, we ought to thank God and hail it as the tender radiance of the dawn after a long night of separation and misunderstanding.

Those who see in the suggestions of these commissioners only the tentative and hesitating conclusions of a few honest, sincere men, forget two things. They forget, first, a principle laid down by that ablest of Methodist thinkers, Borden P. Bowne, whose recent passing we all mourn. He said, "There is a logic in events which in the long run will work itself out." They also forget the constitutional history of the glorious republic in which we live. Those familiar with the steps by which the separate and sovereign States came finally into political unity will not look upon the unification of American Methodism as an impossible task. The thought of the American Union is a commonplace conception to us who have long enjoyed its liberties, privileges, and benefits. But there were days when the hope of it hovered but dimly above the battle clouds of the Revolution, and even after they had rolled away it had to overcome the mists of political disintegration and the provincial outlook and interests of the thirteen original States. In this month, one hundred and twenty-five years ago, there assembled in Philadelphia the immortal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Each State had sent its ablest and best. Jefferson, who was absent in France, called them a set of demigods. Yet even these men were appalled by the task before them. The problem of the unification of American Methodism, gigantic and complex as it is, is child's play compared with the responsibility of creating a federal government for the independent States which had just won their freedom on the field of battle. A slender line of small political sovereignties, stretched along the Atlantic seaboard diverse in climate, strangely complex in religious beliefs, almost antithetic in social and intellectual ideals, with scarcely anything in com-

mon among them, save their sublime struggle for freedom, and the necessity of uniting to protect and defend the wondrous plant of liberty just beginning to bloom in the New World. As these men gazed out over the stormy political ocean, strewn with the wreckage of empires, they found it uncharted for federal institutions. And we are not surprised when, after some weeks of grave debate, we find General Washington, who was presiding, writing to Mr. Hamilton, who had left the Convention, "I almost despair of seeing a favorable issue to the proceedings of the Convention, and do therefore repent of having had any agency in the business." And even after the great task was successfully accomplished, he said that "it is much to be wondered at" in view of "the local prejudices which were to be subdued, the diversity of opinions and sentiments which were to be reconciled, and, in fine, the sacrifices which were necessary to be made on all sides for the general welfare, that anything could have been produced with such unanimity as the Constitution proposed." And Benjamin Franklin, that steady star of the first magnitude in our early firmament, as the Convention was breaking up, pointed to the black armchair from which the president had just arisen, and calling attention to the half-sun emblazoned thereon, said: "As I have been sitting here all these weeks, I have often wondered whether yon sun is rising or setting. I know now that it is the rising sun."

Those who would stand again at the fountain head of our republic and drink fresh inspiration from the words of the men who gave themselves without stint to the task of creating a federal Union, let them read the debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, especially in the monumental and exhaustive edition of Professor Farrand, of Yale. You will remember Mr. Gladstone's famous dictum concerning our Constitution—"The greatest work ever struck out at a single time by the mind of man." It has been the fashion in recent years to criticize this statement as inaccurate and to point out that the Constitution was a long-drawn-out compromise between conflicting views. That there was marked difference of opinion in the Convention is true, yet it has recently been demonstrated by Mr. Hannis Taylor that the real architect of our Constitution was Pelatiah Webster, of Philadelphia. He was not a member of that famous Convention, but there can scarcely be a doubt but that Madison, Pickney, and Hamilton drew largely from a pamphlet published by him in 1783. The time was ripe for a federal Union and Providence furnished the men and the method. And we can rest assured that whenever American Methodism is earnestly desirous of being unified for the service of mankind and the glory of God the providential men and methods will be forthcoming.

Yet the task of unifying American Methodism will not be the

work of a day. The Constitution of the United States had its prophecies in the American confederations from 1643 to 1777. Long before that mighty document came into existence the several colonies had entered into "a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defense, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare." And any unification of American Methodism must be preceded by "a firm league of friendship," which shall bind each Church to assist the other, and in honor prefer the other where the other has a right to be preferred.

But even after the legal steps of unification have been accomplished, we may expect a period of stress and adaptation before the members of the three Churches are adjusted to the new order. More than half a century had to elapse before the federal Union created by the Constitution came to be a living organism. In 1801, a decade after its adoption, John Jay resigned the chief justiceship because he said that the supreme court "would not obtain the energy, the weight, the dignity, which was essential to its affording due support to the national government." But, providentially, Jay was succeeded by the one man in America best fitted to lift that court to its proper place as the final tribunal of our federal system. That man was John Marshall, of Virginia, and in his thirty-four years upon that bench he expounded the Constitution as the supreme law, not of a confederacy held together by a rope of sand, but of "an indestructible union of indestructible States." He was constantly opposed by the greatest political mind this continent has known—Thomas Jefferson. Historians have not as yet been able to take the full measure of this remarkable man. No man ever had such faith in democracy as Jefferson. At the same time he saw that in a pure democracy the liberties of the individual were at the mercy of the mob. Hence he contended for rather a loose bond of government in order that the individual when oppressed by the majority might escape from the body politic or overthrow it. He was the author of the second great charter of human liberty, on which Lincoln took his stand; the master mind who gave us the Louisiana Purchase with its noble States; and to him we owe the fact that the Northwest Territory was early freed from the presence of slavery. Had slavery been permitted in this Northwest Territory, then these majestic States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota—would have cast their destinies with the Southland in that titanic struggle. In all probability the whole situation would have been reversed, and the South and Northwest would have sent an overwhelming army to keep New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania within the Union. Mr. Jefferson, the practical statesman, thoroughly prepared for the undoing of his own logic. The Civil War in some aspects was a final contest between initial

forces set in motion by Jefferson, the practical statesman, and those energized by Jefferson, the political thinker.

But it required another personal force to give to the American people a conception of the Union not only as legal but as a living and splendid organism. This task was reserved for Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, another colossal figure to which history has not yet given full justice. One of the four great political orators of all time, he threw out upon the American imagination such a glorious vision of this mighty republic, such a conception of this grand union of states, that it fascinated the popular mind, it took shape and became real, so real that even Pickett's gray immortals, charging up the death-swept slope of Cemetery Ridge, were unable to pierce its heart. To-day, after its long baptism of blood, it lives more majestic and glorious than ever before. In the words of Senator Lodge, "From the first burst of boyish oratory to the sleepless nights at Marshfield, when, waiting for death, he looked through the window which showed him the national flag fluttering from its staff, his first thought was of a united country." Does he to-night from shores supernal look down upon this vast nation, whose unity, majesty, and glory first flashed forth upon the American people from his luminous brain? Thank God, he sees a united country!

"Gone are the years, and far and feeble
Ever the old wild echoes die;
Hark to the voice of a great glad people
Hailing the one flag under the sky!"

Never was the hand of God more apparent in human history than during the past forty years of our nation's life. Too mighty were the responsibilities resting upon our country for us to be long divided. The sound of battle which had "rolled like a great sob" across our continent had scarcely died away when healing and reconciling agencies began to work. The women of Mississippi, moved by that heavenly charity which abides in woman's heart, when they went out to cover with flowers the graves of their boys in gray, remembering the mother amid the Northern pines, the sweetheart or wife, dropped a flower on the lonely mounds where the boys in blue were sleeping. And a Northern poet wrote,

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding river be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead,
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day;
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the gray."

Then one by one came other voices, which showed that God was speaking to a stricken and divided nation. One of the

noblest of these was that high-minded and gifted statesman, Charles Sumner, who not only pleaded that the record of Southern defeats might be stricken from the battle flags, but said, "My countrymen, let us know each other, and we will learn to love one another." Again, when the great and magnanimous Grant passed from earth, and two eminent Confederate generals helped to lay his weary body to rest at Riverside, the whole nation seemed to hear him speaking from the upper air, "Let us have peace."

And then came that tenderest voice of all, the inspired tongue of Henry Grady, who with a heart touched by the glamour of the Old South, and a mind aflame with the leaping fires of the New, thrilled this land of ours as no other voice had done with his message of love and peace. Alas, when his star of genius was beginning to shed its benign rays over an entire continent, it was suddenly quenched in the night of death. Had we possessed prophetic discernment, we might have known that these were ministering spirits sent forth to prepare us for some sudden convulsion that would bear away all the bitterness and misunderstandings of the past. And lo! it came. The destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana shocked the South even more than the North. This crime against the nation was committed at her very door. Fortunately and in God's providence there was at the head of our government one of the purest and best of presidents, a Methodist layman, William McKinley. In that critical time, when he looked about him for a consul-general at Havana, whom did he select? Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. And when hostilities commenced, and our nation rushed to arms, whom did he appoint to high command in the field? That famous little rebel, "Fighting Joe" Wheeler.

In the light of events, which moved so rapidly and so brilliantly during that short war, may I not ask, in this august presence, if the confidence of William McKinley in my people was not justified? Go into the recruiting camps, where the sons of the South were the first to rush to arms. Go where the waves of Cardenas Bay murmur a requiem over the spot where Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, was the first to die. Go, listen to the night winds as they sigh over the grave of Gridley, of Georgia, Dewey's flag captain in the battle of Manila. Go ask the frowning cliffs of Santiago that saw Hobson, of Alabama, dare one of the bravest acts in human history. Go to San Juan's bloody slope, where Joe Wheeler planted "Old Glory," and would never retreat. Go, ask them all if the South was true to the trust committed to her and to the call made upon her. Ever since Appomattox she had yearned to prove her devotion to the old flag. President McKinley gave her the opportunity, and she willingly laid her bravest on the battle altar of a reunited nation. Do you wonder that the South loves the memory

of the martyred McKinley? Did he not send the gunboat Raleigh, fresh from the battle of Manila, to be the guest of the Confederate veterans assembled in Charleston? Did he not order the army of the United States to fire volleys of honor over the graves of the boys in gray? Did he not once wear upon his manly breast a tiny Confederate flag to show that he was good enough and great enough to honor the bravery of the men against whom he had fought for four long years? And in his address at the dedication of the Grant Monument, did he not say, "The veteran leaders of the blue and the gray here meet, not only to honor the name of the departed Grant, but to testify to the living reality of a fraternal national spirit which has triumphed over the differences of the past and transcends the limitations of sectional lines. Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the nation's greatest glory"? Let us ponder that closing prayer—"Its completion, which we pray God to speed, will be the nation's greatest glory." Mysterious and beyond human ken are the ways of Providence, yet who knows but that in answer to prayer our heavenly Father permitted the foul shot at Buffalo that laid him low and stilled the beating of his loving heart? We do know that North and South kneeled together about his bier in the anguish of a common grief, the past forgotten, all its bitterness buried beneath him whom both loved. We cannot as yet estimate the fusing power of that sorrow, but deep beneath the heaving waters of American life the memory of McKinley, like an anchor within the veil, shall be mighty to hold North and South true to our nation's ideals, no matter how wild the social storm. And it is not without its significance that it was a layman of your own Methodist Episcopal Church, one honored in your councils, who was selected to heal the breach and seal it with his precious blood. If those who are set to administer the ecclesiastical life of our nation shall be as loving and as magnanimous both North and South as he was, we need not fear the future.

The government of these United States was laid in necessity, the need of the several States to join together for protection and defense against common enemies. And this mighty Union, the hope and wonder of the world, has at last, through the guidance of God, been crowned with love and peace. May we not, as American Methodists, reverse the process? May we not lay the foundations of a united Methodism in peace and love, and trust our General Conferences, aye, command them, to slowly bring it to legal perfection? Justice and law are mighty, but love is mightier still. "For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and brake down the middle wall of partition, having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; that he might create in himself of the two one new man, so making peace; and might reconcile them

both in one body unto God through the cross, having slain the enmity thereby: . . . For it was the good pleasure of the Father that in him should all the fullness dwell; and through him to reconcile all things unto himself, having made peace through the blood of his cross; through him, I say, whether things upon the earth, or things in the heavens."

If Saint Paul were on earth to-day, I feel sure that he would pray over our two Methodisms with that same fervency which characterized his prayer for the Philippians: "I have you in my heart. . . . For God is my witness, how I long after you all in the tender mercies of Christ Jesus. And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and all discernment; so that ye may approve the things that are excellent." Ah, brethren, our tendencies have been to magnify the things that differ. Each Church is fully able to give a sincere reason for its separate existence, and the Spirit of God has been in both during these years of separation. In the language of the Joint Commission, "Our fathers settled the issues of the past conscientiously for themselves respectively, and separated regretfully, believing that only such action could insure their continued access to the people they were called to serve."

But standing in the morn of the twentieth century, we must give earnest heed to "the things that are excellent." We must look beyond our own communions to the needs of our great and beloved nation. Whatever else it needs in these crucial times, it needs the impact of a united Methodism in every part of the republic. We must be quick to apprehend the mind of our risen Lord, especially as manifest in the movements of the Church universal. If one thing be evident concerning Protestant Christendom in the coming age, it is this: its watchword will be "Unity." The period, symbolized by Saint Peter and characterized by an ecclesiastical unity centering in one man, has passed away. The age of centralized power has gone forever. The period also which bears the name of Paul, because of its assertion of the freedom of the human spirit and its justification through faith, is now passing. The spiritual freedom of every believer in Christ has been affirmed in tones that shall echo to the Judgment, but the centrifugal tide on whose gleaming waters flashed the golden dawn of the Renaissance, and on whose bosom the great free Churches of the modern world were born, is beginning to ebb. The Johannine age, the age of love, is at last here. That eagle spirit, whose inspired genius dominates the last books of the New Testament, is beginning to see the fruitage of the germinal seed he cast adrift upon the waters of the centuries, and no man can tell what glorious blossoms shall pour their healing incense on the breezes of to-morrow. Not easily will institutions, rooted in tradition and buttressed by dogma, change their forms and coalesce into new organiza-

tions. Not rashly will Churches, which have a free and abundant life, consent to exchange their safety and freedom for the perilous path of a huge ecclesiasticism. For history is full of sad warnings, and the wreckage of Churches which once used their power to aggrandize themselves instead of saving mankind still chokes the life of more than one nation with superstition and spiritual death. This is the reason why every true American is naturally hostile to ecclesiastical domination in any form: our fathers fled from it. And yet, while there is grave danger from the power of large organizations, it is evident that the love which rises in the heart of the Eternal Father, and which, mingled with the blood of Jesus, is laving afresh the hearts of men in every land, will not rest until the prayer of the dying Christ is answered, "That they may all be one; even as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be in us: that the world may believe that thou didst send me."

It is claimed by some good men and wise that our Lord did not pray for the outward unity of his Church. But this is to miss the deeper meaning of his prayer. In that solemn hour the Son of God passed in spirit beyond the limitations and antinomies of this present world. His spirit lifted itself wholly into the eternal order, and from the heights of eternity he saw in God the possibility for his followers of that perfect unity which subsists in the Godhead. For this he prayed, a spiritual unity which should, so far as is possible in a finite world, realize itself outwardly. They are correct who say that its perfect realization is impossible here on account of the mental and moral imperfections of mankind. But they are blind when they fail to see that a gradual approximation to substantial unity is one of the sure things of the future. There is already manifest a tendency toward the unification of human government: democracy is its watchword and informing power. There is growing up a world literature with ecumenical characteristics. When we realize that this spirit of unity has its origin in Christ and his teachings, then we ought to look for its noblest and most complete expression in the Church, which is his body, the fullness of him that filleth all in all. Above the clash and tumult of this passing world, beyond its sin and ignorance, he sitteth at the right hand of God the Father, clothed in all majesty and power, yearning with all the longing of the Bridegroom for the purification and transfiguration of his Bride of Time, calling to her as never before to adorn herself in love and unity for the consummation of all things in him.

Again, the social unrest, which is world-wide and growing in intensity, demands an alignment of the organized forces of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. In one respect at least we find ourselves face to face with the same problem that confronted Augustine. The vast Roman empire was tottering to its fall, the bar-

barians were advancing all along the northern frontier, and most men saw only a day of doom. It seemed, indeed, "the foundering of a world." But Augustine saved the intellectual and spiritual outlook of his time by his sublime picture of the City of God, a mighty and glorious Church as a refuge for mankind. Far more difficult is our task. We face not a dissolving world but the birth-pangs of a new social order. We are confronted with the rise of a vast social fermentation which Christianity has called into existence. Everywhere throughout the world men are longing for more justice and more kindness than now exists. Part of this longing is due to the evils of civilization, and part of it is due to hope of a golden age which has ever haunted our sad humanity. Only in the parturition of the present physical order, and the parousia of Christ, can this dream of a perfect society be realized.

Yet in the face of this deepening unrest, what is the duty of the Church? There are those who think that she cannot out-ride this mighty upheaval when all the fountains of the deep seem breaking up. But they forget the lone ark adrift on the turbulent waters of the Deluge; they forget that sooner or later the Church has been able to meet and master every critical situation in human history; they forget her risen Lord! There are those, like the great German theologian Rothe, who think that in time the Church must coalesce with the state, and thus form the kingdom of God. But this is to lose sight of the profound truth that spheres of church and state can never coincide. The one is human arrangement for a passing world, the other is an inspired witness of an eternal order. The one, when most perfect, still lacks finality; the other, when most imperfect, is still a prophecy of "the restoration of all things." Hence church and state must be ever kept separate for the safety of each, though the Church must be to the state what the soul is to the body—an informing spirit.

The duty of the Church in the twentieth century has nowhere been more truly set forth than in a sermon delivered in Lambeth Palace by the late Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. On that occasion he said: "We stand where two ways meet. We shall take care of the people or the people will take care of us. Limit their horizon to this life, let him know no God and no Father who hears his cry, no Saviour to help, no brother to bind up his wounds; let there be on the one side poverty, misery, and despair—there will be, as there has been, a cry for blood. . . . What the world needs to-day is not alms, not hospitals, not homes of mercy alone. It needs the spirit and the power of the love of Christ. It needs the voice, the ear, the hand, and the heart of Christ seen in and working in his children. No power of government, no prestige of social position, no prerogative of churchly authority can meet this hour; we have waited too long

already. Brotherhood men will have, and it will be the brotherhood of the commune, or brotherhood in Jesus Christ as the children of our God and Father."

Yes, this is what this old world needs—the old gospel of God's redeeming love. A gospel uncorrupted by superstition, untrammelled by narrow dogmas, unfettered by political alliances, preached in simplicity, attested by loving service, and delivered with all the power of the Holy Spirit on the seething social life rising in our century. This, and this alone, is the task of the Church—to regenerate the individual, to create a divine brotherhood, to moralize mankind, to breathe stability and nobility on human government, and to point men to the eternal city, for which the patriarchs longed, where all the limitations of this present life are abolished and where a redeemed humanity realizes to the full and forever the life for which it now longs.

Mr. Bryce has recently called attention to the fact that the political and social customs of many weaker races are being destroyed by the commercial methods of Christian nations, and that unless we give these races the gospel, and give it quickly, these races are doomed. Not only at home but abroad there is a call from heaven demanding of the Churches that they shall bury all unnecessary differences, unite or federate their forces, and as one mighty army march forward to the conquest of the world for Christ. Shall we heed the call? Shall American Methodism take its proper place in this necessary movement toward ecclesiastical unity? That famous Wesleyan scholar, Dr. Findlay, has said, "Each several part of Christ's great body is required to receive and transmit the common grace." Do we stand before God with the Urim and Thummim on our breasts, ready to carry out the divine will? Have we spread our fleece before him without evasion or reservation? If so, surely we shall find it white with the dew of heaven and damp with our Saviour's tears.

Brethren, I believe in prayer. I know both its necessity and its answer. At the birth of our nation, when thick perils surrounded the struggling colonies, the framers of the Declaration of Independence, at the suggestion of Franklin, turned to God in prayer. As a member of the Joint Federation Commission, I have noted the fact that more than once when we reached the limits of our human wisdom we were led on by prayer. We dealt with each other face to face, eye to eye, heart to heart, and we were often on our knees before the great Head of the Church, the King Invisible and Eternal. And before closing I wish to bear my testimony to the ability and fidelity of your commissioners. As I have watched them true in every pulse-beat to the traditions of your own mighty Methodism, it has been a noble sight to see them trying to ascertain the mind of the Spirit in reference to a larger, mightier, and more glorious

Methodism. I regard it as one of the high privileges of my life to have been associated with such men. May the blessings of Almighty God be upon them and the Church which can produce such counselors and leaders!

And yet the future of American Methodism lies not so much with those occupying official position as with the vast body of our ministry and laity. It is a truism that great changes come from below and are seldom initiated from above. It is well that this is so, because the inertia of the mass not infrequently acts as a barrier to unwise and dangerous innovations. But at times this inertia is a calamity, especially when God is calling in a peculiar way to a great people and their ears are dull and waxed hard of hearing. Then comes the painful necessity of erecting a cross at the meeting of the highways, and sending some good man or men to die there in order to arrest human attention. For God will surely have his way, and will not be thwarted in his gracious purpose of reconciling all things in Christ, "all things I say, whether things upon the earth, or things in heaven."

I have faith to believe, in the face of many difficulties, that through federation, adjudication, or unification, American Methodism will yet be one. More than any other Church our two Methodisms carry the destinies of the masses of the American people. Of the fifteen million scholars in the Sunday schools of the United States, fully one third are under our instruction. It is a sacred and sublime trust to be thus commissioned in the mightiest of republics in the opening years of the twentieth century. The future of American civilization, especially in this majestic valley of the Mississippi, lies in no small measure in our hands. With the future of Christianity in America is bound up the future of Christianity in South America, the Orient, and the isles of the ocean. If this holy and God-given trust shall be injured by fratricidal strife, if the men and money committed to each shall be sacrificed on the altar of denominational pride, then terrible and awful will be the denunciation of the Judge in that Day!

I cannot believe that such a destiny awaits American Methodism. The vast majority of our preachers are still true to "that sacrament of suffering," the itinerancy. The majority of our laymen are still Methodists in thought and experience, and there is a strong and increasing feeling among them that something must be done to prevent in any place the least semblance of conflict between the sons of John Wesley. Surely, if Calvin and Wesley can bury their differences amid the snows of Canada, we, the children of the same mother, ought to be able to clasp hands where the shadows of the pine and magnolia caress each other. In the words of another brilliant Wesleyan, W. T. Davidson, "For the individual, the Church, the nation that will leave

room for Him to do his work, all things are possible and all things will become new."

O my brethren, North and South, let us give our risen Lord room to do his work! Upon Bishops, upon General Conferences, upon our preachers and people, let there come a new sense of the glorious destiny of American Methodism! Let such a vision humble us and send us to our knees in prayer! Let us tarry there till we hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. Then with hearts purged of all bitterness and misunderstandings, with consciences cleansed of all pride and selfishness, with minds clarified to see God's will before us, with wills energized to give our troubled humanity the fullest, tenderest service angels have yet beheld, let us arise from our knees and wisely in Christ's name remove all that unworthily and without justification impairs our service to mankind or blights our fellowship one with the other! And lo, sooner than we dare hope for, a larger, nobler, holier Church shall be visible on this earth, such a Church as Wordsworth saw in vision.

"In my mind's eye a Temple like a cloud
Slowly surmounting some invidious hill,
Rose out of darkness: the bright Work stood still:
And might of its own beauty been proud,
But it was fashioned and to God was vowed
By Virtues that diffused, in every part,
Spirit divine through forms of human art:
Faith had her arch—her arch, when winds blow loud,
Into the consciousness of safety thrilled;
And Love her towers of dread foundation laid
Under the grave of things; Hope had her spire
Star-high, and pointing still to something higher.
Trembling I gazed, but heard a voice—it said,
'Hell-gates are powerless Phantoms when we build.'"

FAREWELL OF DR. THOMAS

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BISHOP BASHFORD AND BRETHREN: I have no desire to trespass on your time; I know how busy you are. You listened to me so kindly and patiently last evening, and at such great length, that I fear many of you are like the boy who, on Sunday afternoons, was required to read a chapter in the Old Testament, and read it through. One afternoon he struck the chapter containing the names of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. He staggered along, and when he was through that particular place he heaved a great sigh of relief; but in a few minutes his eye glanced down the lines to the close, and he said, "O, here come those three fellows again!" But, fortunately for you, this Abednego goes on the Pioneer Limited to-night. It has been a great privilege to be present at this cosmic parliament, to look into your faces, and feel the throb of your mighty Methodist

heart. I have received a great inspiration since I came. Last fall at Toronto I sensed a new vision of world-wide Methodism that lingered with me for days, and throbbed in my preaching. I shall go back to my Kentucky home with a larger and more glorious vision of American Methodism that I trust shall vibrate in my ministry. I would that I had words to express my appreciation of your very charming hospitality. At the close of the Spanish War, when my regiment was mustered out, one of my boys came to me and said, "Chaplain, I want to thank you for your exceeding kindness to me during these thirteen long months." I said, "Where are you going?" He said, "I am going back to the Kentucky mountains, and when I get home the welcome they will give me will be a sin against the snakes." Now, my brethren, I do not know what he meant. But I would that I had some such phrase to express my appreciation; and when I go back down South and tell them how you received me, I will say, "Their welcome was a sin against the snakes." I wrote this morning to my dear mother. You know a man never tells a story to his mother, if he is any kind of a man at all. I said in my letter, "Mother, the hospitality of these brethren is equal to, if it does not exceed, anything the South could have produced in her palmiest days"; and you know, coming from a Southerner, that means a great deal, my brethren. I said last night that love was the great illuminator, and I can prove it to you. When I was a student, studying biblical geography in Vanderbilt University, there was one tribe of Israel that I always ran shy of. It was hard to pronounce. It was away up there in the mountain region of Israel, and it savored of *naphtha* and *lye*, and I avoided it. I was like the old darkey and his texts. He said if he was persecuted in one text, he fled into the other. So I avoided that name; but since Dr. *Naphtali* Luccock came, bringing the greetings of your great Conference to our beloved Methodism, that *naphtha* has become as a precious perfume, and lies upon our hearts. There is only one thing about that meeting down there: he and Governor Hanly did not stay long enough. We would have made Dr. Luccock a Bishop, and we would have done a great deal more for Governor Hanly. We would have made him a presiding elder. I am going to prove to you that a presiding elder is the biggest man in Methodism, *quarum pars sum*. Listen!

"The layman is the man who furnishes the 'mun,'
The preacher is the man behind the gun,
The Bishops make the appointments, and run,
But presiding elders stay and see the fun."

I will tell you a secret. If it were not for our Bishops, we presiding elders would be many times in a fix. After the appointments are made, and the dear laymen come to us complaining about their pastors, and this and that, we say, "O, you

know it was the Bishop. He had to do so and so." You know we help make the appointments, and make about ninety per cent in our Cabinet; but after it is all over, and the Bishop is gone, we lay it on him. Let me say, brethren, as a boy in the trenches, with one hundred years of Methodist ancestry in his veins, that without our episcopacy our Methodism would go to rack and ruin. I cannot understand how some men want to take away from our Methodist system its very life. Why, you can see upon the great Roman Catholic establishment the marks of Gregory after twelve hundred years; and you can see the marks of Laud upon the Anglican establishment after the lapse of centuries. Yet there are men who want to remove every fingerprint of John Wesley from our great Methodist system. The episcopacy, including the presiding eldership, is the highest exemplification on this continent of the principle of itinerancy. I could imagine, by reducing your number about half, that I were even now in the Southern Methodist General Conference. You have the same catapultic action of the deltoid muscle in trying to attract the attention of the chair. And you indulge in the same general fallacies of reasoning that we do down South. Ah, let us be true to our great Methodism. Brethren, we do not need many changes in our system as much as we need to work it, and to keep to our God-given commission of saving souls. Dr. Luccock referred very beautifully last evening to those wonderful lines of Coleridge, describing the two Methodisms as two frowning cliffs between which the wide sea rolls. If he will allow me, I will change that figure a little in closing this morning. They are not two great frowning cliffs between which the wide sea rolls; they are two beautiful clouds that have come out of the night of misunderstanding, and are basking in the warm sunshine of our Redeemer's love, and are floating together in the sunlight toward the noon. When I was a boy I learned some lines at my mother's knee; and as I have grown older, and studied philosophy and psychology, I have found that the best philosophy in the universe is not that of Bergson, Eucken, and others, but the philosophy that I learned at her knee. This is it:

"I saw two clouds at early dawn
Tinged by the rosy sun.
But at eventide they had floated on,
And melted into one."

My brethren, in the midst of the great problems before us we may not know just exactly the way we take, but, O, we know our Guide. I wish to thank Dr. Eckman, chairman of the Committee, and the other members of the Committee, and all of you brethren, for the gracious hospitality that you have extended to me—yet not to me, but, rather, the great Church which I represent. May God's blessing abide with you.

(At the close of Dr. Thomas's address the audience arose and cheered, and sang, "Blest be the tie that binds.")

BISHOP BASHFORD RESPONDS

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Dr. Thomas, we have no words in which to express our appreciation of the beautiful words and the still more beautiful sentiments which you have brought us from our sister Church, South. May I be permitted to say just one thing in regard to our relations in Asia? I am glad to say that we are united in our publishing interests there, and there is the utmost good feeling and the utmost confidence in the work of the publishing houses representing the two Churches. I am glad to say that in our Central Conference for China we had a delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, seated and participating in our discussions, and we found great help in the suggestions coming from that Church, and mutual inspiration for our common discussion there. And I may be permitted perhaps to say that the Methodist missionaries in that land have again and again expressed to Bishop Lewis and myself their appreciation of our services for the two Churches in common, for we never know any difference in our Methodism in China. There, at least, the two clouds have melted into one; there our two Methodisms are in heart and spirit one; and I pray God that the time may speedily come when the same may be realized in our homeland.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

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We, the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delegates to the General Conference assembled at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in simple but most sincere words,

Resolve, That we hereby express our strong desire for the unification of Methodism, that the Church of Wesley and Asbury may again be, as before 1844, one body;

We know that with God all things are possible; and pledge ourselves to pray God that all hindrances may be removed, and that it may early appear that in this there must be no such thing as the "impossible," but that it speedily come to pass, that they all may be one:

That this General Conference has listened with pleasure to the message of genuine fraternity so eloquently delivered to this body by the Rev. Frank M. Thomas, D.D., the fraternal delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The rare felicity of its style was worthy of the noble and patriotic burden of the message.

5. THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH

Bishop Warren: It was not so long ago when a strong nation would descend upon a weak one, ravage its cities, carry away its treasures, and deport its inhabitants as slaves. In 1858 one of our great ships of war sailed into the harbor of Yokohama. Absolutely defenseless was that harbor; but there came no thundering cannonade from the ship's side, no shrieking shells over that city. Instead, Commodore Perry constructed upon the shore a little railway three miles long, and invited everybody to ride upon it. Then for the first time those who had ridden only by human muscle saw the might of steam. He landed also a small telegraph system, and invited the people to listen to the lisping of the lightning, in order that they might see the difference between civilization and their life. And then, years afterward, we exacted from Japan an indemnity for a schooner that was captured and destroyed. But on learning that the schooner had no right to fly the American flag, we turned that indemnity back to Japan in the same boxes in which it came to us, and added interest for all the time we had had it. So different is the bearing of a Christian nation from that of the old barbarians. I want to introduce our missionary, Julius Soper, to tell you something about our influence in Japan. Brother Soper!

CREDENTIALS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM METHODIST CHURCH OF JAPAN

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To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

HONORED AND BELOVED BRETHREN: At the second General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, held in the city of Tokyo, in the month of October, 1911, the Rev. Julius Soper, D.D., was elected a fraternal delegate to your honored body, to convey to you the most cordial Christian greetings of our Church. His long and useful career in Japan, his profound sympathy toward and acquaintance with our people and the conditions under which we labor, will enable him to speak as one of ourselves about the various forms of work in which we are engaged, and to convey to you an accurate impression of the many serious problems which confront us. Always an ardent advocate of Methodist union in Japan, he will be able to assure you of the bright prospects which open up before our united Methodism, as yet in its infancy; more especially that the sense of need of our Christian evangel is becoming increasingly manifest throughout our nation at large. He can also assure you from long personal knowledge of both our membership and ministry of the

sincerity of our gratitude to your noble Church for all you have done for us.

We commend a brother beloved to your Christian courtesies.

(Signed) Y. HONDA, Kantoku,
Japan Methodist Church.
K. USAKI, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS OF REV. JULIUS SOPER, FRATERNAL MESSENGER OF
THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH, TO THE GENERAL
CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, 1912

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I esteem it a great honor and a high privilege to stand before you as the fraternal messenger and representative of the Methodist Church of Japan, seeing I am only an ex officio member of that Church. While the Japan Church has thus highly honored me, it has none the less shown its deep appreciation of the great and far-reaching work carried on in Japan by the Methodist Episcopal Church in selecting one of the ministers of a "mother" Church to convey greetings to this General Conference. This most assuredly reveals the kind and friendly feelings of the Japan Church for the great Church which this General Conference represents. With a glad heart I bring these greetings, and I assure you that these kindly feelings come from sincere and loving hearts. These feelings are those of a child to its mother.

In behalf of the Japan Church I heartily thank the Methodist Episcopal Church for sending to Japan in 1911 as its fraternal messengers two of its most able and distinguished ministers, Bishop McDowell and Dr. Goucher. They were in Japan last spring with their credentials to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan, supposing its sessions would be held at that time of the year. We were very sorry for this misunderstanding. It was a great disappointment to all parties concerned. But they left their credentials. These were read and received with grateful hearts at the General Conference held the following fall. While we did not have the privilege of listening to these messengers so well known and so highly esteemed in Japan at the General Conference, Bishop M. C. Harris, Dr. H. B. Johnson, of San Francisco, and Dr. J. W. Hill, of New York, being present, ably represented the Methodist Episcopal Church, when fraternal messengers for the other "mother" Churches were received, and presented its greetings, and delivered words of encouragement and inspiration. Their presence added much interest to the occasion.

It was the intention of Bishop Honda himself to be present at this General Conference and speak of the important work com-

mitted to his hands. But it is my sad duty to report that this man of God and this leader of the Methodist host of Japan passed to his reward on high at Nagasaki, where he had been holding the West Annual Conference, on March 26 last, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. If I would rightly voice the feelings of the Methodist Church of Japan, as well as a large number of Japanese Christians outside the Methodist ranks of that country, it would be in the words of Elisha, when Elijah was carried from his sight into heaven: "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof." What a loss to the Methodist Church of Japan—in fact, to the whole Christian movement in that country! On the 19th of December last (1911) Bishop Honda was elected president of the newly organized Federation of Protestant Churches in Japan. He was truly a great and trusted leader, recognized by all Christians in his native land. He had no superior. Bishop Honda's mantle has fallen on the Rev. Y. Hiraiwa. He was elected General Superintendent April 6, 1912, and was consecrated the next day, Bishop Harris conducting the service. Bishop Hiraiwa was early led to Christ by the late Dr. George Cochran, of the Canadian Methodist Mission. I bespeak the deepest sympathy of this Conference for the bereaved Church and for Bishop Honda's sorrowing family, as well as its prayers for the newly elected Bishop.

And it is with a sad heart that I report the death of Dr. Sasamori. He passed to his reward early in 1911. Dr. Sasamori was fraternal messenger from Japan to the General Conference held at Baltimore four years ago. He was at the time of his death President of "our" Methodist College at Nagasaki. He was a prominent leader and a very useful worker in Japan Methodism. His loss is keenly felt. "The workman fall, but the work goes on."

It is just five years ago since the Methodist Church of Japan was organized. This organization, the culmination of a movement begun by Dr. R. S. Maclay and Dr. George Cochran twenty-five years ago, was the outcome of favorable action taken by the General Conferences of the three Methodist Churches uniting to form this Union of Methodism in Japan, namely, the Canadian Methodist, the Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Methodist Episcopal. Six commissioners of these three Churches were present. It was they, the authorized agents, who gave effect to the organization of this the latest branch of world-wide Methodism, giving it their approval and bidding it Godspeed. These six commissioners were Drs. Carman and Sutherland, of the Methodist Church of Canada; Bishop Wilson and Dr. (now Bishop) Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and Bishop Cranston and Dr. Leonard, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was on Sunday, June 2, 1907, that the Rev. Yoitsu Honda was solemnly consecrated the Bishop of this new

Church. He was the first Oriental in the Far East in any Christian Church, in modern times, at least, ever elevated to this high office. Bishop Cranston conducted this consecration service and Bishop Wilson preached the sermon. The other commissioners, Bishop Harris, and several missionaries and Japanese ministers, assisted in the consecration.

That was an epochal occasion. It was the dawn of a new day in Japan. It was not only a generous recognition by the "mother" Churches of the ability of Japanese Methodists to administer the affairs of an ecclesiastical organization, but it helped to strengthen the bond of union already existing between three of the Methodist Missions working in Japan. This new union has given to Methodism in Japan a standing and a prominence that all lovers of our common heritage should be justly proud of.

The second General Conference of the Methodist Church of Japan was held in the city of Tokyo, October 19 to November 2, 1911. This General Conference was composed of sixty-four delegates, ministers and laymen being in equal numbers. Six of the ministerial delegates were missionaries. Bishop Honda presided at all the sessions of the Conference, and discharged the duties of his office with ease, dignity, and efficiency. Seldom have I attended any Conference—General or Annual—where business was conducted with more order, decorum, and thoroughness. The Japanese certainly have a "genius" for detail in business and orderliness in conducting public affairs. These traits were brought out very prominently in the late wars with China and Russia, and have been exhibited in a remarkable way by the large number of first-class business houses and industrial corporations and the splendid system of national banks now found in Japan. While some changes were made in the form and arrangement of the Discipline, and while the Benevolent Boards of the Church were readjusted and their powers enlarged, this General Conference made no changes either in the doctrines or the ritual of the Church. These remain the same as they were approved by the six commissioners five years ago.

In this new Church the Bishop is elected for a term of eight years and is eligible for re-election. He fixes the appointments of the Japanese preachers, and he selects the district superintendents from nominations (double the number needed), made by the Annual Conferences. All missionaries working in Japan in connection with this new Church are under the jurisdiction of their respective Boards of Foreign Missions, and are appointed to their work annually by accredited representatives of the Boards on the field, after consultation with the Japanese Bishop and the missionaries themselves. Bishop M. C. Harris, of Korea, has supervision of the missionaries (men and women) of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan. One of the special

features of this new Church, adopted five years ago and approved by the six commissioners from the "home" Churches, is a Judiciary Committee, a Court of Final Appeal. The paragraph on the subject in the Discipline reads as follows: "The General Conference shall have authority to appoint a Judiciary Committee, composed of three foreign missionaries, three native elders and three laymen, to whom shall be referred all questions of law arising out of appeals from the rulings of a General Superintendent (Kantoku), or the action of any Annual Conference or court of the Church from which an appeal has been taken. The decisions of the Judiciary Committee shall be final." The footnote to this paragraph reads: "This representation by missionaries shall continue as long as the Boards entering this union shall be represented on the field."

During the first quadrennium this new Church had to face not a few problems, internal and external. Never in modern Japan has the financial and industrial situation of the country been more acute and embarrassing. And then the taxes as the result of the war with Russia have become very heavy, even burdensome. During this quadrennium the religious situation assumed new phases. Buddhism became unusually active and vigorous, not willing to yield "the palm" to Christianity tamely. Buddhism is now as never before on the defensive. And ultra-nationalism is trying to reassert itself in some quarters. There are those who openly say, "A Japanese cannot be a faithful follower of Christ and a loyal subject of the emperor." This utterance has sometimes been made of late in spite of the fact that Christianity stands on the same footing before the law in Japan as other religions. This equality before the law was brought out very prominently on the 25th of February of this year when the minister for home affairs, Mr. Hara, invited representatives of the Buddhist and Shinto sects, and of several of the Christian denominations, to meet him and other ministers of state in the Peers' Club of Tokyo, and consult in a friendly way about the relation of politics, education, and religion. In a late letter from Bishop Honda are found these words: "I do not know what will be the results of this movement, but it at least publishes to the world that the government recognizes all religions in Japan as being on an equality." There is a mighty conflict going on in Japan. The great question is this: Which shall have the supremacy, the natural or the supernatural, the material or the spiritual?

So much for external problems. The problem of harmonizing and coördinating the various elements, both of a personal character and of Church polity, in this new Church movement, was no easy task. On this subject let Bishop Honda speak. I quote from his quadrennial address: "During the first year after the organization of the new Church we had a new Dis-

cipline, a Bishop, various Church Boards, and the territory had been divided into two Annual Conferences, but things went on much as before the union. More or less confusion resulted because old usages were perpetuated, and local churches did not realize that we had become one Church. But fortunately by the aid of the mother Churches we were able to undertake a special evangelistic movement, which was the first really united effort of the new Church, and this stands out as the great event of that year. In the following year the Annual Conferences were held at Kobe and at Aoyama, Tokyo, and the new Discipline came into effect. The various committees provided for were appointed, Boards constituted, and district superintendents selected, and from that time to the present the process of assimilation has been continuing until one united Church is the result."

In spite of the above problems confronting the Church during the quadrennium, substantial progress was made in all departments of the work. The increase in the membership of the Church was not as large as could be desired, but the increase in the number of Sunday school scholars and the development of self-support have been highly gratifying. There were 3,423 baptisms, but the net increase of membership was only 1,166. Deaths, withdrawals, dismissals, and removals to "parts unknown" account for this. As each church is assessed per capita for the Episcopal Fund and the various benevolences, the pastors were very particular—some too much so—as to whom they retained and whom they received. The Church Records have been very carefully revised since 1907. The Church, however, is stronger and more active than ever. It has come to itself as never before, and it understands the ground on which it stands and it knows those upon whom to depend far better than five years ago. It is very difficult to estimate the real position, strength, and influence of any of the Christian bodies in Japan simply by Church enrollment—these far exceed mere numbers. The enrollment of the Protestant Churches in Japan is about 80,000. When we first went to that country in 1873 there were not over 150 Protestant Christians in the whole empire. Well may we exclaim, "What hath God wrought." The Japanese Methodist Christians are quite liberal. They give freely according to their ability. Some of them might do still better. During the year 1910 they gave on an average per member 6 yen, or \$3, for all Church purposes. The latest statistics for 1911, given at the Annual Conferences held in March of this year, are not at hand, so I report from the statistics given at the General Conference held in October, 1911, as follows:

Raised for self-support, including the Episcopal Fund, and for benevolent and other purposes during 1910, 70,092 yen (\$35,046), an increase of 23,778 yen over the same items for

1907. This exceeds the subsidies from the "mother" Churches for evangelistic purposes in Japan for 1910 by 16,296 yen.

Japanese elders and deacons.....	118
Foreign missionaries.....	43
Probationers for the ministry.....	58
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Total in the two Conferences.....	219
Increase	37
Full members and probationers.....	12,321
Baptized children.....	1,261
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Total membership.....	13,582
Increase	1,166
Sunday schools.....	317
(Increase, 70)	
Officers and teachers.....	1,154
(Increase, 162)	
Scholars	25,980
(Increase, 5,867)	
"Wesley" Endeavor Societies.....	56
(Increase, 30)	
Officers and members.....	1,700
(Increase, 508)	

Counting adherents and Sunday school scholars, the constituency of the new Church would amount to considerably over 50,000.

Total number of stations and circuits.....	144
(Increase, 31)	
Entirely self-supporting.....	20
(Increase, 4)	
Paying one half pastor's salary.....	11
Paying one third pastor's salary.....	11
Paying one fourth pastor's salary.....	24
Paying less than one fourth.....	78

Most of the latter class are really "Missions." During the next quadrennium of the forty-six charges paying one fourth and over of the pastor's salary one half should become self-supporting.

Bishop Honda says: "The Sunday school work of our Church shows a remarkable growth. Over one fourth of the Sunday school children of Japan are in our Sunday schools." Two of the most active and useful workers in the development of Sunday schools are Methodist preachers: Mr. Uhai and Mito.

In addition to Church work in Japan proper this new Church, with the assistance of missionaries in Japan and Korea, is doing splendid work among the thousands of Japanese in Korea. This work is under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Kihara, the district superintendent. Brother Kihara is a product of the Pacific Coast Japanese work, and he is not the only one. He formerly labored very successfully in Hawaii, as well as in Japan. He is held in high esteem by the missionaries and government officials in Korea. There are three centers of this work

in Korea: Seoul, Pyengyang, and Chemulpo. Several years ago, not long before his untimely death, Prince Ito, then resident-general in Korea, gave Mr. Kihara 5,000 yen (\$2,500) toward the building of a Japanese church in Pyengyang. None of the money used for carrying on this work in Korea is drawn from either of the "Parent" Missionary Societies. It is carried on and supported by the General Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Japan.

The following, taken from the Basis of Union adopted by the commissioners of the three Churches five years ago, will be read with interest: "The supreme and only reason for the presence of Methodist missionaries in Japan is to aid in bringing Japan to Christ at the earliest possible day. In order to carry out this purpose the Methodist Churches of the United States and Canada must continue to bear their part of the burden which rests upon the Methodist Church of Japan, and continue to send foreign missionaries to Japan under the three Boards of Missions taking part in this union, in such numbers and for such periods as may by these Boards be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of the object above stated."

The new Church is fully alive to the situation. It realizes the heavy responsibility resting upon its shoulders. As never before it desires the hearty coöperation of the "mother" Churches. While the three "mother" Churches fully recognize this great need in Japan, and in the last four years have done well in standing by Japan, special mention should be made of the hearty and liberal response of the Methodist Church of Canada. Since the organization of this new Church the Canadian Church has sent out to Japan six or eight new missionary families, and is planning to send out four more this year. The other two "sister" Churches should not be a whit behind in coöperating with this new Church and pressing the battle for Christianity in this one of the most important and strategic fields in the whole foreign missionary world. The Reference Committee (two from each Mission) of the three Methodist Missions in Japan, with the approval of the Japanese leaders of the late General Conference, have recommended the gradual reduction of the grants-in-aid for evangelistic work from the "mother" Churches, beginning with this year, making about \$3,000 in all from the three Churches during the next four years. The amounts thus saved from year to year from the older work should be applied to the opening up of new work under the direct care of the missionaries, for which work provision is made in the Japan Church. This is the plan to which the three Boards in a general way are committed.

The educational interests and the publishing work are still under the control of the Boards of Foreign Missions of the three respective Churches, and no missionary money from the United

States or Canada can be paid as grants-in-aid for evangelistic work unless approved by the Reference Committee of six missionaries (spoken of above), appointed by their respective Boards of Missions. Missionaries working in connection with the new Church, while legally members of "home" Conferences, can be, if so desired, ex officio members of a Conference in Japan. The last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church made it possible for its missionaries to be evangelists and district superintendents, as well as ex officio members. Four missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Churches have been district superintendents. Three still are. I was compelled to resign last November, on account of the illness of my wife, and return to this country.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has still large interests in Japan. In addition to making grants-in-aid for evangelistic work, much of which is under the direct supervision of missionaries, it is carrying on two large educational institutions for boys and young men, one at Aoyama, Tokyo, and one at Nagasaki, in which schools there are one thousand students. In the Tokyo school there is a theological department with over thirty students. As is well known, Dr. John F. Goucher is the founder and the most liberal patron of the Tokyo school, called Aoyama Gakuin. The property when first bought by Dr. Goucher in 1883 cost about \$6,000. In addition to this amount Dr. Goucher has been giving most generously for nearly thirty years. This property is now worth \$500,000. The Southern Methodists and Canadian Methodists are carrying on a union school at Kobe, not far from the old capital, Kyoto. They also have a theological department. In my judgment, it would be a great saving of time, money, and men if the three Missions could unite and establish one strong and well-equipped theological school in Japan. I ask why not? This would meet the needs of the work for at least twenty-five years to come.

The more Christian schools of academic and collegiate grade there are, if well located, the better, but one theological school is all-sufficient. The great question would be the location of this one Methodist theological school. Should it be in Tokyo, the new capital, or in or near Kyoto, the old capital? The great need of Japan is a Christian university. Success to Dr. Goucher in his efforts to make this project a realization.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has also a large publishing house in Tokyo, under the general management of Dr. D. S. Spencer. It is finely and centrally located on one of the best corners of the city. It ought to be a mighty influence for good. It has accomplished much good in the past, but it is heavily handicapped by an old debt. During the past quadrennium business conditions in Japan have not been favorable to its pros-

perity. Our Board of Foreign Missions has this very important interest under advisement. Doubtless something will soon be done to relieve the situation, and thus make secure the future of this publishing house. My own suggestion is, that it be made a union Methodist Publishing House, similar to the one in Shanghai. This ought to be the case. There is no reason why the Methodist Episcopal Church should bear all the burdens and pay all the expenses of a work so vital to Methodism in Japan and so closely identified with its welfare. With one small exception it is the only Protestant missionary publishing house in the Empire. We are doing much work for other denominations besides the Methodist. I am sorry to report that Dr. Spencer, on account of broken health, has been compelled to resign as our general manager. He is soon to return to this country.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing a noble and blessed work in Japan, and has been doing it for thirty-eight years. In addition to day schools and kindergartens they have eight boarding schools, including two industrial schools and one Bible training school, in which there are nearly two thousand girls and young women. But this is not all the work these "elect" ladies are doing. They, assisted by scores of native workers, are doing a magnificent work among the women and children. Bishop Honda says: "We notice with grateful pleasure the efficient and untiring devotion of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies and those associated with them to the great work of training the young. Without doubt this splendid work in the religious culture of the rising generation will tell mightily for the future evangelization of our land." And speaking of the relation of the foreign missionaries to the new Church, he uses these emphatic words: "They who up to the time of the union had been the very pillars of the four (original) Conferences, and the conservators of Methodist history and spirit, have adapted themselves to the new and changed conditions, and have shown a magnanimity and a virtue clear as the rising sun."

I have not the time to speak of the great work done in Japan in the temperance movement by two of our prominent laymen, the Hon. Taro Ando and the Hon. Sho Nemoto. Mr. Ando was formerly consul-general in Hawaii, and Mr. Nemoto has been a member of the House of Representatives of the Imperial Diet from its beginning in 1890. It is hard to calculate the amount of good these two temperance champions have accomplished in the last twenty years. Mr. Ando is the John B. Gough of Japan. It was Mr. Nemoto who introduced and carried successfully through the Diet the law forbidding the smoking of tobacco by minors. These two gentlemen are earnest Christians and are members of the Ginza Methodist Church, the most prominent and influential Methodist Church in Japan. This

Church has recently erected a substantial and beautiful church building on one of the great thoroughfares of the city.

The Hon. S. Ebara, another Methodist layman, has lately been honored by the emperor, by being appointed a member of the House of Peers.

I most heartily emphasize the words of Dr. H. B. Johnson, superintendent of the Japanese Pacific Coast Missions, who recently visited Japan: "I was delighted to note the great respect and esteem that both missionaries and Japanese have for both Bishop Honda and Bishop Harris. Recently the missionaries of our Church in Japan sent to Bishop Harris a strong request for him to spend more time in Japan. The desire, both in Japan and in Korea, seems to be universal for his relation to remain the same and for him to continue as at present." No Protestant missionary is more highly esteemed by Japanese officials and none exercises wider influence for good in Japan or Korea than Bishop Harris.

While the Methodist Church of Japan has done well the past five years, and the future outlook is full of encouragement, and while what has been accomplished the past forty years by Christian missions is cause for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, the great work of Christianizing Japan is in the future. If the beginning is glorious, what must the culmination be? The Japanese Methodists are anxious to reach entire self-support as soon as possible, for they feel and say they cannot be truly an independent Church until they are entirely self-supporting. But the needs of Japan are still great, and will be for years to come. When Dr. Moffat returned from South Africa to Scotland many years ago, in one of his addresses before a large audience he used this slogan: "Just before leaving my mission field, on arising one morning and looking out upon the horizon from the door of my cottage, I saw the smoke of a thousand villages where no missionary work was carried on." This slogan fired the heart of Livingstone and sent him forth as one of the great pioneer missionaries to darkest Africa. I too have a slogan, and I would that it might ring in the ears of the whole militant Church on the American continent. It is this: Not to speak of thousands of villages, there are to-day in Japan hundreds of towns, ranging from five hundred to two thousand inhabitants, where no missionary or native helper lives—places seldom, if ever, even visited by either. There is still the Macedonian call even from wide-awake, progressive, and ambitious Japan. The fact, as some one has aptly put it, that "the nations on the mainland of Asia are feeling the impact of Japanese culture," and the further fact that Japan is the leading nation of the Orient, and the other nations are looking to her for light and watching her movements and progress, make it more and more imperative that Japan become at the earliest possible

day a Christian nation; so that she may lead these nations in morals and religion as she is now doing in politics and education. May God bless Japan and hasten that glorious day!

I shall close with a letter just received from Bishop Hiraiwa.

"25 YUMICHO ITCHOME, HONGO, TOKYO, April 9, 1912.

"The Rev. J. Soper, D.D.

"MY DEAR BROTHER SOPER: As the boat on which Bishop Harris sails for home will leave Yokohama to-morrow, I would like to drop a few lines to you, informing you of the great calamity which has fallen on the Japan Methodist Church just recently, and ask you to do something for the sake of the Church by your influence. The calamity is this: our beloved and honored Bishop Honda suddenly died on the morning of March 26, while he was attending our West Conference in Nagasaki. You know it was a great loss to our Church and to the general Christian movement in Japan. I cannot tell you all about his death and the following events, but Bishop Harris will tell you in full, I am sure. As there was no presiding officer for the East Conference, which followed the above Conference, in Shijnoka, I was elected to preside over its sessions. In these two Conferences Bishop Harris came in to help us out of the difficulties in ordaining nine elders and nine deacons.

"A special General Conference was called, according to our Discipline, in the evening after the funeral of the late Bishop Honda, on the 6th inst., and it was held in the Central Tabernacle, Hongo, Tokyo, when I was elected Bishop to succeed your loved Bishop Honda.

"Bishop Harris consecrated the Bishop-elect, according to the Discipline, with the help of seven elders: Dr. Davison, of Kumamoto; Dr. McKenzie, of Kobe; Dr. Newton, of Kobe; Mr. N. A. Kakayama, of Nagasaki; Mr. Hatano, of Shijnoka; Mr. Hori, of Osaka; and Dr. Usaki, of Tokyo, Dr. Usaki and Mr. Hatano being the secretaries of the preceding General Conference.

"If Bishop Harris had not been here in Japan to help us at this time of emergency, we cannot tell what we would have done. He has truly been an invaluable help to us in many ways. We earnestly desire that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America send him back to Japan as the missionary Bishop in Korea and Japan. I hope and wish that you will do all you can to secure the realization of our desire at the coming General Conference which you are going to attend as our fraternal delegate. Bishop Harris has done and can do much good for the Japan Church and her preachers, as well as for the missionaries in Japan and Korea, and in promoting the cause of the kingdom of Christ in the Far East. We cannot spare him.

Yours very sincerely,

"Y. HIRAIWA."

6. THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Bishop Warren: If you hold a diamond toward three or four people, each one sees a different color. Every one of us sees a different rainbow in the sky when it is on the dark back of a retreating cloud. Everything that God has made is too vast for one man's comprehension. And so it seems to me that when this nation sprang into such glory of utterance as the Declaration of Independence, and such organization as the Constitution, it was because different men saw different phases of God's great truth. It seemed almost impossible that there should be any union. Think of the diverse elements—on the north, French. Massachusetts had Puritans and Pilgrims not altogether harmonious. New York full of Dutch. Swedes in Delaware. Virginia had Roundheads and Cavaliers, mutually hostile. They had French in South Carolina and Spaniards in Florida. All the old antipathies of centuries of national hate gathered here on this land. No time in the centuries when they could not hear the click of the bayonet between nations, either in preparation for a fight or in deadly lunge on the enemy. What possible hope for any union whatsoever! But God had a uniting force; and he sent Whitefield and John Wesley and Charles Wesley and Asbury to go up and down these countries, pouring out the infinite uniting love of Jesus Christ. And the nation owes its existence, owes its great declaration of the thought of God concerning himself, "God created every man equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—the nation owes it all to God's uniting power by his Spirit and grace. And we are in the same blessed union. There are phases of the divine government, there are experiences of the divine dealing, that cannot be embraced, all of them, in any single heart. But we bring them together, and we cause them to be enunciated here, God's great diverse truth, made one by the uniting love of Jesus Christ.

PRESENTATION BY THE REV. E. A. SCHELL, D.D.

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The New Testament remarks that there was a man sent from God, whose name was John. And added to that first John there were a second and a third, so that we have a trinity. And, for your information—having looked it up this afternoon so that I might be possessed of accuracy in the case—I am happy to announce that John Calvin, the second of the trinity, was twenty-six when he published the Institutes, that have furnished the theology for practically three quarters of all Protestantism; and that John Wesley was thirty-six, as I recall it, when he felt his heart "strangely warmed," when he started on that wonder-

ful ministry that summoned men from the mazes of theology and the inadequacy of creed to clasp, love-stricken, the cross of Calvary. And these two, it seems to me, are the leaders, and in a sense the founders, of the two great Churches that manage by their own great activities to make each other emulous. They seem to me as do those great peaks in the Pennine Alps to the dwellers among them. The one began his theology with a syllogism; and if you start in where John Calvin started in, so mightily is every link of his theology hammered together, that you will come out where he did. And if you start in with the mourner's bench, where Brother Wesley began, you will probably come out on the other side. And these two men are illustrated only in human life by the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc. Whether I stand at the base of rugged, sun-capped, towering old Mont Blanc, or at the foot of rugged, snow-capped, towering old Matterhorn, each seems to be the greatest range. And so whether I think on Wesley's splendid name or Calvin's splendid fame, each seems to be the mightiest man of his century, the mightiest man of the generation, one of the mightiest men whose name and work still abide among men; and the descending centuries shall show no peaks higher than these.

Mr. Chairman, I bid you greeting and God's blessing, because these two with their fellows fill the whole landscape of the Alpine sky, not as rivals but as neighbors and fellow servants in those high altitudes of loving service where we dwell. And it is an unspeakable pleasure to present to you the representative of our sister denomination, the Presbyterian Church; one, therefore, skilled in the Shorter Catechism, knowing that the only psalms that are really inspired are Rouse's Psalms, and one who has felt elected from all eternity for this very occasion. I present to you the Rev. Henry C. Swearingen, D.D., who brings the fraternal greeting of that noble and Christlike organization.

Bishop Warren: The previous speaker has spoken of the glory of Mont Blanc and the Matterhorn from the base. This speaker will show us the glory from the top.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. HENRY C. SWEARINGEN, D.D.,
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has about 1,333,000 members, with 9,000 ministers and 10,000 churches. It has 1,500 home missionaries and 1,000 foreign missionaries, the latter working in fifteen different fields on four continents and among the islands of the sea. We number 115,000 communicants in mission lands. There are in this country sixty-six colleges affiliated with our body, in all of which the Bible is taught as a part of the regular curriculum, and

twelve theological seminaries in which also the Bible is presumed to be taught.

Our membership contributed last year for missionary and benevolent purposes \$8,000,000. This sum is exclusive of income from endowments and permanent funds; also exclusive of many of the legacies and individual gifts to our benevolent agencies. The total gifts of the Church for all purposes were \$26,000,000, an average of \$20 per member. Thus it will be seen that approximately one third of all moneys raised by Presbyterian Churches was devoted to missionary and benevolent causes.

As respects membership, the gain in gross was ten per cent. The gross gain by conversion and profession of faith, which should be a true test of a Church's efficiency, was five and one half per cent. But the net gain was only one and one fifth per cent. I understand that your Bishops in their report referred to somewhat similar results in your Church, though the percentage was, I believe, a little higher than this just given. I make mention of our experience as showing that we all are facing common spiritual conditions. And may I be permitted to suggest that the records we are making constitute a summons to careful analysis of the situation with a view to determining its causes, and then to a deeper consecration and a more abounding faith in applying the remedy? If there were no other occasion for brotherliness, certainly we may clasp hands as our foreheads touch the dust of humiliation on account of meager returns in souls saved through the Almighty Grace of which we are stewards.

The work of the Presbyterian Church during the past decade, and especially during the quadrennium since you last met, has been marked by three distinct features. First, a closer and more effective organization with a view to coördination of forces. There has been created an Executive Commission charged with the duty of carrying out the orders of the General Assembly and of digesting and preparing matters of great moment for presentation at subsequent meetings of that body. Second, the budget plan for benevolences. The entire denomination down to the local congregation has been organized with reference to larger missionary gifts, and all phases of our benevolent work are making progress without duplication of effort or undue rivalries. Third, the spirit of evangelism. The Church has been gripped by the conviction that it should make the message of the gospel more effective, and strong influences are at work to stimulate pastoral evangelism. The Church has been awake for many years to its obligations abroad and on the home mission field. And now it is afire with renewed zeal to win larger victories in the conversion of sinners wherever its ministry heralds the good tidings.

The Presbyterian Church is grateful to God that he has made some use of it in advancing his cause; but certainly it has no

reason for indulging a foolish pride and, I trust, has no disposition to do so. We do not lay claim to an exclusive faith nor to an indefectible polity. We do not believe that our successes have been of a character to distinguish them from the successes of others. We are content to take our place modestly side by side with other communions which constitute the great sisterhood of Churches. We have tried to do our duty in bearing witness to the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ and in carrying his kingdom to the uttermost parts of the earth. We are willing to be known merely as being sincere, earnest, and measurably faithful. The Presbyterian Church is not here, I assure you, to boast of its achievements, taking advantage of your courtesy, but, rather, to bid you Godspeed in the great task to which you have set your hands, and, perchance, to receive from you some inspiration to higher loyalty and more devoted service.

Your business sessions have proved a profitable study. The methods of procedure are almost identical with those of the Presbyterian General Assembly. It has been gratifying to note at how many points your polity, as respects actual administration of the affairs of the Church, is parallel to our own; and some of the very questions debated on this floor are those which have been agitating our communion during the last five years. Except that the faces are not quite the same, one witnessing your proceedings might believe himself in the Presbyterian General Assembly. The two bodies are equal in size. About the only difference is we make more noise. It was a general surprise to observe that you vote with the uplifted hand. We call the ayes and noes. We cannot let pass unimproved such an opportunity to emit a lusty and orthodox Methodist shout.

This similarity of method in carrying on the work of the two Churches reminds us that all the followers of our Lord are face to face with common problems, and that the good sense of the Christian world, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit who expresses his will in such sober judgment, is bringing about a practical unity of operation.

Who will doubt that God, as of old, is in his Church to-day, and that this unity of purpose and of effort among the Churches of Christ, so manifest everywhere, is the fruit of impulses awakened by his Spirit in our hearts and of his providence in opening before us doors of opportunity which have become the challenge to great endeavor? The Spirit of God among his people! The Spirit of God, the light which illumines the pathway before the Church and stimulates the purpose to follow it! This is no dead theological dictum; this is a vital fact, the most vital fact for our age. The bestowment of the Holy Spirit was not limited to Pentecostal days; it was a dispensational gift. It has been pointed out significantly that the Acts is an unfinished book. Notice how it ends. It has no conclusion. "*Finis*" has never

been written after it. It tells a continued story. The "acts" of those early servants of Christ have been repeated in every century and will be repeated to the end of time. The events recorded in this book furnish an outline of the divine program for the Church in all ages. The history is typical history; it is history prophetic, and we are living in the times of fulfillment. No doubt there were certain supernatural accompaniments of Pentecost, such as the tongues of flame, designed to meet special requirements, which we do not now see. But all the spiritual power of Pentecost is perpetually available. The symbols may have passed, but the substance abides. And if so, shall we not expect to discern in the stirring movements of these days, in the commotions of awakening nations, and in the changing attitudes of men toward each other tokens of the leadership of the Holy Spirit? Doubtless we must still look to the past and must seek guidance of those universal and permanent principles enshrined in the Holy Scriptures; but we should not forget that our God is a living God and that he is mightily at work in our present world. When we feel, as all do, the impulse to brotherliness and unity, we know that it is of God.

This spirit of unity will doubtless be recognized in the future as a distinguishing characteristic of the Church at the opening of the twentieth century. It has come unforced, as though God had breathed upon us. It is wholly spontaneous. It has sprung up like the flower that yields to the gentle ministry of the rain and unfolds to the caress of the sunshine. Unity is the work of God, uniformity the device of man. The two are often not inconsistent; sometimes the one requires the other, but they should not be confused. We do not know that uniformity is always desirable; we do know that unity is imperative. Uniformity is a question of expediency; unity, of loyalty to the ideals of our Lord.

What the future holds in the way of closer blending of the forces of Christendom no one can foretell. Probably the changes in this respect that shall have taken place by the end of the present century would, could we forecast them, bring to us as great surprise as present conditions would have proved to our fathers of a century ago had they been able to foresee them. The future is in God's keeping, and doubtless his Spirit will lead us into the truth and guide our footsteps into the path of wisdom. We must be faithful where his providence has placed us, always solicitous, however, lest we lose the vision of grander things to come and become barriers in the pathway of progress.

How stimulating and yet how humbling it is to reflect upon the marvelous means by which God has brought us and the evangelical Churches of all names to this temper of fraternal cordiality! It has not been accomplished by resolutions or by carefully wrought-out schemes of union, but by the deeper sense of

our common responsibility due to the revelation God has given us of our task. In the face of the staggering problems presented by the great heathen world, God has been making us forget our differences. He has been convincing us that the unities of the Church are of vastly greater moment than its divisions. The united forces of evil here at home challenge us by their audacity and by the stubbornness of their resistance.

We have grown in the spirit of unity as we have been thrown back for help upon God's almighty strength, and have been made to see that a united world must be confronted with a united Church. God, in revealing the grand program of a world-wide kingdom, is winning us to a higher mind, and he is fusing our hearts in the fires of a Saviour's passion for a perishing world.

(Dr. Swearingen closed his address by grasping the hand of Bishop Warren, stating that he had been commissioned by his Church to thus extend the right hand of Christian fellowship to the presiding officer. The audience then rose en masse, applauded, and tendered the speaker a Chautauqua salute.)

Bishop Warren: The words of John Wesley spring to my lips: "We think, and let think. If thy heart be as my heart, give me thy hand."

7. THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

PRESENTATION BY THE REV. FRANK MASON NORTH

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MR. PRESIDENT: I count it, I think I may say, a very peculiar pleasure and a distinction to be permitted to present the representative who comes to us from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Not long since, the General Conference heard and accepted the report that the Federal Council, through its representative, was coming, after four years of very effective and gracious work. It is not for me, sir, to describe to this audience what the Federal Council is. To some it has seemed but a rope of sand. To others it is still a dream. To some of us, and I think the number is growing very rapidly, it has come to be regarded as that practical foundation for the united work of the Protestant Churches of the United States which shall afford us the opportunity of building the edifice that we have so long been hoping to see erected. It is a great pleasure, sir, to be able to introduce one who represents the Congregational Church. There are, sir, other great rocks besides the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc. Plymouth Rock, perhaps, is not so high, but it is, perchance, as important. It gives me now, sir, great pleasure to present to you, as coming from the Congregational Church, the Secretary of its Home Missionary Society,

but the messenger to us from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D.D:

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF DR. HUBERT C. HERRING

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BRETHREN AND FRIENDS: It is an honor and a pleasure to bring the greeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to the representatives of the largest and strongest of its constituent bodies. It is the law of the kingdom, "To whom much is given, of him shall much be required." I wonder if you realize how your brethren in other denominations look to you for high Christian leadership in all lines of service that make for the upbuilding of the kingdom, and not least of all in this line for which the Federal Council stands. The Federal Council stands for an ideal. Not some nebulous dream of the far-away future, but an ideal of practical achievement in the living present. That ideal has a basis and program. The basis is found in our mutual confidence in one another's fidelity, in our respect for one another's ordinations, and in our realization of and our rejoicing in one another's usefulness. That basis is a long step toward unity, in itself. And it is the absolutely necessary prerequisite to any kind of unity whatever. The program of the Federal Council is the program of simple coöperation. Its message to the Churches which it is able to influence is this: "Postpone the discussion of differences. Fix your minds upon the things that need to be done. Study together the common task. Divide it among yourselves as you see possible, that no power may be wasted. And when the work can be better done jointly, join hearts and hands in the doing of it." We are well along in the establishment of the basis. We have made a good beginning on the program.

There are, however, other sides to the Federal Council's influence. And one of them is a side not often spoken of. It is in some sense the negative side, the protest side. I am from time to time exasperated, not being entirely perfected in grace as yet, with two sorts of things that I hear. And as a kind of relief to my system—will you let me speak of them? One of these is a scornful reference to the things of the past that caused our division. You hear some men speak as if these were but puerilities. We hear contempt cast upon the pathway that our fathers trod, often with bleeding feet, and my soul is vexed within me. For, little as I may be able to appreciate those mighty men of God who have gone before, I am sure I know enough to know that the divisions which sprang up among them were in their main outlines necessities if they were to maintain their spiritual integrity. And it is for us, their children, to remember that except as there had been that rugged and stern

and patient and persistent clinging to ideals and visions, we not only should have no division in our common Christianity, but, so far as one can see, no common Christianity to divide. The world has not yet reached the point where it can afford to be scornful of those days and those issues gone by.

The other thing that troubles me seriously is to hear men pleading for an immediate organic union of denominations upon the ground that all the old issues have faded out of sight, that there is nothing any more which anybody can possibly discuss, and that our own separation the one from the other is simply a senseless, blind, stupid continuance of an outgrown tradition. Is it so? Is it so? Is it a fact that the ecclesiastical tyranny and the superstition and the sale of alleged religious privileges that Luther protested against have disappeared from the earth? Let the servant girl who pays for masses for the repose of her dead mother's soul answer. Let the "princes of the Church" that adorn our Atlantic seaboard answer. Let our missionaries at home and abroad, who face often enough priestly hatred and priestly craft, answer. Is it true that the moral corruption and the spiritual lethargy and the fossilized theology against which John Wesley's life was a protest have disappeared from the earth? If one thinks so, his observation does not tally with mine. Is it a fact that the ceremonialism and the sacramentarianism to escape which the Pilgrim Fathers fled to this Western wilderness are no longer to be found? I think that in ten minutes' walk from this spot almost any Sunday morning you could find it. And is it true that no issues have arisen since that day on which men may differ with ardent conviction? Is there no supremacy of our divine and crowned Lord to be asserted and defended? Are there no convictions as to ways of doing things, as to methods that are fruitfulest, upon which men may possibly differ? And therefore the Federal Council, with its program of simple coöperation based upon mutual regard, mutual confidence, mutual honor, does stand in some sense against a demand mistaken, though well enough intended, for immediate inclusiveness which shall within some sort of bounds bring together all the denominations of Christendom. Organic union may be coming some time. I hope it is. But as an immediate ideal to be striven for it appears to me substantially without significance.

This Federal Council in which we are allied, sixteen millions of us, is a mighty witness to the significance and centrality of the Church in the work of the kingdom. For the very generic idea of the Federal Council is not that the Churches shall band themselves together for the purpose of turning over to some volunteer organization or to individual effort the pressing interests of the kingdom of God, but that they shall band themselves together that they may take their God-appointed function as

ministering to the needs of mankind. I apprehend that there is very great need of just that kind of testimony; for we are all conscious, are we not, that in these decades behind us the Church has been too largely turning over to just such voluntary organizations and just such individual efforts the tasks which are hers by right, and which nobody can possibly discharge as she can? It was inevitable in some sense, I grant you; because, divided as we were and without bond of coöperation, there were many things we could not do. But the day now is when the Church should stand to say, "By the grace of God we will link strength onto strength, and will take our own place of leadership, will assume our own task." And without minimizing the significance of the great things that have been done by those inspired indeed by the Church, but working under voluntary organization, we will, in some degree at least, relieve them of the leadership which they have felt bound to assume. It will be a great day for our world when that shall in some fuller sense become true. The Church presents but a sad aspect when she acknowledges herself, even tacitly, to be unable to undertake great tasks of philanthropy, of reform, of ministration to soul and body, and feels obliged, and shows herself obliged, to let those tasks be taken up by organizations and by agencies which are formed from her substance but which are not under her definite auspices and leadership.

In these last four years the work of the Federal Council has been going forward quietly, as such work must. Let me speak of just three things that we have been doing. First of all, the pressing of the work of organization. Especially during this last year and a half, with the enlarged forces at the disposal of the Council, we have been going into States and cities until scores of organizations are in existence over our land, in city and in State; the effort being never to organize for the sake of organizing, but always to catch the rising tide of coöperation, to give it form, and give it guidance, and give it stimulus. This work was necessary, as our work comes to very little except as there is generated in each organization the same spirit that animated the denominations when they formed the national organization. It is one of the cheering things in the range of our work that here and there in certain States and certain cities there is coming to-day a swift alignment of forces, and clearness of vision as to the basis and purpose of coöperation, such as has not gladdened our eyes at any point in the great task of reuniting the Church of Christ. Especially is it cheering to know that we are emerging from the negative stage when we conceive of federation as simply getting out of one another's way, and are conceiving of federations as the joining of forces for positive and constructive deeds.

This work has gone on alongside of the development of an-

other very significant phase—its social-service side. Here, again, the effort has not been to create a new agency to do a new thing. Always and ever are we seeking to keep before our eyes the function of the Federal Council, not to set itself up as a thirty-third denomination alongside the thirty-two that form it, but as a coördinating force to bring together in unified effort the agencies that now exist. Four years ago, in Philadelphia, the Federal Council made an utterance upon social service, formulated by a member of your body; and that utterance has done more to clarify the mind, strengthen the hearts, and define the program of those who in all our denominations are concerned in these matters, than can well be computed. Some words are half battles. That utterance at Philadelphia was more than half a battle. It has won battles. Within this last year the "Social Service Commission" has chosen a secretary, and has gathered about him the social service representatives of the various denominations. The endeavor is simply to set in motion the allied forces in coördinate fashion, for definite tasks in the investigation of industrial questions, in the trumpeting forth of the Church's convictions upon great moral issues and in furthering legislation upon all these lines with which our age is rife.

And, lastly, in a year, or a little more, we have formed within the Federal Council a "Peace Commission." This Peace Commission, composed of those whose hearts are warmest on the theme, among them leaders in our various denominations, has just had the cheer of finding itself equipped financially for larger service than has hitherto been possible. A donor who prefers to be anonymous (may her tribe increase!) has given to us \$5,000 for that special department. Of course that is but a beginning, but it will enable us to do something substantial in the cultivation of peace sentiment through all our land and the world. Some one may ask: "But why should the Federal Council have a Peace Commission? Has not Mr. Carnegie poured out his millions for this, and Mr. Ginn his million or millions, too?" But, my brethren, would you prefer that the propagation of the principles of peace should be in the hands of individuals, however worthy, and however honest, or that the Church of Jesus Christ, founded by the Prince of Peace, should in her own person and by mandate of her Lord, and through her own appointed channels, express her convictions, labor for his ends, strive to bring in his day of peace among men? Which? To my mind the difference between the two methods is startlingly clear. To my mind one of the things that ought to be dearest to our hearts is that we shall not be robbed of the privilege and of the duty and of the reward of standing for these mighty things with which the Church of Christ is charged, not through individual or outside organizations, but in ourselves and from ourselves and

through ourselves. And that is what the Federal Council means. We have come upon days when we must stand together. And may God grant that as we confront the social strain, and as we confront what seems the reign of mammon, and as we confront the outpouring of nations on our shores, and as we confront what appears to be the growing callousness of the hearts of men—God grant that we may together lay hold on all possible human power, and call down all divine power, that the Church, the Church of Christ, may under God win his victories and enter into his peace.

Bishop Warren: I have been so subject to the Matterhorn glory as these addresses have been going on that I have been seeing one after another the spiritual peaks from the top, not the hundred and twenty snowy peaks of ice from the tops of the real Matterhorn, but spiritual heights, glorious, divine, shining in the light of God. What a great variety there was in the Church that Christ organized! There were humble fishermen, there was the learned Paul, there were the humble women, every variety, even to the backslider. They were gathered together into one Church, and they were all made one in Christ Jesus. And so the Church goes on to its happy consummation.

8. EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF THE REV. JOHN KRANTZ, D.D., FRATERNAL MESSENGER TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE
EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

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HONORED BISHOPS AND BRETHREN: I am sure that we all believe in this personal method of denominational representation—that we no longer send messages of felicitation and good will by letter or telegram. It is now the universal custom to deputize a living personality, who shall bring to each other direct the hearty expressions of fraternal salutation.

An incarnated idea is always more easily apprehended than an abstract sentiment on paper. Christ himself came to us in person to tell us of the Divine Fatherhood and the brotherhood of his followers. So we carry this treasure of kindred relationship in earthen vessels.

It was my happy privilege to be the messenger of our denominational greetings to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association which met in Cleveland, Ohio, during the month of October last. The appropriateness, if not wisdom, of my selection was due, in part, to my early connection with the Church of my father and mother. It was among this earnest people that

I received my first religious impressions and a distinct call to the Christian ministry.

As soon as I appeared before their delegated assembly they gave me a hospitable "welcome home." They *more highly* honored our beloved communion by fixing the hour at ten-thirty in the morning, to hear our address before the assembled General Conference. Notwithstanding my modest attempts, twice repeated, to abbreviate my presentation, by an enthusiastic ovation they insisted upon its literal completion.

In my boyhood days they were popularly known as "Albright Methodists," to more easily distinguish them from the "Evangelical Lutherans." They are "all right Methodists," evangelical Methodists of the highest degree. By the way, that term "evangelical," in the German language, has for centuries been synonymous with the most pronounced type of New Testament Protestant Christianity. Methodism is much indebted to the Germans for a patriotic, spiritual emphasis on our theology and hymnology.

We are one in doctrine, polity, spirit, faith, and particularly alike in preaching a distinct Christian experience, and spreading scriptural holiness throughout the land. When their converts sometimes drift into our fold we regard them as most valuable stock. Our pulpits and platforms are frequently graced by their Bishops and chief ministers, and such is the excellence of their deliverance that we are proud to speak of them as a living and most flourishing branch of our family tree.

Your representative urged them most earnestly to come over in a body into our camp of Israel, and if that were absolutely impossible, we might consider an overture to go to them.

Rev. L. H. Seager, president of Northwestern College, brings to us to-night words of equal warmth, and a heart throbbing with Christian fellowship from this sister Church.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. L. H. SEAGER, D.D.

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MR. PRESIDENT, ESTEEMED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I am deeply conscious of the honor conferred upon me by our Board of Bishops in naming me the fraternal delegate of the Evangelical Association to your honorable body. But conscious as I am of my inability to properly meet the situation and do justice to the Church which I represent, I am very certain of one thing which I long since learned, that when I cannot realize my ideal I can at least idealize my real. Words fail me to adequately express my emotions as I stand before you, for here are possibilities world-wide, and acts so vibrant that they touch earth's remotest bounds.

These are days of great Conferences and of great movements. Men meet to confer upon questions that touch the world of finance, of jurisprudence, of politics, of philosophy, and of medicine. But you are here from the ends of the earth as Christ's ambassadors not simply to lessen human sorrows but to save human souls.

Eight years ago in the city of Milwaukee I had the great pleasure of listening to the warm fraternal address of Dr. Albert J. Nast, and last October you honored our General Conference by delegating Dr. John Krantz, of New York city, as the bearer of fraternal greetings. These brethren came to us in the fullness of brotherly love. I need not tell you, Mr. Chairman, that the ring of these messages will abide with us through the years. At the conclusion of Dr. Krantz's address our Bishop Breyfogel offered the following:

"Resolved, That we have heard this truly eloquent fraternal address with great pleasure and much delight, and are highly gratified with the deep spiritual tone, the broad fraternal spirit, the masterful historic review, and the splendid eloquence of this great address.

"We rejoice in the marvelous growth and power of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which God has made a great blessing, and appreciate the fraternal relations existing between our two Churches. We greet Dr. Krantz as the worthy representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and refer his address to the Committee on Church Union and Federation."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

We entertain a very high regard for the work which you are doing. We note the evidence of the presence of God with you. We rejoice in the fact that under the blessing of God you have added millions to the number already saved, and thousands each year to the number that shall yet be saved. We rejoice with you in the marked prosperity of your great publishing interests, your missionary enterprises, your many colleges and universities, and your schemes of Church extension. The great Head of the Church has not only blessed you in spiritual things but in temporal things as well.

One hundred and twenty-six years may not seem long when stretched across the span of human history, but when filled with the activities of a great branch of the Church of Christ who shall say what is to be the measurement? At a time like this one may be pardoned for indulging a thought of the past.

This country was colonized by the richest seed that ever fell upon any soil. Driven from home by political tyranny and religious persecution, there crossed the Atlantic the most notable stream of emigration which the ages have ever seen. Study them as they pass: Germans, whose strong faces recall the rugged outlines of Luther's face; English, whose ancestors destroyed

the Spanish Armada; Scotch, clinging to the great principles of the solemn League and Covenant. With such antecedents we are not surprised to find just such heroic spirits who numbered themselves among the early pioneers of the Church.

It was a time for strong faith and sublime courage. Churches were few and widely scattered. The foreign missionary spirit was in its infancy. Yes, it was a time when sinews were of steel and when muscles were of iron. Look at some of his claims. He was scriptural. Modern biblical critics speak of him with undisguised contempt because they fail to find in his saddlebags the theories of Bauer or Wellhausen or the conclusions of Cheyne or Driver. But by no means was he unlearned or ignorant.

Trained in the ordinary schools of his period, he had what many moderns lack—a spiritual insight into the message of the Holy Scriptures. Never having deserted his Master, the cry, “Back to Christ,” had no meaning for him. Loyalty to the Kingship of Jesus was his absorbing passion, and therefore whatever in the preaching of the pulpit or worship of the pew appeared contrary to the teaching of the Word of God was rejected with conviction and contempt.

Like the disciples, this man received a clear, authoritative call to the ministry of the Word. When or where he heard it we cannot tell. It may have come in the night when, through the chinks of his cabin, he saw the solemn shining of the silver stars. It may have come in the daytime when amid the forest fastnesses which he was striving to make rejoice and blossom as the rose. It may have come upon the Sabbath when, sitting in the rude frontier sanctuary, he was enjoying the ministration of some faithful pastor who had consecrated his life to the caring for God’s sheep scattered through the wilderness.

No, we cannot tell when or where it came. But the call did come. Henceforth his burden was, “Woe is me if I preach not the gospel.” And leaving the plow standing in the furrow, the bricks unburned in the kiln, the ax imbedded in the log, he entered with ardor upon the preparation demanded for such a holy calling. He could not spare himself. He feared to do less than he could. His Church bore the impress of his influence upon all sides. Trained to habits of industry, he dealt sledgehammer blows. Like the white-plumed Prince of Navarre, he was always nearest the enemies’ lines where the hardest fighting was to be done and where the dangers and needs were the greatest.

Mr. Chairman, this is the spirit that gave Methodism its impetus. Has his type vanished from our pulpits? Is it true that long ago devout men carried him to his burial? I wish I knew how to impress the thought that is in my mind.

What we want is only one type of men—men who have learned

to keep company with God. I know that we have come in these days to a time of great self-sufficiency, and that we are sometimes in danger of thinking that our machinery is so perfect that we can, by means of executive ability and high training, become efficient messengers of God. But unless we have learned by real experience that we are identified with him, and that our work is his, it will turn out but straw.

Luther struck it when in one bold word he cried out, "Lord, thou art imperiled with us." It is the absolute certainty that God has sent us and not left us to ourselves that will keep us hopeful in the day of riot, of sin and sensuality, or when backsliding and apostasy mar and spoil. There is still but one great aim before us—to present Jesus Christ to a lost world. I do not think that such an aim in any way limits the methods which we may use. Everything which elevates the social conscience, purifies administration, sanctifies laws, alleviates suffering—every method of that sort may become an avenue to lead to Jesus Christ.

The other day I heard a lament over the decline of pulpit oratory—that the great preachers were dead and none to take their places. I care little whether that be true or false. It was never intended that this world should be saved by oratory. I think of the greatest preacher since the time of Christ who declared, "I came to you not with excellency of speech, or of wisdom." His reliance was not in that. "I was with you in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling." It was a great message and a great heart under the burden of its task. And now that he was conscious of halting speech, of a lack of wisdom, of withering weakness, he placed his reliance elsewhere—"I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified."

I recall hearing of a certain physician who boasted that he had performed a hundred brilliant operations for a certain disease, but who later confessed that not a half dozen of them all had been successful. What matter if there be blossoms if there be no fruit? What matter how brilliant the operation if the patient dies? There is still a mighty conviction that the pulpit must stand for the great converting doctrines of the gospel—fishers of men, not fixers of nets. The disciples were fixing nets that had caught nothing. I believe that these are the principles for which Methodism stands, and the eyes of the world are upon you. Never was it truer than it is to-day that the world is your parish.

The Evangelical Association comprises twenty-five Conferences, 1,253 itinerant preachers, and a membership of 141,000. Three of these Conferences are in Europe and one in Asia. We have a publishing house in America and one in Germany. Our Sunday schools have an enrollment of 212,000. During the past four years we have had 47,000 conversions and have raised for

home and foreign missions the sum of \$1,405,375. Our benevolent work is well proportioned to our numerical and financial strength. We have orphanages and Old People's Homes. Our hospital and deaconess work is especially encouraging in Europe. Our educational institutions are well patronized. Eight years ago a Commission on Evangelism was created, having in constant view the extension of the kingdom.

Ours has been a slower pace. You have gone faster and farther than we have. But for this more than a hundred years our hearts have beat with yours in the verities of the gospel. There are peculiar reasons for this. In 1792 Jacob Albright joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and was licensed as an exhorter. In 1810 Bishop Francis Asbury, of sacred memory, in conversation with John Dreisbach, entered into negotiations looking toward the union of the two Churches. Bishop Asbury invited Dreisbach to join the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dreisbach declined, but assured the Bishop that if German work were allotted to our preachers "*we should be as one man.*" Bishop Asbury thought this impracticable. So our fathers have continued to indulge from time to time the hope of a closer relationship. Many of our *traveling* evangelicals have anticipated us, and we reserve a crumb of comfort in the belief that they have made pretty good Methodists. It is but natural, then, that there should be this affinity. It would be strange were it otherwise. We appreciate the importance of cultivating the most genuine fraternal spirit possible.

While we are not instructed to speak as to the propriety or impropriety of organic union, we do indulge the hope and fervently unite in the prayer that we may continue to labor side by side in closest fellowship, cheering each other with affectionate words, provoking each other to good works, continuing this fellowship of love until the kingdoms of the world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. Your conflicts are our conflicts, your defeats are our defeats, your sorrows are our sorrows, and your victories are our victories. We mourn with you over the departure of your great spirits and rejoice in the strong men who are being raised up. We especially rejoice in the great army of youth which you are marshaling, believing that they are to witness the most glorious days of this old world.

Again I extend to you the most cordial greetings of the Church which I represent and in closing express the hope of seeing a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church at our next General Conference, which, God willing, is to meet in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1915. Praying in all supplication that you may be guided by the infallible Spirit of truth in your present deliberations, as well as in your plans for the future, and that God may dwell in you richly in all things, we are yours in the bonds of the gospel.

9. UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. RUDOLPH DUBS, D.D.

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MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS AND BRETHREN: You were pleased to send to the last General Conference of the United Evangelical Church held in October, 1910, in Canton, Ohio, the Rev. George K. Morris, D.D., as your fraternal delegate to bring unto us your greetings and cordial wishes for our well being. On the fifth day of the session of our General Conference Dr. Morris delivered an admirable address on the subject, "The Call of the Age for a Closer Union of All Christian Forces." By resolutions of the Conference I was requested to respond to it. He assured us a fraternal representative from the United Evangelical Church would be welcomed in accordance with this declaration, which coincides with our fraternal feelings. I was appointed as fraternal representative. I would also mention that your esteemed Bishop Smith in passing through Canton at the time of the session of the Conference kindly visited it, and at the request of Conference addressed it very befittingly.

Now, Mr. President, permit me to make a few personal remarks.

I had the honor and pleasure to be a fraternal delegate of my Church to your General Conference held in Chicago in 1868 and also to the one held in the year 1872 in Brooklyn, New York. Perhaps the same honor would have been conferred upon me afterward if I had not been elected to the office of a Bishop in 1875. At your General Conference in 1872 in Brooklyn, the sainted Dr. William Nast made the motion that I and my fellow delegate be heard. Dr. Hunt introduced me to Bishop Janes, who presided, and who introduced me to the Conference. I was a close observer when eight new Bishops were elected in the following order: Thomas Bowman, W. L. Harris, R. S. Foster, J. M. Wiley, S. M. Merrill, E. G. Andrews, Gilbert Haven, Jesse T. Peck.

The old Bishops desired J. T. Peck's election, but he failed of election in three ballots taken, but was elected on the fourth ballot. Bishop Levi Scott was with the tellers. He came to the platform and, bending down behind the Bishops, as if he wanted to pick up something, said loud enough that the Bishops could hear it, "Jesse touched bottom." In view of the unusual bodily circumference of Dr. Peck, it was a somewhat amusing remark. Dr. Ives, chairman of the tellers, arose and moved a suspension of the rules, and gave the tellers the privilege of reporting the result of the last ballot, as the Conference would like to know it, and the brother also, for he was very heavily interested in the result. Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson,

and Ames were the five Bishops you had then, and seven of the eight elected at that time have all passed into the glory land; only Bishop Bowman is still living. Let me express the appreciation and thankfulness of my Church to Methodism, as ecclesiastically organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jacob Albright, the founder of our Church, though not converted in the Methodist Episcopal Church, united with it after his conversion.

Albright worshiped with Bishop Asbury. He told the great Bishop that he felt a call to preach in German, to the Pennsylvania Germans, but Bishop Asbury refused to give his consent, and that induced Albright to proceed on his own responsibility, and he was dropped from your Church register.

What may have been the reason that Bishop Asbury refused to give Jacob Albright permission to preach the gospel to the Germans of Pennsylvania in German I cannot possibly state. Soon after that he consented to have the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church translated and published in German. We notice, also, that the Philadelphia Conference of your Church passed a resolution in 1807 indorsing such a publication. Let me reach out a little. At the end of the seventeenth century a young artisan, a blacksmith, by the name of Jacob Boehm, left his native home in Switzerland to go abroad to practice his trade. In Germany he met with Pietists, who led him to the Lord. Returning to his native home, he testified of his new experience, telling what God had done for him. That raised a fierce persecution. He was brought before the court, and sentenced as a heretic to prison. On the way to prison he escaped, and fled to France. That caused him to emigrate to the German Palatinate (Deutsche Pfalz), the former home of the speaker, where he found godly Mennonites, with whom he united. Under the French king, Louis XIV, French armies devastated the Palatinate in a terrible manner. Many of the inhabitants left all they had, and fled into Holland, England, Ireland, and America. Among these were the Hecks, Imburys (in Methodist history written "Embury"), whose descendants in Ireland united with John Wesley, and later moved to America, to the New World. The Boehm family came with these emigrants. A son of the old Jacob Boehm settled in Pennsylvania. His son Martin was a "fiery" Christian. He preached repentance and conversion in a manner that offended the Mennonites, and they expelled him from their society. Martin's grandfather was persecuted by the Reformed Church in Switzerland and fled to Germany, and in the Palatinate united with the Mennonites. Martin, the grandson, was expelled by the Mennonites of Pennsylvania on account of his zeal and earnestness in the service of God. Martin found a church home in the Methodist Church.

Bishop Asbury, Robert Strawbridge, Benjamin Abbott, Jesse Lee, and other great heroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church preached in the house of Martin Boehm, and later in the chapel which he had erected for religious services. At the close of the English sermon quite often a German exhortation followed. Martin Boehm preached in German, and his son, Henry, the companion of Bishop Asbury for many years, preached in both languages. William Otterbein, a Reformed minister, who had emigrated from Germany, and who is designated as the founder of the United Brethren Church, though he never left the Reformed Church, sustained intimate relations with Bishop Asbury. In this circle of these devoted brethren Jacob Albright moved.

Methodism separated ecclesiastically and divided itself in three channels, from this remarkable brotherhood: The Methodist Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Association, and the United Brethren in Christ. Many Germans were converted at that time, which called forth bitter persecution. At that time all the converts, who labored almost exclusively in German, also those of the United Brethren, as well as the converts of Jacob Albright and his coworkers, were called "German Methodists." The Methodists were fearfully maligned and slandered, so that Asbury and Henry Boehm and the Philadelphia Conference came to the conclusion that something ought to be done to stop the slanderers. They thought the best thing that could be done to enlighten the people and let them know what Methodism is would be to translate their Discipline into German and circulate their Discipline. Then everybody could see that all that was said against it was false. The introduction to the Discipline speaks of this.

And who translated that Discipline? Who was in that brother circle competent to do it? A man by the name of Isadore Romer, of Middletown, about ten miles from Harrisburg, Pa., did the work. This Mr. Romer was born in Switzerland and educated for the Roman priesthood, but before he was ordained he lost faith in the superstitions of the Roman Church; in fact, threw all his faith in the Christian religion overboard, studied medicine, came to America, married here and settled in Middletown. The godly example of a Methodist woman, one of his neighbors, led him to Christ, and he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This man had a remarkable knowledge of different languages. The translation of the German Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the year 1808, is almost entirely his work.

Our Conference of 1807 had requested Jacob Albright to prepare articles of faith and a Discipline. His death May 8, 1808, prevented it. The Rev. George Miller was then authorized to do that work. Your German Discipline appeared in 1808. George Miller took twenty-five articles of your confession of

faith, and almost the whole of your Discipline, and in April, 1809, at a Conference presented his work, and it was printed as the Discipline of our Church.

Bishop Asbury took these Disciplines along on his journeys. The Rev. Henry Boehm sent several hundred copies to Cincinnati, Ohio, to circulate them among the Germans of the West. Mr. Boehm states that the publication of this Discipline brought financial loss to him, as he had to pay the expense out of his own pocket, but he added, "I do not complain on that account, but rejoice." This is the origin of the first German Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The sainted Dr. William Nast, who is called the "Father of German Methodism," came in the year 1828 to America and was converted to God in 1835. In that year he began to labor among the Germans in and about Cincinnati, Ohio. That was the beginning of the German work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At that time Dr. Nast knew nothing at all of the work of the Evangelical Association. He had already been appointed as German missionary and the publication of the *Christliche Apologete*, German organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was decided upon, when he learned of the work and character of the Evangelical Association. He made a visit to New Berlin, Pennsylvania, to see our publishing house and have a talk with the brethren. It was a happy meeting. The *Christliche Apologete* calls this year's issue, volume 73, the *Christliche Botschafter* this year's issue volume 76. Was it providential, that Dr. William Nast commenced to preach among the Germans, under the direction of the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and thus establish German Methodism, or should he have united with the Evangelical Association? Or should our brethren have united their work with this work and all unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as there was now perfect freedom in that Church to labor among the Germans?

We live in a time of unrest—theological unrest, philosophical unrest, scientific unrest, social unrest, economic unrest, political unrest. Even some good people are uneasy about the possible outcome. In this connection, the words in the prophecies of Isaiah often come to my mind, "Watchman, what of the night?" The watchman on the high Mizpah, on the outlook, answers, "The morning is coming." There are two twilights, one in the evening and one in the morning. There is a difference in the two. After the evening twilight comes the night, after the morning twilight comes the bright full day with its brilliant sunlight.

The higher up a person is in his knowledge of the Son of God, the nearer he is in union and fellowship with God, the greater is his spiritual vision, the grander is his outlook. Persons living in a low spiritual condition, dwelling in the fog of doubt, breath-

ing the heavy atmosphere of worldliness, have a poor spiritual outlook.

I am a German by birth and an American by adoption. I know the higher criticism of German professors and am also familiar with the so-called new theology. Methodism brings to the world the great antidote against it. It will make even the rationalistic elaborations about the person of Christ practically of noneffect. Years ago an American layman went to Europe to testify of the power of Christ to save to the uttermost all those that come unto God. He understood no German. He spoke in the largest churches in Germany and Switzerland. Thousands came together to hear him. In Barmen, a meeting was held at which over seven hundred pastors, professors, and other prominent men were present. Dr. Fabri presided. The American layman addressed the meeting. I have his address. It took nearly one hour and forty-five minutes to deliver it. Dr. Christlieb, professor of Bonn University, who was present, sent a copy of it to me. At the close Dr. Fabri said, with uplifted hands: "This work is of the Lord. Don't criticize. Let us sing the doxology and go home."

The German friends urged this layman to say something in German. He learned four words, which he used in English to express his Christian experience: "*Jesus erretted mich jetzt*" ("Jesus saves me now").

Your famous sainted pastor Gebhardt, of Germany, composed a hymn on these words which you and our German people, yea, even our children, sing: "*Jesus erretted mich jetzt.*"

It is better to magnify the omnipotent power of Jesus to save than to preach the philosophic speculations about the person of Christ. Being *saved* is a conscious acceptance of the living Christ. Saves *me*—this is the personal knowledge of it, based upon the testimony of the Holy Spirit. The fact that our Methodist Churches at present have not the success so ardently desired can perhaps be largely explained because so many people are received into the Church who have no knowledge of their divine acceptance; therefore, that joyful, bright, positive testimony of the Spirit's presence in the heart is becoming less. Some go so far as to say that it is not necessary to know that we are children of God. We need living witnesses for Christ. Such Christians are apologies for Christ written by the Holy Ghost, and we must continue to emphasize the immediateness, the *now*, of the salvation of Christ.

Jesus saves me now. These words are a practical summarization of the saving doctrines and experience of Methodism. Peter said in the presence of the Jewish council, "We are his witnesses." This declaration refers to the human evidence of our faith, but there is more than that: so is also the Holy Ghost whom God hath given to them that obey him. That refers to

the supernatural, divine attestation, the confirmation and sealing of our historic belief. But only to such as obey will God give the Holy Spirit. There is a vast difference between a man with a wealth of historic information, applying himself to the study of the Scripture, and a man who is well informed, but who has also in his heart the illumination of the Holy Spirit. To be saved and living and walking in the light are indispensable, necessary for the proper study and comprehension of the Bible, which testifies of Christ. We have not only a Christ for us, the historic Christ, but also the resurrected and glorified Christ in us.

The fullness of the Holy Spirit is the best preserver of orthodoxy. The doctrines of Methodism are a mighty bulwark against the rationalism of the day. A rationalistic German professor said some time ago that Paul had seen no heavenly vision of Christ, he was not converted, that he had a sunstroke. I wish all the rationalistic professors would get such a sunstroke.

A man criticized the action of the crew of a vessel because they loaded the ship's hull with rock, etc., in want of freight. We call that ballast. You can see the need of ballast on the ocean in a storm. The vessel rolls from side to side. I have seen it when the waves dashed into the smoke stack. Why does it swing back in spite of the storm? The ballast counteracts the power of the storm. The howling of the storm you hear, but the ballast you cannot see. The vessel does not capsize. There are preachers and professors in the world; they are topheavy, they have a big load of learning in the head, but nothing or very little in the heart—*therefore, they capsize*. A sound experience of the saving power of Christ in the fullness of the Holy Spirit is the ballast of the soul in all kinds of storms.

With great delight and admiration we observe your zeal and determination with which you endeavor to carry out the great mission intrusted to you by the great Head of the Church. Your work is world-wide. Methodism is destined to become as ecumenic as Christianity itself, for it is Christianity in earnest. We labor with you in this great work for Christ and the conversion of the world. May the exclamations of "Praise the Lord!" and "Hallelujah!" ever be heard in our meetings until the Christ, the Prince of Peace, rules over the whole earth.

10. THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Bishop Warren: We have the highest human authority, given by divine inspiration, that God made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth. We have changed a little, some of us, and gotten to be brunettes, while others have become blondes, but we all have the same fundamental characteristics. Perhaps you noticed a few days ago in the papers that

a couple of Suffragettes were reading the news and one said, "Now, in case neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Taft can carry the convention, they will have to bring forward a dark horse"; and the other Suffragette replied, "Well, if they put up a brunette for President, they ought to put up a blonde for Vice-President." There is a happy mingling of the different characteristics. We rejoice that when Pentecost was poured out it was poured out on fourteen different peoples. How you love to repeat them, Mesopotamians, and all the rest. Some of them were from Africa. Pentecost was poured out on fourteen different races of people; and to further show that God has the intention of grace toward all people, John, who had been brought up in all the narrowness of Judaism, saw heaven made up of every kindred, tribe, nation, and tongue under heaven. We want the Methodist Episcopal Church to be like heaven. The first speaker will be introduced by Bishop I. B. Scott, of Africa.

REPORT OF BISHOP I. B. SCOTT, FRATERNAL MESSENGER

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MR. CHAIRMAN AND BRETHREN: I have just returned from Kansas City, Missouri, where I went as the fraternal delegate of our Church to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. I want to report to you that I had such a hearty greeting and reception that I am not thoroughly over it yet. To get a larger audience than they gave me I would have to go to Africa, I think. I had a splendid time. The spirit manifested by our brethren there was such as to make any heart glad. The purpose, evidently, is to carry forward the work of the Master's kingdom in this and in other lands where the Church is at work. I felt very much gratified because of the evidences of the progress that has been made in the in-gathering of souls, the collecting of finances, and the purpose of heart that was manifested in all the work of the Conference. They have sent to us a delegate, a fraternal messenger, who bears the name of one well known to the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one who has gone to his rest, but who has left his son to walk in his footsteps. I take great pleasure at this time in presenting to you the Rev. B. W. Arnett, D.D., who represents the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRATERNAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. B. W. ARNETT, M.A., D.D.

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MR. PRESIDENT, HONORED BISHOPS, AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: It is a genuine pleasure to receive your very cordial, Christian welcome. My heart is deeply

touched by this generous expression. I am commissioned by the oldest and largest of the Methodist branches operated by Negroes to bear the fraternal salutations of over 858,000 African Methodists to more than 3,500,000 of their fellows. Methodists as you are, I can confidently rely upon your hearing whatever I may have in my heart to say.

James Russell Lowell said upon one occasion, that he was not born a Jew, but if he had been born a Jew, he would be more proud of that fact than any other. On June 8, 1868, William Lloyd Garrison visited our Philadelphia Conference, which met at Wilmington, Delaware, and said he was taken for a black man by an Englishman from his long laboring for the black man in America. Garrison said he considered it the only compliment that he had ever received to be considered a black man. There are 690,000,000 of the white race, 830,000,000 of darker races—140,000,000 more of the darker races than of the white. I am proud to be identified with a peculiar people, and I am truly complimented by your complete recognition of the proof which I furnish.

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCES

Very many of you have seen and heard some of our honored leaders. You will readily recall that our Bishops Payne (on September 17, 1881), Wayman, Arnett, and Smith have presided at sessions of our Ecumenical Conferences. These periodical times for the exchange of fraternal greetings I count as being among the sweetest civilities of life, and I am now reassured that you Methodists are always in hearty accord with the exhortation of the apostle Peter, when he says, "Use hospitality one to another without grudging."

God has given all Methodism a wonderful enlargement. Over and over again it has been said that Methodism was one of the bonds of the brotherhood of nations and races. God grant that we may not only believe it now, but may it be to us forever true.

We mourn with you in the loss of your Bishops, D. A. Goodsell, C. D. Foss, Henry Spellmeyer, and W. F. Mallalieu. We have to record the death of four of our Bishops, Bishops C. H. Lampton, A. Grant, J. A. Handy, and W. J. Gaines.

It does not improve the quality of timber to tell what kind of a stump it came from, but it is, nevertheless, interesting. The first organization of our distinct branch was in November, 1787, by Richard Allen. The said Church was incorporated in Philadelphia, September 15, 1796, so that for one hundred and twenty-five years we have been keeping house and have set up our banners. Richard Allen was a slave of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, and was one of those incandescent souls whose lives lighten and brighten history's pages and time's great volume make. His mother and father and their four children were sold

into Delaware near Dover. He joined the Methodist Church in the forest near Dover, doubtless in the very church in whose pulpit Francis Asbury kissed Thomas Coke.

Allen's master, although an unconverted man, allowed his slaves to attend meeting once in two weeks. The neighbors said that Stokeley's negroes would ruin him, so Allen and his brother held a council and agreed that they would strictly attend to their own business, so that it could not be truthfully said that religion made them worse servants. They worked night and day to get the crops advanced so that they would not be disappointed. If they were likely to be backward with the crops, they refrained from going to the meeting.

Freeborn Garrettson, of your Church, preached at the house of Allen's master, using as the text, "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." Garrettson's sermon so moved the master that he could not be satisfied to hold slaves, and he proposed to Allen that he and his brother buy their time for \$2,000.

The offer was accepted and Allen became free. He was accustomed to the drudgery of menial tasks. He could cut two cords of wood a day, worked in a brickyard, and during the Continental War drove a wagon hauling salt in Delaware and had his regular stops and preaching places on the road. He was at the Christmas Conference at Baltimore. Traveling in Central Pennsylvania, and preaching to mostly white congregations, his horse was giving out, and he exchanged him for a blind horse, of heavier draft, and started toward Baltimore. Allen was the first Negro preacher ordained by the Methodist Episcopal Church, June 11, 1799, one hundred and thirteen years ago.

He was susceptible of the clearest and profoundest impressions from the Holy Spirit, and he tells us he found great strength in traveling along with your Rev. Richard Whatcoat. Bishop Asbury wished Allen to travel with him, and told him that in the slave countries, in Carolina and other places, he must not mix with the slaves, and though Allen would frequently have to sleep in Asbury's carriage, he would allow Allen his victuals daily. Allen refused the job. We believe his life was divinely guided.

In 1812, after Washington city had been burned by the British, and when the seaboard cities were erecting suitable defenses, and that too without delay, the Committee of Vigilance of Philadelphia called upon the people to turn out to the work, and this committee called upon Richard Allen. He with others called upon the people of color to take hold, and they did, with alacrity and enthusiasm. Twenty-five hundred negroes soon assembled in the State House yard and marched to Gray's Ferry and labored without intermission to erect suitable defense. So faithful and

efficient were their labors—such cheerfulness, perseverance, and good order prevailed—that the Vigilance Committee were pleased to give a written expression of their approbation and thanks.

Upon his tombstone are written the words: "He filled the office of Bishop for fourteen years with uncommon zeal, fidelity, perseverance, and sound judgment. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a sincere Christian." The life story of this black man has enriched the lives of millions of Negroes by the truths which he taught, by the actual work he performed, by the sympathy that flowed through his heart, by the character he possessed, and by the energy which he communicated.

As a Church you have rung true on every public question. Ever since the Annual Conference of April 24, 1780, at Baltimore, the subject of the abolition of slavery was kept before your Church. At your General Conference of 1784 you said, "We do hold in deepest abhorrence the practice of slavery; and shall not cease to seek its destruction by all wise and prudent means." An old Negro preacher upon being asked to define Christian perseverance answered, "It means, firstly, to take hold; secondly, to hold on; thirdly and lastly, to nebbber leave go." For almost eighty-three years you took hold of, held on to, and have never let go of the cause of the Negro. That is exactly what we believe to be the perseverance of the saints.

My race has been saved, not by the advocates of compromise and the preachers of pseudo-conservatism, but by fearless hearts and unshrinking voices; by men in church and state who breasted the brunt of battle. In 1784 Thomas Coke exhorted the Methodist societies in Virginia to emancipate their slaves, and bore public testimony against slavery and slave-holding. In North Carolina, where the laws forbade any to emancipate their slaves, the Methodist Conference drew up a petition to the Assembly asking them to authorize those who were so disposed to set them free. Asbury visited the governor of Virginia and won him over. The Virginia Conference (in May) formed a petition, a copy of which was given to every preacher, inviting the General Assembly of Virginia to pass a law for the immediate or gradual emancipation of all slaves.

In 1807, when the Indiana Territorial Legislature wished to allow slavery temporarily in the Northwest Territory, of which eastern Minnesota was a part, it memorialized Congress to suspend the operation of the anti-slavery clause of the Territorial ordinance, but ex-Governor Edward Tiffin, a Methodist preacher, physician, and statesman, then a member of the United States Senate, to whose committee this application was referred, reported and voted against it and defeated the petition.

In 1835, in your New England Conference, it was almost

impossible for a man to be elected a delegate to your General Conference if he did not have the plumb-line religion of the abolitionists. Nine delegates were to be chosen; the abolitionists elected eight, and the one elected by the anti-abolitionists said if they did not give him as an associate one of his sentiments, he would resign. Several ministers joined Garrison at once. One hundred and twenty-five enrolled their names for publication as abolitionists in 1833, and in 1835 Garrison had the open support of the New England Methodist Conference. At Boston in 1842 out of forty-four ministers, twenty pastors refused to ask the people to pray for a fugitive slave who was illegally imprisoned.

There is one name that we African Methodists revere—Dr. John McClintock, the learned professor, critical scholar, and friend of the lowly, a wise, brave man, who abhorred cant and had the courage to speak what was in his mind. In June, 1847, while McClintock was professor at your Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the year before he was elected editor of your *Quarterly Review*, a Negro man, a slave, mother, and her child, had escaped from slavery in Maryland, and, reaching Carlisle, they were pursued by their master, arrested, and thrown into jail until he could arrange to carry them back to Maryland. The Negroes of the town were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement; a writ of habeas corpus was obtained and the fugitives were brought by the sheriff before Judge Hepburn, who, having heard the arguments of counsel, declared that the slaves were illegally in the hands of the sheriff. When McClintock entered the courtroom some of the rude and excited whites cursed him, and called him an abolitionist. Taking his seat inside the bar with the counsel, he asked them if they had seen the new law of 1847, forbidding the judicial and executive officers of Pennsylvania to bear any part whatever in the capture of fugitive slaves. The lawyers had not even heard of it and the judge did not know of its existence. McClintock had the only newspaper copy, and as he passed from the courtroom in obedience to the judge's order to clear it, he saw a white man raise a stick threateningly over the head of a Negro, with the words, "You ought to have your skull broke." The Negro protested that he had done nothing. "Then," said Professor McClintock, "if anyone strikes you, apply to me, and I will see that justice is done."

As the owners of the slaves came from the courthouse they attempted to place the slaves in a carriage. A crowd of Negroes seized the fugitives and carried them off. The owner, following in hot pursuit, dropped and fell heavily. Before he could rise he was struck by some Negroes and was severely hurt and helpless. The slave owner died a few weeks later, not from his wounds, but from injudicious eating. The anger of the

people was aroused, and McClintock was charged with instigating the riot. He and many of the Negroes were arrested and an effort was made to send him to the penitentiary. The trial came off and the Professor was acquitted. Some of the Negroes were found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. McClintock, after spending much time and great pains, secured a hearing from the Court of Appeals, and the prisoners were discharged. He never disguised his opinions and he was no coward. May his tribe increase!

In November, 1850, the Methodist ministers of New York city agreed to demand the repeal of the fugitive slave law; and Theodore Parker wrote to President Fillmore that among eighty Protestant pastors in Boston there were not five who would refuse hospitality to a slave. Five hundred ministers from the Northwest signed a remonstrance which Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was obliged to present. In 1852 *Uncle Tom's Cabin* appeared in book form, and the original Uncle Tom was the Rev. Josiah Henson, a minister in the Church which I represent.

In 1852 Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited Boston. Standing in Faneuil Hall, speaking of America, he said, "Here is a flag without a stain, a country without a crime." Immediately the abolitionists rose to their feet and said, "O, eloquent son of Hungary, have you no heart throb, no pulse beat, for four million slaves bowed beneath a heavier yoke than that which you bear in Hungary?" He replied: "I would say anything, I would do anything to help Hungary. But God raised up a man beyond the sea, Daniel O'Connell, a man who never filed his tongue to silence upon one wrong fancying thus to help another."

Standing in Exeter Hall, London, O'Connell declared: "Americans, I send my voice careering across the Atlantic Ocean to tell South Carolina that God's thunderbolts are hot, and to remind the Negro that the dawn of his redemption is drawing near. God knows I speak for Ireland, the saddest country that the sun sees, but may my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if even to save Ireland, poor bleeding Ireland, I forget the Negro for one single hour."

John Brown came to Boston and visited Charles Sumner. Sumner a few weeks before had been knocked down in the halls of the American Congress by Preston Brooks, of South Carolina, because he dared plead the cause of the Negro. Brown looked in Sumner's closet and saw his coat covered with blood and gore. His eyes danced, his lips quivered, his frame shook. John Brown received a new charge of soul-power. Harper's Ferry came and the thunders of war broke from the four corners of the nation. Two hundred thousand white Methodists and 75,000 black Methodists joined in the war, and it went on

and on until every slave beneath the stars and stripes walked forth without a chain. One of our poets has said:

"We led the Union soldier,
When fleeing from the foe;
We brought him through the mountains,
Where white men dare not go.
Our hoe cake and our cabbage
And pork we freely gave,
That this old flag might be sustained,
Now let it proudly wave.
Let it wave, let it wave,
But never o'er a slave."

Our fathers and mothers believed in God and in their children's possibilities and potentialities.

Doctrinaires and anthropologists were saying the white man's brain weighed forty ounces, the baboon's twenty, and the Negro was between the white man and the baboon, and the Negro's brain weighed thirty ounces.

Negro babies had been selling for \$10 a pound, but Negro children were inspired through such songs as the one which I learned at my mother's knee:

"Ho, the car of Education
Loudly thunders through the nation.
Now, you little lads and lassies,
Jump on board before she passes.
Jump on the cars all are singing,
Jump on the cars all are singing,
Jump on the cars all are singing,
Education bells are ringing.

'Now, young maids, with smiling faces,
If you'd shun the world's disgraces,
While the wheels are slowly turning,
Jump on board, and get some learning.

"Some folks say we have no knowledge
Though we go to school and college,
We intend to prove them liars,
Though we travel through the fires;
Some for doctors, preachers, lawyers,
None for boot-blacks nor wood-sawyers."

In 1856 some of our clergy were disposed to reject the proposition of the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to establish, or aid in establishing, a school of a high order for the Negroes upon the ground that it seemed to be the scheme of an avowed colonizationist, Dr. John P. Durbin, who was four times reelected corresponding secretary of your Missionary Society. Some of our men allowed their prejudices against the scheme of African colonization to cause them to be willing to reject one of the most benevolent plans ever offered for the elevation of a down-trodden people. You had twenty-four trustees for Wilberforce University—three of them were

members of my Church, one of the Negro Baptist. Some objected to the overtures of the Methodist Episcopal Church because one man associated with them was identified, to use the language of Garrison, with the "hypocrisy of the colonization scheme."

We joined with you and Wilberforce University was established. The sum of \$10,000 in Western Union Telegraph Bonds was given to Wilberforce University by the chief justice, Salmon P. Chase, who behind the dusky face of every black man saw his Saviour, the Divine Man, also scourged, also in prison, at last, crucified. This was the first step in the higher education of the Negro. Our General Conference is now in session at Kansas City, Missouri. Many years ago no free Negro was allowed in Missouri, but last week Governor Hadley, the first Republican governor within forty years, traveled one hundred and fifty miles, coming from the capitol at Jefferson City to Kansas City, Missouri, to welcome our General Conference. Across the river in Kansas, that State has within a few years given \$320,000 to our Western University for the higher education of the Negro, and one of our Bishops presides over the combined board, having members representing the State and our Church.

The material wealth of our race should be largely credited to the salutary influence of our honest, pious, competent, and eminently effective ministers. No community has ever been prosperous, even in temporal things, where the religion of the cross has not been a pervading and controlling element. Sin is not only a reproach to any people, but is ever a clog upon their prosperity. In all of its relations moral evil has been found, in its final summing up, to be an unprofitable concern. Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come. One of the most palpable results of African Methodism, as well as all Methodism, has ever been the material thrift of those who have been subdued by it to the obedience of faith. The simple gospel we preach has permeated the masses with its blessed spirit, and has thus counteracted the groveling and dissipating tendencies of vice.

An ample provision of substantial, well-located, and unencumbered church edifices is among the most important material guarantees of a religious denomination. Our earlier structures were of the humblest pretensions and void of architectural taste and built to serve contemporary necessities. Within the last few years we have renewed almost our entire chapel provisions. The aggregate of our expenses in this respect, if it could be accurately presented, would afford one of the most extraordinary examples of liberality known in the modern Church. The increase and dispersion of our race have created

a moral exigency little short of amazing. These conditions sustain with startling force our position that the energetic methods of early Methodism are still needed.

From old John Street Church, from 1768 to 1850, the accumulation in eighty-two years of all of your property, and that of all other Methodists, was \$14,636,671. In 1860 your Methodist Quarterly Review reported our membership at 20,000. To-day we are 858,323 strong, and our property is worth \$9,290,420.

WASTE AND WARFARE

The African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church must more and more make active the mutual pledge of all Methodists made at the Ecumenical Conference in London in 1881, looking to the securing of harmony and efficiency and the prevention of waste and warfare not only in the foreign field but in the home field.

There is too much waste, too much overlapping. God give us all a double portion of sanctified common sense, and let us be altogether one in spirit, concurrent in purpose, helping and not hindering each other, and gradually growing into closer relations, fully realizing that we should be one in our faith, one in our spirit, and one in our aims.

An old woman of my race who came from the rural district, and had not traveled much, reached Washington city, and shortly after her arrival she came upon a splendid statue which adorns one of the show places of the capital of our nation. She stopped and eyed it admiringly, and seemed altogether struck with the lines and lineaments of the sculptured countenance. Hailing a passing sister, she asked of her whose statue it was. The informer, placing her arms akimbo, replied, "Why, that is the statue of Aba'ham Linktum, the instigator of our renown." So after hearing of the growth and development of African Methodism, you should not fail to remember that you Methodists are the instigators of our renown.

Oliver Cromwell once said: "Conquest made me what I am, and conquest must maintain me"; so as Methodists our work is preëminently a work of conquest. John Wesley said to George Shadford, one of his preachers: "George, I let you loose on the great continent of America. Publish your message in the open face of the sun and do all the good you can." Since then Methodism has leaped across the seas, battered down every wall, and has shown a remarkable adaptability and plasticity to meet its environment.

Enthusiasm, born of the Spirit, marked alike the career of your Wesley and our Allen. Our fathers mounted their horses and, uncalled, unsalaried, and ungowned, went every whither proclaiming the glorious gospel to the extremes of society, striving to maintain apostolic piety and to spread it over the

world. The pioneer missionaries were like the handful of corn upon the mountaintops. To-day we are beginning to see the fruit shake like the forests of Lebanon.

The Missionary Society having the largest income of all is an American one, the Methodist Episcopal. Of the societies in the world having incomes exceeding a million a year each, four are American. We congratulate you that you not only lead America in missionary contributions, but also the world:

Amount raised in 1911

Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, New York..	\$2,217,127
Church Missionary Society, London.....	1,900,570
Presbyterian, New York.....	1,718,526
Baptist, Boston.....	1,163,988
Congregational, Boston.....	1,032,026

OUR DOCTRINES

Repentance, faith, personal regeneration, the witness of the Spirit, sanctification—these have been the living ideas of our Methodist teaching. We still retain these vital and blessed truths, and with God's help we will ever proclaim them.

In 1817 William Paul Quinn crossed the Allegheny Mountains. Your first Western Conference was held in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1807. Ten years later, in 1817, the year in which the first sermon was preached in Ohio, by an Episcopal minister at Covenant Creek, one of our African Methodist ministers, the first colored minister known to cross the Allegheny Mountains, followed you. On one occasion, when it was impossible for him to cross the river to conduct his preaching service, he stood on one side of the river and preached to the congregation which was on the other side of the river.

Among the first four missionaries in Minnesota one was a Methodist. Among the first five missionaries in California in '49 one was a Methodist.

Our Elder T. M. D. Ward sailed from New York on April 22 and reached San Francisco May 19, 1854. He found a church had been organized by one of our local preachers from Baltimore, Philip Jackes, and a white Methodist preacher. Ward was persistently opposed by some, but he was greatly supported and warmly encouraged by your pastor. In 1855, fifty-seven years ago, we began our work in Saint Paul, Minnesota, across the river. In December, 1863, the Macedonian cry came from Nashville, Tennessee. In response to the invitation of the colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, our Bishop Payne took letters of introduction from Secretary Chase, of the Treasury, and Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, to Governor Andrew Johnson, and we entered the great field of the Southern States. Amid the uncertainties of the civil condition, you thought it wise not to expand your

missionary work. You, by a wonderful providence, had in your missionary treasury more money than was needed—a surplus of half a million dollars. You soon exhausted this amount among the freedmen, doing a blessed service, and called for more money.

On February 6, 1820, Daniel Coker went to Liberia and spread the work. In April, 1819, he was reinstated in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The Elizabeth sailed from New York, February 6, 1820. Your Dr. Reid says: "He is worthy to be known as the father of your Church in Liberia." In 1820 he went to Africa and unfurled the banner of the cross. You claim Daniel Coker as the founder of your Liberian missions, and we also claim him. On December 24, 1832, your Melville B. Cox, whose dying words were, "Though a thousand fall, let not Africa be given up," arrived in Africa, and in Baltimore, 1855, at the session of our Annual Conference, when the cause of missions came up, resolutions were submitted and approved which, in addition to home fields, looked to foreign lands by recommending the opening of a correspondence with the Liberia Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa. To-day on the west coast we have one Bishop, three Conferences, and thirty-two ministers, and expended there within the last four years, \$18,754.45.

When our Bishop Heard and his wife went to West Africa they neglected to take medical supplies, and your Bishop shared his supplies with them. When your Bishop Wilson was in Africa, and sick, Dr. W. D. Crum, the United States minister, and a lay delegate to our General Conference, gave Bishop Wilson medical advice. We are dependent upon each other.

In 1852 our Bishop Nazrey, at Baltimore Conference, having traveled over six thousand miles since its last session, found himself impressed to say: "It has more plainly and fully set before me the duty of the African Methodist Episcopal Church to assist in sending the gospel to the heathen, who are out of the limits of civilization and Christianity. We have, as an Episcopal Church, as much right to look after perishing Africa, the West India Islands, Santo Domingo and others, and all those who are not Christianized, as any other Christian Church upon the face of the globe."

OUR MINISTRY

In 1839 our Philadelphia Conference passed resolutions calling attention to their slovenly and ragged appearance, but they were so apt in their improvement that in a subsequent Conference at Cincinnati, they, by resolution, deplored the fact that some of our ministers were outdressing old Nicholas Longworth, a Cincinnati millionaire.

To-day we are developing and fostering in our ministry an

ardent desire for a higher education and broader culture. It cannot be said of each of our ministers what Charles V said of Bernardino Ochino, the celebrated Capuchin friar, "This man preaches with a spirit and a devotion to make the very stones weep." Yet they are becoming more and more efficient in appealing to the intellect, persuading the will, and arousing the feeling. They are earnest students of that highest art—the winning of souls to Christ. They are performing the active duties of enthusiastic Methodist preachers, calling upon men to flee from the wrath to come, and to lay hold upon eternal life.

We are profoundly grateful for your broad policy in opening the doors of your universities, colleges, and seminaries to all, and very much of the efficiency of our workers is due to the privilege which you have always accorded to us. If we are to move unitedly and powerfully forward, we must walk in the old paths. The doctrines of grace must be held in their proper place as the energizing forces in our Church life. We must possess in the largest degree the fiery devotion of Methodism.

They who are to study the words of Scripture, so as to read out of them the word of God, must be trained in linguistic skill and the keen processes of logical analysis. If we are to be true to our heritage, we must elevate rather than lower the standard of ministerial qualification. We are steadfastly endeavoring to sound the depths of meaning which the Spirit of God has opened in the words of inspiration.

Recently a company of scientific men arranged a concrete inclosure in which they planted a tree. They used dry earth which they had weighed in which to plant the tree; providing moisture, they left it two years to grow, and at the end of two years, uprooted the tree, cleaned the roots perfectly, and dried the earth thoroughly, to find that the tree had gained one hundred and sixty-seven pounds in weight, and the earth had lost two ounces, proving that even the trees of the field get their strength out of the air from above. We realize that our strength has come from above and in God's strength we have grown spiritually and materially. We have 13 Bishops, 6,774 ministers, 6,302 local preachers, 6,920 churches, 858,323 members. We have had a steady gain in membership. Value of property, \$9,290,420. Twenty schools, sixteen in America and four across the seas. The amount raised by our Missionary Department since its organization in 1864 is \$1,083,000. During the quadrennium just closed, our publishing interests have had an income of \$260,194.11; Church Extension Society, \$120,807.12; General Dollar Money Fund, \$790,088.50; Educational Department, \$1,000,000. Our Allen Christian Endeavor Societies have grown with remarkable rapidity. In the increase campaign of the United Christian Endeavor Societies of the United States, our Young People's Department won the first prize, a banner,

having increased 1,800 societies within two years. To-day we have 2,800 African Christian Endeavor Leagues, with a membership of 100,000. It costs \$1,000,000 a year to support our ministers. The total raised for general purposes in four years is \$6,161,089.73.

The Central Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church covers about the same territory of our Missouri and Kansas Conferences. Note the comparisons of report for 1911:

Central Missouri Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church raised for Home Missions and Church extension.....	\$667 40
African Methodist Episcopal Conferences from same territory	1,014 47
Methodist Episcopal Extension Board paid to Central Missouri Conference for Church extension.....	337 00
African Methodist Episcopal Extension Board paid to our Conferences for Church extension.....	1,013 00
Methodist Episcopal Board paid to Central Missouri Conference for Home Missions.....	1,700 00
Our Conferences raised and disbursed its own Home Mission	2,809 06
Methodist Episcopal Extension Board received from its Georgia Conferences for Home Missions and Church Extension	897 00
Our Georgia Conferences raised for Church Extension....	3,312 39
Methodist Episcopal Extension Board paid to Georgia Conferences for Church Extension.....	900 00
Our Extension Board paid to our Georgia Conferences for Church Extension.....	2,053 63
Methodist Episcopal Board paid to her Georgia Conferences for Home Missions.....	2,000 00
Our Georgia Conferences raised and disbursed its own Home Mission.....	6,160 58

These figures are taken from the last official report of both Societies. We may therefore conclude that, with the limited funds intrusted to our Extension Society, it has given a splendid account of itself in the above comparison, and successfully refutes the oft-repeated statement that "Negroes will not follow their own leaders."

THE SPIRIT OF DEVOTION, THE SPECIAL NECESSITY OF THE TIMES

Corruption, bribery, intemperance, and quarrel have infested our legislation, and with our growing prosperity our pride, self-will, covetousness, selfishness, and passion have swollen and effloresced into all sorts of prurient immorality. Let us plead mightily with God for the conservation of the people's rights, and the nation's life; let us work on, remembering that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, when we can no longer work, and let us ever pray that the mildew of God's wrath may fall on all that work abomination in his sight.

OUR MISSIONARY WORK

In 1827, eighty-five years ago, we sent our first foreign missionary to Hayti. Bishop Turner organized the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South Africa, March 23, 1898. He formed two Annual Conferences: the Transvaal, with a membership of 7,715, and the South African Conference, with a membership of 3,625. The Bishop ordained thirty-one elders and twenty-nine deacons.

To-day we have five Conferences in South Africa: Zambezi, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. Within the bounds of these Conferences there are about 300 missions. Within the past four years about 10,000 members have been added to the Church; of exhorters and local preachers we have 1,027; of ordained ministers, 127; total workers in our South African work, 1,154. Seventeen new churches of stone and brick, eight parsonages, and two schoolhouses have been built within the last three years. Our communicant membership is 16,800.

We labor among the following tribes: Xocosa, Basutos, Zingoes, Zulus, Matangoes, Baralongs, and Matabeles. The number of conversions for 1911 was 1,642; probationers reported October, 1911, 3,658.

Eighteen acres have been bought in Transvaal, and paid for by the natives with their own money, on which a school has been started, which is to be a training school for preachers and teachers. There are three teachers at present. The purpose is to keep students away from the demoralization of coast towns and for the purpose of economy. We have four teachers at Bethel Institute, Cape Town, S. A. School property at Bethel Institute is assessed at \$22,000. Our work extends in Pondoland, Swayziland, Basutoland, Griqualand, Rhodesia, and the Transvaal.

Bishop J. Albert Johnson, our South African Bishop, attended the Pisto, or Parliament, of the unconquered Basut nation. Thirty-two hundred black men, mounted upon the same number of horses, filed into line, and when he dedicated one of our churches in Basutoland the paramount chief turned over the keys to him on behalf of the trustees.

The Dollar Money raised in our South African work by natives the past four years is \$11,335.50; West Africa, \$1,015.16; total, \$12,350.76.

It took three hundred years to Christianize England. I ask you to remember that you were born of an ancestry almost as benighted as any. You give the present grace of God one hundred years like the last fifty years in missionary work in Africa and America, and glorious will be the results of your labors of sacrifice and denial, as well as our own. The Church of which I am pastor recently celebrated the 103d anniversary of its

organization. We became acquainted with names long forgotten or never heard of by the younger ones. We learned the debt of gratitude due from us to those who planned for us in the day of small things, when planning meant denial. We learned how he who sows and he who reaps are partakers of the same harvest. We learned that though changes come and go, the life of the Church is always the same. It is a unit like the life of an individual. It is good to commune with the past. It is a mighty inspiration for future effort.

OUR CITIZENSHIP

In 1867 there were twenty-one Northern States, but only Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont gave the ballot freely to illiterate Negroes without property. Massachusetts had an educational test for all voters. There were other restrictions. No Negro could vote in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or the Northwest. To-day thousands are denied the ballot on account of a dangerous prejudice which has involved other countries in shame and disgrace.

We believe that safeguards should be thrown about our citizenship, and that the requirements should be of the highest; yet we submit that if the laws are to be respected, they must apply alike to all men, high or low, rich and poor, white and black. We reaffirm our unchanging creed that liberty, equality, and fraternity are God's will for mankind, and we are in accord with that philosophy of history which teaches that the neglect of the application of these principles will sink any nation into the quagmire of the darkness of blackness forever.

What America is to-day, morally and spiritually, is due in largest measure to the aggressive and self-sacrificing endeavors of the Methodists and other denominations. What America shall be rests alike on your diligent labors and ours. We rejoice in the advancement made by your Church, especially during the past quadrennium. We bid you Godspeed in every work.

I crave your pardon for this long intrusion upon your patience. In the language of the sainted Doddridge:

"Thus far God's arm hath led us on;
Thus far we make his mercy known;
And while we tread this desert land,
New mercies shall new songs demand."

11. COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Rev. Charles A. Tindley, D.D.: I am very glad to be able to say that the millions of people in this Church who are of a lighter hue have silenced their voices to-night, and allowed one of darker complexion of the same Church to voice their welcome to the fraternal delegates. It is noteworthy, sir,

that you preside over, and we belong to, a Church of many complexions and colors, just as though God, in instituting this Church, was making a bouquet; and having around him many pots of dye and paint, and many brushes, touched here and there white, red, yellow, and black, and then made it all shine by his own face from the skies, and sent it abroad in this great world to conquer in his name. This Church, with her many complexions, and many hands reached to all other denominations in this broad land, is like a sun risen high at noon, scattering light everywhere, sending her light to all other denominations in the world. The part composed of those of a darker hue has nothing to beg and no apology to make. God did not make us black because he ran out of white paint and make you white because he ran out of black paint. We are not in this Church because we could find no other church. We are going the same road you are traveling, because to us it is the straightest way to glory. We are in your company because we are going at the same time. We study your Book, because through it we see the Man of Calvary clearest and best. Mr. President, it is my distinguished pleasure to introduce to you, by its representative, a sister Church of ours from the Southland, belonging to the same sturdy stock that is coming out of the dust and ashes of slavery. We have wiped the mud of the Carolinas off our boots, and combed our matted hair, and we are waking up in the morning of civilization, and beholding, as you behold, the beauties of this great world. Old Glory, that floats over your heads, gave us, our liberty one morning, when the breeze of friendly abolition struck her, and under her folds fell the shackles of millions of slaves, striking the ground with a sound that made all the world stand up and take notice. Mr. President, Old Glory has not one single stain on her fair face put there by a black hand. It is my pleasure to introduce to you, representing our sister Church in the Southland, the Rev. R. K. Harris, D.D., of Washington, who will bring you the fraternal greeting of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.

ADDRESS OF R. KENT HARRIS, OF WASHINGTON, D. C., FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 412

REVEREND FATHERS, MEMBERS OF THE CENTENNIAL GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the language of the gifted apostle to the Gentiles, "I thank my God through Jesus Christ for you all, that your faith is spoken of throughout the whole world" (Rom. 1. 8).

Here are gathered men from every continent under the heavens, and from the islands of the seas, from the "Seven-Hilled

City of Rome, from the broken-walled kingdom of China, and from the far-famed land of Ethiopia." Two years ago, during the session of our General Conference at Augusta, Georgia, we were the happy recipients of the very cordial and brotherly message which you sent us by your venerable Bishop, J. M. Walden. And I assure you that we are still profiting by the many helpful suggestions which he left with us. We accepted this message as an assurance of your anxiety for our welfare and a pledge of your faith in us. We were made happy in the thought that there was an increasing joy and an enlarged desire for a closer union of plan and purpose between us. We rejoice in that union and pray that it may be strengthened from year to year.

We hail you as Mother Superior of American Methodism, and share with you the happiness that must come to you when you reflect upon the many triumphs which you have wrought through the sturdy and intrepid characters that have led you into such a rich heritage. We have watched with pride and increasing interest your constancy and devotion in the great work of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ, and your painstaking endeavor to reduce the principles which it embraces to practice. You have been a source of inspiration to us in our struggles, and we have (in some tolerable degree) incarnated your spirit and zeal for the Lord's work.

As a branch of the Methodist family we are proud of our lineage. From the very introduction of Methodism on this continent we have ever constituted a part of the peoples called Methodist, first, as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America; and when the change took place, as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; and then when the division took place in 1844, as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which relation we sustained until the organization of our Church took place under the title and name of Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. So that our lineage is clear and unbroken, and we feel that we are "heirs at law" to all the achievements and honors, to all the riches and glory of your great Church, for we have come in an unbroken line of descent from the very fathers of Methodism.

We have noted with pleasure the lofty courage with which you have met your duty and responsibility on questions involving the rights of men to enlarge the scope of their manhood, and your ready willingness to assist them in developing their consciousness of being. Your quick invasion of the camps of ignorance and superstition, in which the Southern blacks were enthralled at the close of the war between States, was the signal for the awakening of thousands of black boys and girls, whose life services have become a part of the history of the Church and nation. The centers of learning which were inau-

gured at that time, Clark University, of Georgia; Claflin, of South Carolina; Walden, of Tennessee; New Orleans, of Louisiana; and Gammon School of Theology, of Atlanta, Georgia, have become a part of the moral and intellectual life of the race. Out from these schools have gone forth to enrich the social and intellectual life of the race such men as Bowen, Mason, O'Conner, Phillips, and Brown, who have proven their right to recognition and respect by the strength of their ability and the worth of their characters.

You saw this "people sitting in the region of darkness and in the shadow of death," without a Moses to lead them, without a Joshua to fight their battles, without a Daniel to forecast their future, or a David to soothe their hearts with the songs of hope and love. But your ready response and godly labors soon changed the current of their unfortunate condition, and brought out of their chaos of night stately characters whose lives, like the shining orbs of the sky, have reflected the light of hope upon the masses of their people, and inspired them to struggle on. It is this spirit of Christlikeness that has enlarged the borders of your tents and expanded the domain of your ecclesiastical autonomy.

When we behold the wonderful reaches of your great Church we are reminded of the ecstatic outburst of the son of Beor, who said, when he saw the vision of the Almighty falling upon the encampment of Israel: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! As the valley are they spread forth, as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of lign aloes which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters." From 1760 to 1912 measures a period of wonderful stretches of progress. The first congregation of Methodism in America was composed of five persons—Barbara Heck, Philip Embury, and three others—who formed themselves into a class and met once a week at Embury's house. When we think of this small and unpretentious beginning we are moved to inquire in the language of the oft-quoted passage made popular in Methodist circles used by the founder, the great Wesley, "What hath God wrought!" It indeed is like the little stone cut out of the mountain, that Daniel saw in his night vision, which, rolling down the mountainside, crushed the image composed of iron, sand, silver, and brass, and became a great mountain that filled the whole earth. Your Church, Mr. President, like that little stone, has become a great mountain, a mountain of righteousness that fills the whole earth. With your Bishop Burt in Europe, your Bishop Bashford in Asia, and your Bishops Hartzell and Scott in Africa you have practically ramified and threaded the whole world with the message of salvation and songs of love. The five that met in 1760 have multiplied into more than three million in 1912, and the ninety members of

your first delegated General Conference that met in 1812 have multiplied into nearly or quite eight hundred, and your eight Annual Conferences into one hundred and thirty-one in these one hundred years.

And now, Mr. President, I bring you the greetings of your youngest daughter of Episcopal Methodism, a Church that had its birth forty-two years ago. Measuring the work by the number of years of its existence, you will be enabled to see as to whether its task has been faithfully prosecuted or not.

At the beginning of our ecclesiastical existence we had only two Bishops, eight Annual Conferences (and in this respect we bear a unique coincidence to the mother Church), and a small membership of 50,000. We had no publishing plant, no Boards of Missions, Church Extension, Epworth League, nor educational plants. After a period of forty-two years of incessant labors we come to you with some degree of success, to which we modestly refer. Our bench of Bishops has been increased from two to seven (and, Mr. President, we are proud to say that four of them received their training in the schools of your Church), we have had an increase from eight to thirty Annual Conferences, from 50,000 members in 1870 to 350,000 members and adherents in 1912. We have a publishing house at Jackson, Tennessee, which gives employment to a number of young men and women. This plant publishes our literature, including the Christian Index, the official organ of the Church. We have two other papers, the North Carolina Index, published at Pittsboro, North Carolina, and the Western Index, published at Topeka, Kansas. Our Mission Board is only fourteen years old, but during the brief period of its existence thousands of dollars have been raised to foster our home mission work and to extend the borders of our Zion. I am happy to say to you that our Church at its last General Conference session began its first work of foreign missions by electing and sending to Africa a scholarly and worthy young man, the Rev. John Wesley Gilbert, as superintendent of African missions.

It is due the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to say that this beginning was made possible through its broad faith and generous gift of money to meet the expenses of the trip. In addition to the money given, the Southern Methodist Church sent along with Mr. Gilbert one among her most capable and experienced men, a man who was born in the mission field of that Church, and whose life has been spent in that sphere of Church activity, the Rev. Walter R. Lambuth, one of their recently elected Bishops. And even now while we are here assembled they are on their way from Lusambo Belge to the Batelele tribe, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, all of which they must travel on foot. In a recent letter Brother Gilbert writes: "Don't think of me as being unhappy. Here

in the heart of this dark continent Jesus is with me as never before, hence I am a child of the King, with him as my Saviour."

Two young men, William and Josiah Nyatikaissa, natives of Africa, who were educated at one of our schools in this country, have gone back to their native land, and begun the work of saving their people from the superstitions of the heathen. They have planted two flourishing mission stations near Injon rail station, Zululand, South Africa, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Brother Gilbert and Bishop Lambuth.

Our Church Extension is just ten years old, and yet in that short time it has justified its claims for existence and proven to be one of the strong arms of the Church, having built a number of churches and collected something more than \$65,000.

Our Epworth League has grown from a small beginning in 1898 to more than 300 chartered Leagues, and a membership of 15,000.

Beginning without a single educational plant, we now have fifteen, among which may be mentioned Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, under the auspices of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Alabama; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Homer College, Homer, Louisiana; Texas College, Tyler, Texas; and the Helena B. Cobb Institute, a school for girls, located at Barnesville, Georgia. The other eight schools are situated in the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Georgia, and Virginia. All of these schools, with the exception of Paine College, are manned from top to bottom by members of the colored race. These schools are sending out yearly fresh recruits to contribute their share of labor to the uplift of the masses of our people.

Perhaps it might be of interest to say that within the last five years the Church has raised for education (excepting the general assessment) something approximating \$150,000, and, adding to that the outside help that has come to us from the Southern Methodist Church and friends among the good white people of the North and South, we have an aggregate of \$200,000.

Mr. President, the history of your Church is the history of a great struggle against that giant evil, alcohol, an evil that has been an open and avowed enemy to the moral, financial, and physical well-being of the masses. You have ever been found on the frontiers doing yeoman service, battling against what is conceded to be one of the greatest enemies against virtue and truth. The high ground you have taken on this question has been stimulative in its effects upon us. Our Church has always stood out against this evil, and has joined the forces that seek to overthrow this iniquitous system, for we believe that it is one

of the greatest enemies to the Church and the home. We believe that religion and morals "are one and inseparable, now and forever." We believe that Christian religion carries with it Christian morals, and that Christian morals carry with them Christian religion. Those ancient civilizations of the East, Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome, are sad reminders that a religious worship without morality dies of exhaustion. For the idea of these religious cults was the providence of the gods and not the morality of man. They made no contention for the conduct of man in his dealings with his fellows. There were no preachments of equity and righteousness between man and man, and no philosophy of religion based upon mere moral practice between man and man can answer the needs of human society. Positivism—a philosophy so called—which excludes the spirit of worship, will, in the nature of the case, die of exclusion, for the reason that it is a morality without a religion, and a religion without a God. Says one, "Christian religion without its morality is vain worship, and without its worship Christianity proposes an impossible morality." We are endeavoring to teach our people to incorporate in their lives the Sermon on the Mount, and to square their conduct by the Ten Commandments, for we believe that no people can stand the test of a great civilization like ours whose moral status is low.

Mr. President, your Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, have served as evengels of peace between the two races in this country. Two races living under the same flag and occupying, for the most part, the same territory, without mutual understanding, will, in the nature of the case, be suspicious of each other, and the foul bird of confusion will carry in its poisoned beak, from one race to the other, such rubbish as will serve to irritate and start burning the fires of race hate. But whenever this has happened, your great Church, with its more than 300,000 colored members, among whom, as ministers and teachers, there are men and women whose honesty and integrity you have never had cause to question, has ever been ready to come forward and speak a word that would calm the ragings of ruffled passion and stay the tempest of destruction. The Southern Methodist Episcopal Church sustains to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church such relations, and although separate and distinct in organization, the doors of ingress and egress between the two Churches have never been closed, and, knowing the colored people through their relationship, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has ever stood between the race and those who would misjudge it, and saved the country from many a scandal that would otherwise have come to it.

We glory in Southern Methodism for what it has done for the black race. Black men can never forget that the first steps upward for the plantation Negroes were produced by the sermons

and songs of Methodist preachers. Some of the strongest characters of the race were men and women whose spiritual lives were quickened and whose intellects were sharpened under the preaching of the plantation missionaries before the war. Conspicuous among the apostles of spiritual freedom for the slaves was the Rev. William Capers, who became the third Bishop of the Southern Methodist Church. His ashes rest beneath a marble shaft in his native State with this significant inscription, "The First Missionary to the Slaves," his brethren regarding this as the highest compliment that could be paid to the memory of one whose heart was set on the work of the spiritual enlightenment of the unfortunate blacks. There are ties between black men and white men of the South as sacred as death. Atticus G. Haywood, who wrote *Our Brother in Black*, and George William S. Walker, late president of Paine College, did much to cement those ties. And black men will not forget their sacrifices and labors of love, for, like sweet-smelling savor, the smoke of their memory ascendeth up forever.

While we rejoice on account of the friendship and substantial help that have come to us through the sympathy and charity of our white brethren, still there are some things that puzzle the mind of the thinkers of the race, namely, the apparent disposition of this great Christian nation to deal with "the citizen in black" unkindly, to deny him the rights and liberties which belongeth unto men, citizens of a free government. He turns to the Church and inquires, "Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there?" and listens to hear the voice of God's prophet lifted in protest of the inequalities and oppressions practiced upon him, but often listens in vain. He peruses the columns of the religious journals, if, happily, he might find some strong pronouncements against the cruelties heaped upon him, but too often looks in vain. He looks on in terror and dismay upon the onswEEPing wave of lawlessness that submerges our fair country, from these beautiful lakes on the north to the tropic belted waters of the Gulf Stream, and from the busy shore line of the Atlantic to where the waters of the Pacific lave the shores of the land of the "setting sun," and asks the question, "Is there no world-changing, world-uplifting power in the gospel of the Christ of God?" When one race takes from or denies to another race of men the very things they claim are necessary to the protection of life and the pursuit of happiness they shadow forth a glaring inconsistency and shake the faith of their weaker brethren.

The Negro believes in the Bible—every word of it, from lid to lid—but his old-time enthusiasm over the Church is cooling off, and in many instances he is growing skeptical. He sees the members of the race unjustly treated, lynched, and burned, and wonders why it is that Christianity does not seem to Chris-

tianize at this point. Says one, "Christianity has given the world its schools, colleges, and universities; with but few exceptions the men whose names are immortal in authorship revered the Bible." True, the libraries of the world groan under the literary work of Christian men. The antagonists of the Bible who have been moderately conspicuous for knowledge are comparatively few in number. A long line of poets, philosophers, historians, linguists, statesmen, scientists, and other distinguished men have bequeathed to us their exalted estimate of the Bible, and yet, Mr. President, after the lapse of two thousand years of strenuous effort at propagating its teachings, the black man finds that it has failed to extract the sting of racial antipathy. Can we afford to shake the confidence of these simple folk "in the dear old precious Book"? To do this would be to endanger not only their happiness here and hereafter, but will grow in the nation a crop of scoffers and skeptics, which may reenact the days of the French Revolution, when the dereliction of the Church led to the enthronement of reason as God. This condition obtains whenever cruelty is substituted for kindness as a means of working out the problems of the social and civic relationship between men.

Mr. President, we believe that the pulpit and the press are the two greatest sentiment builders in human society, and that the practice of the Golden Rule will usher in the golden age.

The gospel of kindness and forbearance, preached from the thousands of Christian pulpits of this country, and the principles of sympathy and love taught in the editorial columns of the religious journals of the Church, will do more to hasten on the day of perfect understanding between the races than all the disquisitions of publicists, or all the learned dissertations of statesmen. Trench says: "A kind person is a 'kinned' person—one of kin, one who acknowledges his kinship with other men and acts upon it, confesses that he owes to them, as of one within himself, the debt of love. And so mankind is mankind, beautiful before, now much more beautiful. Do kind and kindness appear when we apprehend the root out of which they grow and the truth which they embody?"

The Church has taught us to believe that:

"All men are equal in God's sight.
 There is no black, there is no white;
 There is no high and there is no low;
 There is no rich and there is no poor;
 And earthly passions and earthly pride,
 The glance of the Godhead cannot abide.
 The petty distinctions of race and caste
 Are shriveled and shrunk in the furnace blast
 of God's great love.
 And the gates of heaven as wide to swing
 For the lowliest Negro as the lordliest king."

GREETINGS FROM GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 433

The Secretary read the following:

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 21, 1912.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Louisville, Kentucky, cordially reciprocates your fraternal greetings. We rejoice that we stand with you steadfastly for the evangelical faith, and that we are at one with you in all the work of the kingdom of Christ. See Ephesians 3. 14-19.

MARK MATHEWS,

Moderator.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS,

Stated Clerk.

12. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

ADDRESS OF THE REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 471

MR. BISHOP AND MY DEAR BRETHREN: I am honestly embarrassed by the honor of this occasion, and as I look into the faces of these men who are giving life and soul to the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in this great Methodist fellowship I can feel the ground-swell within my bosom of a Congregational hallelujah which promises to be so loud and, if it were not for the presence of the noonday hour, so long that it will require all the dignity and all the restraint of this unemotional Methodist gathering to suppress it. My people in Brooklyn would consider me an ingrate if I did not first of all recognize the honor which not for the first or the second time you have visited upon that little but very flourishing corner of God's universe, in choosing therefrom men to be your representatives in the Bishopric. Over in Brooklyn we never think of Bishop-elect McConnell as president of a magnificent Methodist institution; we think of him over there as the scholarly and the brilliant and the spiritually comprehensive minister of our splendid New York Avenue Methodist Church. Over that borough from one end to the other we know that virile man, Henderson, Bishop-elect, the marvelous organizer and man of splendid evangelistic fervor, and we are proud that you have come again, as you have so often done before, to our borough to find men who are adequate for your great tasks of leadership. I want to say in passing that the stock is not altogether exhausted over there, and that there are still in Brooklyn Methodism as good fish as ever were caught.

I bring you the word of greeting from my own denomination which owes a great many courtesies to you, brethren, and some of our noblest coadjutors. I was reading yesterday concerning your own proceedings that one of the brethren was a little troubled because he did not know personally some of your Missionary Bishops, and could not altogether from his own eyesight describe their work. I would like to say to you, brethren, that if your Missionary Bishops are so far away that you cannot see them, if you will come over to Brooklyn, I will give you the address of a couple of gentlemen who are your Missionary Bishops in our denomination, and you will have the opportunity to see how splendidly they are doing their work there as your representatives, and also to see how this transfusion of blood from one denomination to another brings an element not only of enthusiasm, which is so much to be desired in a denomination like our own, concerning which it is said that "We feel what we can ne'er express yet cannot all conceal"; and you will also find that the spiritual results which ensue from such an intermingling are such as bring honor and glory to God, and are such as hasten the incoming of his kingdom.

We Congregationalists like to talk about Plymouth Rock. Sometimes we fancy that we have pitched the rock into the ecclesiastical windows of our brethren in an unnecessary manner, but that was altogether in the days that are past; we are marching to-day in the goodly fellowship which binds together the souls of all those who love His appearing, and are striving to do our best for the sake of Jesus Christ in our day and in our generation, even as you, in your splendid communion, are striving to do your best, and it is upon the clear-capped summits of the best, the best! the best! that Christian disciples of all names and classes meet to give Him who is our Lord and Master the abiding testimony of our continuing love and of our never-ending service.

America to-day—and this is my final word—America to-day needs more than anything else the highest and the noblest possible expression of Christian faith as it is revealed in our different Christian communions. The time is going to come, brethren, when the Master's prayer "that they all shall be one" shall find its inclusive and its comprehensive answer, and it will come when all those who love his appearing get the habit of putting the emphasis upon those things which are essential, abiding, and unchanging in his love, and relegating to their proper incidental positions and relations the divisive things which keep us apart. Walt Whitman used to love to talk about America in terms of muscles and prairies and rocky mountains, and Sidney Lanier, too soon gone to his reward, got mightily impatient with Walt Whitman and said, "Walt, you can't make a republic out of muscles and prairies and rocky mountains;

republics are made of spirit"; and if republics are made of spirit—and they are—this republic of ours is to be increasingly made in the days that are to come, as it has been in the days that are past, out of the devoted, sacrificial, brave, aspiring spirits of those who name the name of Jesus Christ and walk together royally, courageously, and optimistically in his divine service.

My brethren, all the saints salute you, especially they that be of the Congregational household.

13. TELEGRAMS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 17, 1912.

General Assembly Presbyterian Church of America, Louisville, Ky.:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church here in session, sends you cordial Christian greetings.

We greatly appreciate your coöperation with us in our Master's service and bid you Godspeed in all your evangelistic, educational, and missionary campaigns.

(Signed) HENRY W. WARREN, *President*,
JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary*.

The above is copy of telegram sent Friday, May 17, 1912.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 7, 1912.

To the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Mo.:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Minneapolis, Minnesota, sends this message: We rejoice with you in your past achievements. We pray the guidance of the Holy Spirit in all your deliberations. As you enter the "great and effectual door" he is opening for you, may you prevail over all adversaries. May we have your prayers for God's blessing upon all our labors?

Fraternally,

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary*.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 24, 1912.

To Charles H. Beck, Secretary General Conference Methodist Protestant Church, Baltimore, Md.:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church acknowledges the receipt of your communication regarding a "Methodist Day," and assures you its favorable consideration.

We rejoice that you have made provision for a fraternal delegate to our next General Conference, and will send a deputation to your next General Conference.

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary*.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 24, 1912.

To the Illinois Congregational Council, Elgin, Ill.:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church gratefully acknowledges the receipt of your fraternal message.

We rejoice in Christian fellowship with you.

We thank God for what you have wrought. May his presence be manifest in your council and his abundant blessing rest upon all your work.

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary*.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 27, 1912.

*Rev. Emory W. Hunt, President Northern Baptist Convention,
Des Moines, Iowa.*

MY DEAR BROTHER:—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appreciating your fraternal message, assures you of its thanksgiving for the splendid record made by your people.

May God's presence be manifest in your counsels and his blessing abide with you.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 27, 1912.

*Dr. Peter Ainslie, President Commission on Christian Union
Disciples of Christ in America, Baltimore, Md.*

MY DEAR BROTHER:—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acknowledging receipt of your Christian greeting, joins your prayer for God's blessing upon all his people and for the unity of his Church. We rejoice with you in your achievements.

May you be prospered in all efforts to establish his kingdom in the hearts of men.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY, *Secretary.*

MEMOIRS

I. BISHOP CYRUS DAVID FOSS

READ BY THE REV. FRANK MASON NORTH, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

Bishop Foss was a strong and tender comforter. Once, in his hospitable study in Philadelphia, lifting a pen from his desk, he said to me, "This pen I keep for writing to my friends in sorrow." One craves that such a pen might write for its place in these illustrious memorials the life message of this masterful man.

For sixty powerful years, after he had surrendered his imperious will to the unchallenged control of Jesus Christ, he thought and spoke in the language of the dominion into whose citizenship he had come. Death to him meant not dissolution but deliverance. By the silent form of many a saint of God we have heard him exclaim: "This is not death! We are here to celebrate a coronation."

On January 29, 1910, he was himself summoned to take his crown.

His was a remarkable life. Its story fascinates, not by the singularity of personal traits, the surprises of adventure, or the eccentricities of conduct. Rather, it is a life strikingly normal—centered in spirituality, interfused with affection, controlled by conscience and will, surrendered to God. From its beginning it expounds as logically as one of his own great sermons. It moves forward, deepening and widening, within the channels traced for it by the unerring finger of God. Once the premises were laid down, the argument and the conclusion were inevitable. Once the current started on its course, the sound of the sea which awaited it could be heard upon the far, far shores.

Cyrus David Foss was one of five brothers, of whom three lived to complete the college course at Wesleyan University, where each was the valedictorian of his class, and to enter the New York Conference, of which their father, the Rev. Cyrus Foss, had been for years an honored member. This third son, Cyrus David, was born in the parsonage home at Kingston, New York, January 17, 1834. When he was eight years old his father by reason of impaired health was forced to retire to a small farm which he had purchased near Carmel, New York. In the farmer-preacher's home the formative years of the boy's life were spent. Here plain living would not be at its worst and high thinking would be at its best. His parents are characterized in his own words: "My father was a plain, hard-working, circuit-riding Methodist preacher, who, having a wife and five sons, never received more than \$400 a year; a native of

New Hampshire, an intense abolitionist, a zealous and early advocate of temperance reform, and a grave, firm, strong, godly man. My mother, who had very similar mental traits, was one of ten children of Archibald Campbell, a tall, strong-willed Scotchman, whose farm house in Pawling, New York, was the frequent stopping place of the early Methodist itinerants. She was tall and of full figure, even-tempered, somewhat taciturn, never jolly, but always good-natured and generally cheerful and happy, a diligent reader of good books, and especially of the Book of books, devout, and truly devoted to her family and to the Church, and, as many said of her, 'a remarkable woman.'

No interpretation of Bishop Foss is complete without the identification of his characteristics with those ancestral facts. The strength of the Scotch and of the New England hills was in his blood. The ideals and convictions of Methodist theology and life were as constant as his daily bread. It was the lad's brightest hope that he might go to college. That hope was realized. He went by way of Amenia Seminary, among whose teachers and students he formed many of the permanent friendships of his life. Chief friend of all was Albert S. Hunt, whose Christlike manliness, strong and tender, in the college days that followed, brought Cyrus Foss to the full surrender and the unwavering faith which started upon his career one of the great spiritual personalities of his time. The story of that conversion is one of the classics of religious experience. The old room, on the left side of the old South College, was the goal of many a later pilgrimage of the president and Bishop. "There, near the second chimney," so he would tell it, "on a certain evening in the month of March, 1852, words of that beloved friend [Albert S. Hunt] were the means of leading me then and there to such personal knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ as I have never lost."

In the journals of Albert S. Hunt are the brief entries which describe this far-reaching spiritual event:

"March 31, 1849. Again in college—and with a determination to make religion my chief business.

"March 23, 1850. (On returning to college.) I now feel warm in the love of God, and I pray that the chilling air of college may not have its usual effect upon me.

"March 16, 1851. To-day I have enjoyed myself much. Dr. True's sermon—my talk and prayer with Cyrus.

"March 25, 1852. 9½ P. M." Our class meeting was exceedingly solemn. Twenty-seven present. . . . Cyrus found the long-looked-for 'witness.'

"March 29. Prayer meeting last evening was excellent. . . . Cryus was more than happy."

Simple record of a great transaction, significant ever to this "Cyrus"! It was not a sin-loving, rebellious spirit which found

its guide in the old room in South College, but one already permeated with gospel truth, honest in thought, obedient in life, ardent in desire to know the things of the Spirit of God. The earnest appeal of his friend to "give up struggling, rest upon Christ's promises, and proceed to live the Christian life," did not start a reluctant soul upon the path of conviction and repentance, but brought the realization of a personal Redeemer to one who was already asking, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and who was quick to accept the assurance of faith as his own indefeasible right. The early religious experience of Bishop Foss is a classic example of that process in the soul which is not rare among those who, out of a home where faith has been real and luminous, have passed, not by some spiritual convulsion, but by growing realization, and final surrender of self and acceptance of Christ, into the blessed consciousness of fellowship with God.

A glimpse of him in those college days is given by President W. F. Warren, who entered Wesleyan University with him in 1850. He says: "I was his classmate our first year. He made a strong impression upon me and upon the whole class the first day we met. It was in Professor Lane's recitation room. He and I were the youngest there, he ten months and six days younger than I. He was strikingly fresh and ruddy in countenance, and the extraordinary celerity and correctness with which he read off his allotment of the Greek lesson occasioned universal admiration. It was already evident to whom valedictory honors in that class were destined to fall. I ever remembered him as one of the choicest spirits of the college community."

The three years after his graduation in 1854 were given to the work of teaching and administration at the beloved Amenia Seminary. He had begun to preach while in college. Little is recorded of a call to preach. He, with his brothers, seems to have been born, rather than called, to preach. From the first it was a delight to him to preach. "I do," he early writes, "enjoy preaching very much, and long for the time when it shall be my work." How many small churches and obscure pastors in and about the cities of his residence can testify that this joy never faded! If opportunities were lacking, he sought them not in the cathedrals of Methodism but in its halls and missions and village churches, where to the very end he loved to preach the gospel of his risen Lord.

With this ancestry and equipment he stepped out upon the larger arena. He joined the New York Conference in 1857 and two years later, at the age of twenty-five, began his work as a city pastor. For sixteen years he was the minister of metropolitan churches. No subsequent successes, however brilliant, can dim the brightness of these potent years.

His were strong and effective churches. They grew stronger

and more effective under his leadership. He was a diligent pastor. He was a stay in time of trouble. He neglected no opportunity for cheering the sick and comforting the sorrowing. His presence was welcome and his influence commanding in the chief households of metropolitan Methodism. He was a genuine brother to his brethren in the two Conferences. They loved him and held him in highest honor. Under the pressure of the complex life of the city never by word or deed did he weaken a thread of the moral fabric or lower by a hairbreadth the levels of spiritual purpose. His own pulpit was his throne of power. He brought to it lucid thinking, apt and varied illustration, clear spiritual vision, unfaltering confidence in the system of truth revealed in the Bible, ethical stalwartness, unequivocal confidence in Jesus Christ as Redeemer and Lord, and, with it all, deep spiritual emotion, which belonged manifestly to the very life currents of his being. His message was ever a declaration, never a speculation. What at times might have seemed to some the emphasis of dogmatism was, rather, the cumulative force of conviction forged in his own deep experiences. He took large themes into the pulpit. Without tricks of oratory or special grace of manner he compelled attention by the wealth of his information, the exactness of his statements, the cogency of his reasoning, the moral force of his conviction, and the fervor of his appeal. On frequent occasions his was great preaching; always he was a great preacher.

The outstanding impressions of him as he neared the end of this pastoral service show the dignity of the man and the nobility of the preacher, warm with the softening colors of a charming social temper. His was a domestic life of rare peace and comfort. He was then just beyond forty, faultless in poise, eloquent, scarcely to be matched for manly beauty, strong as iron in the framework of his thinking, and, it may be, as inflexible, but gentle in sympathy, merry of heart on occasion, a lover of social fellowship, a sharer of the joys and sorrows of the many who came into the circle of his affections. He was then and always his children's counselor and companion. He entered with zest into their childish sports. Their friends were his. The home was brightened day by day by a certain cheeriness of demeanor which was peculiarly his own. He had never a blue Monday. His table talk was ever witty, informing, and refreshing. Wit and humor were as native to him as conscience and eloquence. He enjoyed badinage. In repartee he was as keen as steel and as quick as lightning, but no thrust ever concealed a barb. His unflinching interest in human affairs—invention, discovery, education, reform, literature, politics—kept his mind fresh even under the burden of official duty. His memory was exact, retentive, and disciplined. A good story, an acute phrase, an apt anecdote, a new fact, stayed with him, and became ma-

terial, not for monologue, but for charming, witty, and inspiring conversation. To his children his influence seemed like the air they breathed, "as pervasive, as dependable, as vital."

In 1875, at the age of forty-one, twenty-one years after graduation, Dr. Foss was elected president of his alma mater. To her interests he gave five of his most vigorous years. He undertook the task with capacity, convictions, and ideals. Old friends were grouped about him as he set forth upon this new stage of his career. In these days, when learning so often essays to shape character without the aid of religion, the new president's conception of the function of the college belongs to the record. In his inaugural he said: "The work of the college is not to cram the mind with a certain number of ideas as free as possible from all tinge of that which is deepest and highest in all knowledge, its spiritual relations, but to develop an all-sided, noble character. It undertakes this work at the formative and, hence, critically decisive period of life. It is, therefore, too much to ask that just at this time we shall ignore or fail to ply to the utmost of their power those religious forces which can alone furnish any security of character." How well he adhered to this high principle is written in the annals of the university and upon the character of hundreds of men among whom are many of the strong leaders in the Church and nation to-day. His was ever the preacher's heart, the pastor's concern for souls. The rescue of the institution from critical financial danger, the enlargement of its curriculum and faculty, the large increase of its material resources and equipment are in the record of these five fruitful years. But his real contribution to Wesleyan University was himself—a personality in which ever dwelt the Divine Presence. A grateful constituency, now widely scattered, will indorse the words written by Professor C. T. Winchester thirty years after Dr. Foss had ceased to be president: "A character so noble, a kindness and courtesy so unvarying, an enthusiasm for goodness so inspiring, a piety so high and pure—these could not fail of their effect upon all who knew him. His influence was itself an education of the best sort."

When the General Conference of 1880 elected Dr. Foss a Bishop it robbed the Church of a great college president. In that election he was in noble fellowship—Henry W. Warren, John F. Hurst, Erastus O. Haven. Bishop Simpson was then the revered primate of the episcopal group. The traditional ideas of the office were yet dominant as embodied in the character and bearing of the older Bishops. A certain exalted sense of order and of authority was yielding but slowly to the democratic tendency which marks the later years. The Church was not yet wholly intolerant of the "imperial mood" in the men who had been deliberately chosen to administer "the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God." To ignore this atti-

tude and temper in both the Church and its chief officers will inevitably permit misinterpretation of the personal outlook and the official administration of those who entered the episcopal office a generation ago.

To the new responsibilities under these conditions of association and tradition Bishop Foss brought the same qualities—and no others—which had given him distinction and mastery in other fields. He cultivated no new phases of temperament or of expression. The arts of the ecclesiastical *poseur* had ever been foreign to him. He did not assume them under the temptation of the broader opportunity. The characteristics with which the Methodism of the Atlantic Coast had become so familiar were not different from those which were soon to become a valued asset of Methodism in the whole world. His figure against all skies was clear cut. Just as the lines of form and features were strongly defined, so there was no shading at the edges of his character. However judicial in his methods, he was ever positive in his opinions. He never left argument at loose ends or substituted a dream for a syllogism. Accuracy in the use of words was only the outward sign of the inward grace of lucidity in the arrangement of ideas. He was not a moral opportunist. He seemed never to have harbored the idea that moral flexibility is a means of grace or an accredited method of administration. Rightness was to him so thoroughly worth while that he sought it in his own conduct and in that of others, and in the affairs of the Church. To be conscious of swerving where a principle was actually involved would have been to him a keen distress.

It was perfectly clear that what he found in the office of a Bishop, and what gave it to him a solemn sense of its dignity and importance, was not ease, not security, not honor, not prestige, but opportunity. With him it ever included the pastoral purpose and practice. He gave himself, to the end of his life, to the cure and comfort of souls. He brought his best gifts of reason, judgment, tact, and patience to bear upon the problems of administration, not in the negligent temper of a mind conscious of greatness but doomed to trivial tasks, but with the alertness and enterprise of one who counts it a joy even in least and humblest ways to serve the Church and the Master. Quite likely self-restraint in public duties became more marked. The effort of conscience and judgment to measure values and to do justly, where complex as well as individual interests were involved, undoubtedly increased reserve and reticence. The sense of the far-reaching influence of his decision would, with him as with every deep-hearted Bishop the Church has had, add to the seriousness of both thought and mien. He would not lose the inherent right of prompt and, it might be, violent reaction against subterfuge, dissimulation, selfishness, and in-

sincerity. Upon him the burden of multiplied cares, little understood in their tax upon brain and nerve and their pull upon heart, would inevitably show its weight. But everywhere throughout these years, from the very beginning, to him the appeal of the episcopacy was opportunity, its answer the unre-served consecration to its work of all he was and whatever God could make him.

This is not the hour to describe his honors and achievements. They are in the records of two great cities—here in Minneapolis, where he spent eight years in residence, and Philadelphia, where he was sixteen years a resident Bishop and for six years after blessed the city and the Church with his benign presence. They are in the memories of men whom he has powerfully influenced, in the policies of the great board to which he gave his counsels and in the onward movement of the mighty Church to which he gave his life.

As the General Conference of 1904 approached, Cyrus D. Foss, teacher, pastor, college president, Bishop, was rounding out his fiftieth year of public life. For nearly half of this period he had devoted himself to the "ministration" of "the office and work of a Bishop." In the Episcopal Address of that year, which it had fallen to him to prepare and present, are the vital convictions of a great believer, the ardent rallying cry of a valorous captain, the far vision of a confident seer. It must ever rank high among the official utterances of the Church. In its logical arrangement, its clear diction, its broad range, its exact statement, and its spiritual warmth it bears the marks of him who wrote it. It was the message of one who had no thought of loosening buckle or sheathing sword. Retirement at seventy had not been in his own forecast.

The action of the General Conference by which he with others was placed upon the retired list came to him as a swift, mysterious, unwelcome surprise. The mandate of the Conference was accepted without a murmur. At this crisis in his own life, in word and mien, in gentleness of spirit and grace of manner, he gave to the Church an example of manly, dignified, and noble self-mastery which in all its annals had been unsurpassed.

Thereafter, though the tension was released, service did not cease. He was everywhere welcome and always useful. He craved fellowship. There was an added mellowness in his spirit. The essential strength of a great spiritual life became stronger. As the barriers of official caution and reserve were melted, the warmth of a burning heart more freely broke forth upon his friends. To new phases of thought he became more hospitable. His concern for the uplift of the people, the purity of public life, the spirituality of the Church, the federation of Protestantism, the coming of the kingdom constantly deepened. His

calm contentment in the verities of the faith and his communion with his Lord were like a psalm of peace.

When death in the last few months approached, withdrew, and again came near, this strong, good, brave man recognized one whom he had seen before. In the mysterious experiences of a crushing illness a score of years earlier they had been face to face and very near, and the man of faith was unafraid. Out of the depths of darkness then he came back with visions of ineffable glory and new reserves of faith which became the heritage of the whole Church. When once more and for the last time the cloud swept down and over the path, when he could take no further step, in very truth the angels came and ministered unto him, for that path had brought him to the gates of the eternal day. It was a vital, radiant, conquering spirit who on January 29, 1910, entered those realms of light.

One cannot forget how he had watched his triumphant comrades, one by one, pass through the gates into the city to their "coronation," as he was wont to call it, with the dreamer's words upon his lips: "Now, just as the gates were opened to let in the men, I looked in after them, and behold, the city shone like the sun, the streets also were paved with gold, and in them walked many men, with crowns on their heads, palms in their hands, and golden harps to praise withal. There were also of them that had wings, and they answered one another without intermission, saying, 'Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord.' And after that they shut up the gate; which when I had seen—I wished myself among them."

II. BISHOP DANIEL AYRES GOODSSELL

READ BY THE REV. R. J. COOKE, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

"There are but two biographers," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes, "who can tell the story of a man's or a woman's life. One is the person himself, or herself, the other is the recording angel." In the history of the eminent Bishop whose life and labors we briefly sketch, there are happily no secrets the world would care to know; no startling situations to be explained; no enigmas of character or conduct to be solved, glossed over with skill, or passed by with judicious reticence. He lived in the open. Like an old country road, wending its way for long miles over hill and dale and known to all, or like a full stream flowing gently on to the far-off sea, the whole course of his life for nearly threescore years and ten was in plain view of all till it broadened out, as does the path of the just, into the perfect day. Daniel Ayres Goodsell was born in Newburgh, New York, November 5, 1840. He was the son of the Rev. Buel Goodsell,

of the New York East Conference. Having completed his university course, he entered the ministry in that same Conference in 1859, and continued a highly honored member of it till his election to the episcopacy. In all his charges the memory of his faithful service is a precious heritage. In the fullest sense he was a true shepherd of his people and in his life among them they saw the meaning of the gospel.

"For as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

And yet, however fitted certain souls seem to be for the one thing to which for the time they unceasingly devote their energy, there are often other aptitudes, powers, and potencies struggling to find expression in fields of labor not unrelated to but in a large degree different from that in which they are engaged.

Bishop Goodsell was fitted by nature and training for the largest and the most varied life. He would have been at home in law, government, music, or art. His mind was susceptible of the finest culture and he absorbed it without effort. He had imagination, insight, rare gift of language, and an instinct for the beautiful in matter and form. Academy and university, study and travel, social privileges and personal contact with men of light and leading in his day had brought to high excellence these beautiful qualities of a naturally endowed intellect, while extensive acquaintance with literature, his enthusiasm for the great masters of art, of painting and architecture, and his exact knowledge of some of the physical sciences, gave him that fine finish of style and precision in utterance, both in writing and speaking, which distinguished him among writers and orators of the largest recognition. These powers were in him. He was conscious of them. And yet, such is the influence of early teaching and example over us, especially over a sincere and devout nature, that he restrained them, and devoted his whole time to the spiritual welfare of his people.

In 1887 he was elected editor of *Zion's Herald*, but before he had fully thought his way through the unexpected he was elected secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The General Conference, however, was approaching. His friends, who knew his work, were anxious that he should be placed where he could perform the highest service for the church. Among the many names mentioned for the episcopacy his name became prominent, and high hopes were entertained that in him the splendid succession of Bishops from Asbury down would have a bright and shining light. They were not disappointed. The General Conference of 1888 met in New York on the first

day of May. The Committee on Episcopacy reported that the work of the general superintendency required the election of five new Bishops. Five were elected, among them Daniel Ayres Goodsell.

Bishop Goodsell did not excel all his colleagues in every gift, but take him altogether, in stretch of vision, in ideals of the office to which he was called, his cosmopolitan character, his deep spirituality, his mental acquirements, his marvelous genius for the strength and beauty of the English tongue, and his easy familiarity with the history and traditions of the Church of his fathers, he stood among his colleagues that day as he stood among them to the day of his death, equaled by few, excelled by none, a sun-crowned Alp among Alpine peaks. The office did not make the man, the man of God dignified the office.

As a preacher Bishop Goodsell held high rank. It was of heavenly profit and delight to hear him. Opulent in thought, chaste in diction, forceful yet deliberate, conscious of duty yet human in his nearness, spiritual, strong, tender, and persuasive, Bishop Goodsell at all times and everywhere upheld the best traditions of the Methodist pulpit.

At the completion of fifty years in the ministry, while presiding at the New York East Conference just a short while before his death, he said: "You ask me whether, in the years that have gone, the faith that I received from my fathers has been modified in any essential particular. You ask me this, and I can look you in the face, and look my Lord in the face, and say, 'The faith of my fathers is still to me the most believable faith there is in all the world.'"

In this faith Bishop Goodsell lived, in this faith he died. In the work of the episcopacy he was appointed to visit the missions in China, Japan, Korea, Italy, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Finland. In all these lands he traveled extensively, directing the activities of the Church and gathering stores of information for use in the boards and Church at home. In the United States he traversed all sections, holding Conferences in all States. His episcopal residences were also in widely separated points—on the Pacific Coast, in the Southwest, in the South, in the East. In every place his influence for the best was deeply felt. It seems, therefore, a little remarkable, after all his wanderings over many lands and seas and appointed residences in various parts of the United States, that at last he should come back toward the close of his life to the city he loved above all other cities, to the scenes of his childhood and boyhood, to the churches he had served, to the people he knew, to the graves of his fathers. But so it was. The General Conference designated him as resident Bishop in New York, and to the city beautiful he went, to the joy of the thousands in that populous section. Here were the Conferences he knew from his

youth—his own New York East, which he joined when a boy; here were his brethren of the olden time, and it seemed as if Providence had intended large results from this remarkable turn of affairs. But who knows the will of God, or who can fathom his deep design? Heaven was dealing kindly with the good Bishop. Just at the time when his broad churchmanship was beginning to be felt in the complex problems of New York and surrounding cities he was called to his Mount Pisgah. The angel of death touched him and he went. On Sunday morning, December 5, 1909, just as the dawn was breaking and the sun, "the great high priest in garments resplendent," was rising over the vast city, blessing the world as he came, the soul of Bishop Goodsell went up to the city of God, where "there is no need of the sun nor of the moon to lighten it, for the glory of God and the Lamb is the light thereof."

III. BISHOP WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU

READ BY THE REV. R. E. JONES, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

Nation-wide prohibition, education for every child, the complete uplift of the Negro, the relief of the oppressed everywhere, universal peace, the sane observance of the Fourth of July, the preservation of the Holy Scriptures, holiness unto God through Jesus Christ, and the salvation of the world were some of the momentous questions which occupied the time and thought of Bishop Willard Francis Mallalieu, D.D., LL.D., who ceased his work and went to his well-earned reward from Auburndale, Massachusetts, the first day of August, in the year of our Lord 1911.

So rich was his stainless life, holy and brave; so constant and unselfish were his activities; so unflinching was his devotion to his convictions; so positive was his force as a leader; so marked his initiative; so bright were his soul fires of patriotism; so intense his passion for the salvation of sinners that the Church feels keenly the homegoing of this servant of God and man. He was a prophet, temperance advocate, philanthropist, humanitarian, preacher, devoted friend of the Negro, and Methodist Episcopal Bishop.

Bishop Mallalieu was great because he was good. Measured by this standard, he is to be reckoned with the select few of unsullied life, of high integrity and strict adherence to what is conceived to be right. He was a man of large affections. He loved with the passion of the Christ of God, and this put him in touch with the lowliest of the low and the highest of the true and good. There was nothing cold or formal about him. His nature possessed a rare and unique warmth that would add

charm to any occasion. But it is doubted whether he was more of himself than when he was among the warm-hearted people of the South, whom he loved and who in turn loved him increasingly.

He believed in God as a present, potential, dominant factor in life, not to be eliminated by any process however astute. God is the foundation of his earthly career. Because of his purity of heart he saw God on earth and enjoyed to a full measure fellowship with him. In this vision of God lies the strength of the character of Willard Francis Mallalieu, and his consciousness of God's fellowship was beyond speculation. As he believed in God so he believed in the Holy Book, and nothing aroused all the powers of his nature more than when he thought an attack was being made upon the Sacred Scriptures. He was a sentinel on duty at all times. Whatever may be said of his position in this regard, his motives were always pure and his zeal commendable.

He was born in the town of Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, December 11, 1828, the seventh of ten children. His father, John Mallalieu, was a descendant of Francis Mallalieu, a Huguenot, whose name is found in the list of Huguenots to whom permission was given to worship in the crypt of the Canterbury Cathedral. September 15, 1839, the boy Willard was converted, and there was never a day from that day unto the time of his death but that he was thoroughly conscious of this fact, and this had tremendous influence upon his life and character. His longing for an education finally resulted in his graduation from Wesleyan University in 1857. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. Admitted to the New England Conference in 1858, he was stationed at Grafton, Massachusetts, where there was neither church, Sunday School, nor congregation. In 1862 he was assigned to Lynn Common, which was considered at that time the best appointment in his Conference. In 1884, while he was serving in the New England Conference as presiding elder, he was elected to the episcopacy in the class with Ninde, Walden, and Fowler. He was residential Bishop of the city of New Orleans eight years, of Buffalo four years, and Boston eight years, being placed upon the retired list in the year 1904. In the twenty years he served the Church as General Superintendent he presided over two hundred Annual Conferences, including those in Europe, Mexico, Korea, China, and India. He presided over all Conferences to which he was assigned and held a number of Conferences for other Bishops who, on account of death, sickness, or other cause, could not preside over them. In all his world-wide episcopal administration he was never late at a Conference but once, and then on account of a slight railroad accident.

He was the author of "When, Why, and How of Revivals,"

"The Fullness of the Blessing of the Gospel of Christ," and "Words of Cheer and Comfort." The last named appeared in the columns of the Southwestern Christian Advocate as a generous contribution of the author to that paper.

No résumé of the life of Bishop Mallalieu would be complete that did not refer to his work among the Negroes in the South. This chapter in his life alone would have justified his elevation to the episcopacy and made unique and permanent his place in Methodist history. When he was elected to the episcopacy in 1884 episcopal residences were fixed by the Bishops, they choosing in the order of seniority. There was open to Bishop Mallalieu San Francisco, which had been on the list for twelve years, or New Orleans, which had just been placed on the list.

He turned aside from the inviting field of the golden West, with its increasing opportunities and agreeable social privileges, and cast his lot with the people of New Orleans and vicinity and made the Crescent City his episcopal residence for two terms. In enumerating the persistent, constant, courageous, and uncompromising friends of the Negro we must put high on the list the name of Willard F. Mallalieu. He championed the cause of the oppressed and was not ashamed to speak out for them. His great friend, Bishop Gilbert Haven, of sainted memory, was one of the most ardent friends the Negro ever had. On his deathbed Bishop Haven stopped dying long enough to say to his friend, "Mallalieu, take good care of the colored people." As far back as 1868 Dr. Mallalieu evidenced interest in the colored man. About this time he came near resigning the pastorate to accept the presidency of Central Tennessee College, one of the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society. Bishop Haven, as it were, dropped his mantle and his spirit as well upon this new apostle to a much-oppressed race. Naturally, the colored people turned to Dr. Mallalieu to fill the place in their community life made vacant by the death of Bishop Haven, and they prayed fervently for the election of Dr. Mallalieu to the episcopacy.

On reaching New Orleans Bishop Mallalieu addressed himself vigorously to the problems before him. Aside from his responsibilities as a Methodist Episcopal Bishop, which he discharged with wisdom and a notably intelligent grasp of the situation, he accepted every call that came to him that appeared to be in the line of duty. There was no task so humble and no service so lowly but that he willingly and heartily entered into it.

Affectionately and gratefully do the people recall his visitation to their homes. He visited the sick and administered medicine to the poor. He interpreted to a remarkable degree the nearness of the episcopacy to the life and needs of the people,

and he did this without detracting one whit from the dignity of his office or from the strength of his personality. Indeed, his Christly service magnified the office. During his residence in New Orleans, as was the case wherever he resided, he took an active part in the temperance movement. The improvement of the social and civic conditions was his delight.

As a defender of the Negro in the very heart of the South he was fearless. Once upon a time when lynching was very prevalent in Louisiana during the administration of Governor Francis T. Nichols, the Bishop became so incensed at the way the colored people were being slaughtered that he took a committee of colored preachers and called on the governor and entered into a vehement protest such as he was by nature prepared to do. The governor retorted, but the Bishop issued his rejoinder with increased emphasis. The Bishop commanded the respect of the governor and secured from him an acknowledgment of the evil and promise of relief.

When Bishop Mallalieu went to New Orleans plans were already on foot for the construction of the main building of the New Orleans University. He threw himself heartily into the work, and with Dr. Hartzell, now Bishop, they jointly assumed the entire responsibility of raising the necessary funds for the completion of the building. Flint Medical College came first into existence in that fertile brain. Bishop Mallalieu later found his way into the substantial property now owned and situated upon the principal thoroughfare of the city of New Orleans. Not only did he establish Flint Medical College and secure its partial endowment, but the Nurse Training School with a partial endowment, and he was responsible for the establishment of French and Italian missions in that city.

He organized the Friends of Africa, thereby showing grasp of the relation between the Negroes in America and the millions in Africa. This organization was prophetic as it was practical.

The fragrance of his unselfish administration abides unto this day. His interest in the freedmen, it is said, was the cause of his election to the episcopacy, and the Negro people of the Church and nation turned toward him with increasing affection. It seems fitting, therefore, that the last tribute paid the Bishop before his body was committed to the earth was a floral offering sent by the colored people of Boston in tender and grateful remembrance.

If there is wanted a monument to the memory of the great and good Bishop Mallalieu, likely enough it will be constructed by loving hands in all parts of the Church, but in the construction of this monument the warm-hearted people of the South claim a share, for him they loved most ardently, and in honor of him they named their children, their schools, and their churches,

IV. BISHOP HENRY SPELLMEYER

READ BY THE REV. HENRY A. BUTTZ, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

When on the 12th of March, 1910, the news of the sudden death of Bishop Spellmeyer, while presiding over the session of the New Jersey Conference at Atlantic City, New Jersey, was flashed forth, a feeling of inexpressible sadness fell upon the Christian Church, and especially upon that branch of the Church of which he was one of the honored leaders. He had been presiding over the Conference with his usual ability and courtesy. He had conversed cheerfully with his brethren on the interests of the kingdom. He had retired to rest in apparently his usual health, but when the morning came it was found that in the quiet of the night, after a severe attack of illness, he had entered into the rest of God's people. The shock and sense of loss and grief spread over the whole Church, but especially over that part of it where the whole ministerial life of Bishop Spellmeyer had been spent before his entrance on the episcopal office.

To give adequate expression to the measure of appreciation of the life, character, and services of Bishop Spellmeyer, and the sense of loss which the Church experienced in his going away, is beyond our power in the time which can be allotted to his memorial here. His full memorial is on record in the heavenly city to which he has ascended.

Bishop Spellmeyer was born in the city of New York, November 25, 1847. His parents were Matthias Henry and Mary Spellmeyer. His mother's maiden name was Jamison. His father was by birth a German and his mother came from Scotland. They were the sturdy stock of those great lands, and their qualities of integrity and industry were inherited by their son.

Before entering into the work of the ministry he pursued an extended course of study, having graduated from New York University when he was under nineteen years of age. He afterward pursued his theological studies in Union Theological Seminary and he remained a careful student during his life.

He was married to Matilda M. W., daughter of the Rev. Thomas H. Smith, of the Newark Conference, at Haverstraw, New York, on November 8, 1871. His noble wife, who stood by him to cheer and comfort him and encourage him during his ministerial life, still survives with the dear ones of the household to feel the inexpressible sorrow and to share with sublime faith in the memories of the beloved husband and father, whom we all mourn to-day.

He was received in the Newark Conference on probation in March, 1869, and his ministry of thirty-five years as pastor was all spent in that Conference.

His pastorates were so efficient that he was widely sought for both inside and outside of his Conference, but he chose to remain within a small radius of the city of Newark, around which his ministry centered. It was the time of a fixed limit to the pastorate, and for three times he was returned after the legal absence expired to Central Methodist Episcopal Church, always to the delight and satisfaction of the people.

For concentrated pastoral service in the same territory during the period when the time limit was in force, we believe that the Church scarcely furnishes a parallel. His pastorates at Kingsley, Staten Island; Saint James, Elizabeth; Trinity, Jersey City; three times at Central Church, Newark; Calvary, East Orange; Roseville Centenary, Newark—all within a few miles of each other—in every place highly successful, shows a remarkable concentration of effective pastoral service.

He became eminent as pastor and preacher. He did not choose or aspire after any other position. He was emphatically a man of one work. He gave himself wholly to the ministry. He rarely left his church for outside services, though frequently invited, believing that he could best serve the Master by devoting himself to the special work committed to his hands. Not that he neglected outside duties which were laid upon him in connection with the work of the Church. The boards of the Church had his strong support. He was a trustee of Centenary Collegiate Institute, of Syracuse University, and of Drew Theological Seminary, and he gave faithful attention to their interests, even at large personal sacrifices. All Church interests with which he became identified received his earnest support.

He was a well-rounded man in his mental characteristics and in his aptitudes for service. He did not succeed by the peculiar prominence of any one characteristic, but by the harmony of all the characteristics which go to make up a successful minister. *As a preacher he was strong and effective.* He had the happy combination of qualities which constitute a great preacher, and such he was. He brought to his people the results of scholarship without its technique. His sermons were carefully prepared, logically arranged, and delivered with the unction of the Holy One. They were evangelistic in their nature, yet presenting all sides of truth in their due importance, and the people delighted to hear him. *As a pastor one cannot say too much in his praise.* He bore his people on his heart. Like the good shepherd, he knew his sheep, and was known and loved by them. He could also carry forward to success the financial interests of the Church. Out of this harmonious combination of qualities there developed that fine personality which

called the attention of the Church to him as a suitable leader for her hosts.

Bishop Spellmeyer was elected a delegate to the General Conference in 1896 and was at once assigned to important positions in the Conference. He became a member of the Committee on the Book Concern, and a member of the Book Committee, and in 1900 he became chairman of the Committee on the Entertainment of the General Conference. He acquitted himself so highly in that position that he was reelected to the same position in 1904, at which General Conference, by very large vote, he was elected to the episcopacy, which office he filled with fidelity and success until, to our human view, all too soon he was summoned to his reward. He had obeyed the command and received the fulfillment of the promise, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." Every department of the Church has borne favorable testimony to his successful administration of his high office as Bishop of the Church. The Bishops have expressed in highest terms their appreciation of him as a man, as a colleague, and as a Bishop. The universal expressions of the press at the time of his death voiced the sorrow of the Church at the great loss it had sustained. Alike in his positions to which he was especially assigned in Cincinnati and Saint Louis and in the whole Church, his loss has been deeply felt and his memory greatly honored. His official visit to the Orient was an occasion of great interest to the Church and rendered valuable service to the great missionary work.

He brought to his work as Bishop a profound sympathy with pastoral life, its struggles and joys, which enabled him to hold the confidence of the ministers and of the churches. He was notably a painstaking Bishop. It was not possible for any Bishop to pay more attention to the details of his office than did Bishop Spellmeyer. He was ever ready to hear from anyone and to get all information before making a final decision. Of this characteristic of Bishop Spellmeyer the writer wants to speak with confidence and positiveness. He knew him well. Bishop Spellmeyer honored him with his confidence and friendship for many years, and he can unhesitatingly affirm that no one could strive more honestly and eagerly to fulfill his great office with fidelity than did he, and his success as presiding officer and administrator is everywhere recognized. The universal sentiment has been expressed that in the death of Bishop Spellmeyer the Church sustained a profound loss, and that in his going from us one of our greatest and noblest Bishops passed to receive the victor's crown.

We have said nothing of those deeper qualities out of which his life grew—his religious life and his home affections. He had entered into the fellowship of his Master and the divine

life had been poured into his soul, and that which he had experienced he gave to others. He testified to that which he had seen and known, and this is the great source of his influence. His home life with her who sits to-day in the depths of her great sorrow, and to whom all our hearts go out in sympathy, was exceedingly sweet and precious. Together they had passed through the storms and together they came out into the serene harbor of faith in Him whom they loved and trusted.

The honors that came to him we can only mention in part. Syracuse University gave him a fitting recognition in conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity when thirty-four years of age; and later New York University gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws. And in placing him in the episcopal chair the Church which honored him, and which he honored, gave him the highest expression of her confidence, of which he proved himself to be eminently worthy. Above all the positions which Bishop Spellmeyer filled and the honors which he won there rises before our vision to-day the beautiful memory of a Christian gentleman, a noble servant of Jesus Christ who was "faithful unto death."

Honored and beloved as he was by the whole Church, his memory was especially dear to the Newark Conference. They recall his gentleness and courtesy, his devotion to duty, his freedom from pride and ostentation, his delicate sensibility, which often caused him pain; his loyalty to personal friendships; his faithfulness in the administration of the episcopal office, with pride in the fact that while he was Bishop of the whole Church he was in every position one of themselves.

At the session of the Newark Conference, held at Plainfield, New Jersey, in April, 1908, Bishop Spellmeyer presided over the Conference for the first time after his election as Bishop. By a unanimous vote they placed upon their records the following minutes:

"That it has been our great delight to have our dear brother, Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, D.D., LL.D., to preside over us. Long have we known him as a strong and forceful preacher, model pastor, and wise administrator. Now, in the honored position to which the great Methodist Episcopal Church has called him, we find an exceptionally able presiding officer. And, with the customary concern about our appointments, which is but human, we have never had more confidence and reposed greater trust in our Bishop, because of his fairness and his conscientious care of all our interests. It has been a great treat to have him with us, he has been so fair, so patient, so brotherly withal. Long may health and every blessing of God follow our beloved Spellmeyer."

This expression shows the profound esteem in which he was held by his brethren of the Newark Conference, which remained unimpaired until he was called from his service in the earthly Church to the higher ministries of heaven,

Dr. George W. Smith, of the Newark Conference, at the close of a valuable memoir of his friend of many years, quotes the choice lines of another friend in the current number of the *Methodist Review*, Dr. Fred Clare Baldwin, of the same Conference, which fitly voices the feelings of his brethren on the death of their honored Bishop when he was brought home to rest among the friends and associates of his early ministry.

"Here had he caught the Master's call;
Here had he served unceasingly;
Here was he known and beloved of all—
Here by the Eastern sea.

"Here were the friends of the days of yore;
Here were the comrades he loved to greet;
Here were the homes with the open door—
Here was the welcome so sweet.

"Here was the soil that he loved to tread;
Here was the land of the smiling sky;
Here was the place where his heart had bled—
Here he came home to die."

Faithful son, husband, father, friend, pastor, Bishop, loyal and true shepherd of souls, we will cherish thy memory.

The memorial services were held in Saint Paul's Church, Atlantic City, at which Bishop Neely, Bishop Berry, and Bishop Wilson officiated, and members of the New Jersey Conference participated. The entire Conference in procession followed the casket to the railroad station, whence it was taken to Newark, where funeral services were held in the Centenary Church, of which Bishop Spellmeyer was pastor when he was elected to the episcopacy. The New Jersey Conference, at whose session he was presiding when taken with his fatal illness, was represented by a committee, and their resolutions were read by Dr. James W. Marshall, and a committee from Saint Louis, his episcopal residence, joined in the service. Addresses were made by Bishop William F. Anderson, Mr. Hanford Crawford, Dr. William H. Morgan and Dr. George W. Smith, and members of the Newark Conference and others participated in the services at the church and burial. His body rests in the Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

V. DAVID SOLOMON MONROE

PREPARED BY THE REV. J. B. MANN, D.D., AND READ BY THE
REV. B. C. CONNER, D.D.

1929.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

The Rev. David Solomon Monroe, D.D., an eminent and honored minister of the gospel of God, our Saviour, in the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

passed from death unto life in the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania, on November 15, 1910, in his seventy-eighth year.

He was born in Leesburg, Virginia, April 15, 1833, of Jewish ancestry, in the line of the Aaronic priesthood, and proved himself worthy of his high and illustrious lineage throughout his long and varied career.

When he was three years of age his parents moved to Baltimore, Maryland. They were devoted Methodists, by whom, in early youth, he was taken to the class meeting, and taught the way of life and salvation. He records: "In my boyhood I often, perhaps every Sunday, accompanied my father to class meeting. On the evening of October 27, 1848, I called on the Rev. William Hirst, pastor of Wesley Chapel, of which Sunday school I was then secretary. I asked for a ticket to attend the love feast. He talked to me about my soul. I was awakened. The next evening the Rev. N. J. B. Morgan preached from the text, 'Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men.' Responding to the invitation to seek religion, God adopted me for his child, and *I knew it*." His conversion was clear, positive, and emphatic. Of his adoption into the family of God there was never the semblance of a doubt—a fact of vital moment in his experience as a preacher of saving faith.

At the age of twenty-one he was admitted into the Baltimore Conference, and subsequently passed into the East Baltimore Conference, which shortly thereafter, by reason of State lines, became the Central Pennsylvania Conference. In this Conference the strength and vigor of his manhood were spent in unwearied effort to build the kingdom of God in the hearts of the children of men. He was eminently successful—a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

With the organization of the Central Pennsylvania Conference he was made its secretary, retaining the position for a quarter of a century, and relinquishing its duties and responsibilities only in obedience to the rule and authority of the Church, to assume the presiding eldership of the Altoona District.

He was honored by his brethren with seven successive elections to the General Conference, of which he was an efficient member from 1876 to 1900; and with respect to his well-known secretarial ability, was appointed at his first session assistant secretary, filling the position until the death of the incumbent, Dr. George W. Woodruff, in 1881, when the Bishops requested Dr. Monroe to take charge of the minutes and perform the Inter-General Conference duties of the secretary-in-chief, whose successor he became in 1884. He continued in this relation until 1904, when he declined to be a candidate for reelection to the post he so satisfactorily held for more than twenty years.

Dr. Monroe was an earnest, diligent, able, and warm-hearted

Methodist minister, preaching without fear or favor the pure gospel of Christ, affectionately, impressively, with simplicity, and effectual fervency. An emasculated gospel had no place in his vision. He was imperious when heralding the proclamation of the King; nor did ever an uncertain sound vex the ears of those who hungered for the bread of life. "With quenchless zeal and admirable ambition he sought the loftiest excellence in preaching. To attain this he commanded his time, his talent, and training. Unceasingly did he study, and usually hard and long, in order to maintain to the last in a high state of force and efficiency both his mental powers and processes." His sermons were clear, cogent, convincing, and inciting. He was insistent to set forth the truth as it is in Jesus. As preacher and as pastor his work was abundantly commendable and cordially recognized by his brethren and friends.

In the social circle Dr. Monroe shone with a luster peculiarly his own. His genial spirit made him the truly "welcome guest." He was lively and captivating in conversation—spreading pleasure and happiness to all around. In reminiscences of life and character among the people called Methodists he was probably without a peer. His stories were animated, enthusiastic, and charming; and those who were permitted to share in these convivial moments remembered them with ever-increasing delight, and a desire to live them over again. The Doctor could have furnished our beloved Methodism a book of much more than ordinary interest. It is a pity he did not do so, for the historic period in which he bore a commendable part was crowded with events of gravest moment to the Church, and in many of them he was a prominent actor.

Dr. Monroe's life was far from an unmingled strain of "joy and gladness." Not infrequently was his cup of sorrow filled to the brim by domestic afflictions as sore as they were inevitable. But in all he "endured, as seeing him who is invisible," and with a faith as simple as it is sublime, trusted and rested in Him "whose loving kindness is better than life."

His last sermon, on October 23, 1910, closed a conspicuous career of more than fifty-seven consecutive years in the ministry. At the close of his life he writes: "I can say if I had it to live over again, I would choose the Methodist Episcopal Church and ministry, and the Central Pennsylvania Conference. Praise God for his goodness.

"He is better to me than all hopes,
He is better than all my fears,
He has made a bridge of my broken works,
And a rainbow of my tears."

His final illness was brief and borne with Christian fortitude and resignation. "His last days were a testifying triumph. Joyous assertions of his assurance of hope, of the adequacy

of the cross, of his devotion to his brethren, and of his loyalty to the Church made his bed-chamber a holy place. His love for the brethren he expressed by assigning to the Central Pennsylvania Conference Annuity Fund his insurance, his interest in the Mutual Beneficial Association, and by making the Conference residuary legatee of his estate."

About forty members of the Conference and hundreds of his friends and parishioners attended the funeral services of Dr. Monroe, held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Altoona, and in the Baughman Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of New Cumberland—a beautiful monument of Dr. Monroe's last pastorate.

"In Mount Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland, under the shadow of New England's towering granite memorial to that tireless and tactful apostle of Methodism, Jesse Lee, and with the treasured dust of Methodism's mighty men, her first and foremost Bishops and leaders, we laid to rest this giant man till the day of his Lord's coming to take to himself his own precious ones."

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last."

VI. GEORGE J. NICHOLS

BY THE REV. J. W. DUNCAN, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

George J. Nichols was born in Pike County, Indiana, October 25, 1857. On March 3, 1912, he ceased at once to labor and to live. He lost no time from the busy duties of a devoted life by protracted illness.

After receiving a common school education, he attended the State Normal School, where he received a thorough training as a school teacher. He followed the profession for which his education had qualified him for several years, after which he engaged in banking. For twenty-six years he engaged in this branch of business, gaining the confidence of the people of the town and county where he lived, at the same time adding to his possessions year by year by close attention to every department of his growing business. He took an active interest in all local enterprises, seeking in every honorable way to promote every worthy and deserving cause.

He was especially interested in the work of education, lending substantial aid to young men who were anxious to secure an education. He shunned publicity as to his contributions to deserving men and institutions.

Brother Nichols was converted in 1884 and united with the

Methodist Episcopal Church and at once began an active Christian life. He was an all round worker—serving the Church in every position open to the laity. He looked upon the different departments of the Church as one central organization. He taught the Bible class in the Sabbath school, attended and encouraged the Epworth League, was present at the prayer and class meeting, and attended the public services of God's house with promptness and regularity.

His exemplary Christian life naturally attracted the attention of his brethren of the laity, who elected him as a reserve delegate to the General Conference of 1904, and in September last elected him as the fourth of seven laymen to represent the Indiana Conference in this body.

It can truthfully be said of Brother Nichols that he was indeed a good man, true to the faith once delivered to the saints. Devoted in life, triumphant in death, glorified in heaven.

VII. DANIEL LEEPER RADER

PREPARED BY MR. R. H. HUGHES AND READ BY THE
REV. BENJAMIN YOUNG, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

The Rev. Daniel Leeper Rader, D.D., LL.D., was born in Jackson County, Missouri, August 7, 1850, and died at his home in Portland, Oregon, February 5, 1911.

He had been an invalid for nearly a year, caused by a stroke of paralysis which he suffered on February 11, 1910. He was speaking at the time before the Portland Methodist Ministerial Association, on the life and character of his devoted friend and brother, Bishop Cyrus David Foss, who had died on January 29, that year. While paying a beautiful tribute to the sainted Bishop, he was mortally stricken with the same malady, and lingered in an almost helpless condition for nearly twelve months. In his illness he was, as he always was when in health, cheerful, optimistic, kindly. His faith in God did not waver, and his love for Jesus Christ constantly increased. He often said that it was hard to lie and wait after sixty years of such active life, but if it was God's will, he was willing to submit.

Dr. Rader sprang from a sturdy Methodist stock. In the family whence he came there was a Methodist preacher in every generation from the time of the founding of Methodism in America. Two of his brothers are Methodist preachers to-day, one in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the other, Dr. Marvin A. Rader, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Manila District, Philippine Islands.

When the bitter war between the North and South broke out his father and older brothers went to the front, leaving Dr.

Rader, then only a lad, to care for the mother and younger children. From the day when father and mother kissed each other a sad farewell to the day of his final crowning, his life was filled with cares and responsibilities which seemed more than he should bear. He never knew the joys of childhood. His were a man's responsibilities from the time he was eleven years of age. Therefore it is not strange that a descendant of such ancestry, and a victim of such circumstances, should stand "foursquare" to every wind that blew, nor that the Methodist type of Christianity should make so powerful an appeal to him and enlist to the limit the eminent qualities of mind and heart of which he was possessed. His education, so far as actual schooling is concerned, was very meager, but in experience and the mastery of good books, through the recourses of a fertile mind, and his persistent, unyielding disposition, he was a rare scholar. His early life was spent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which communion he began his ministry at Oskaloosa, Kansas, when he was only nineteen years of age. After sixteen years of zealous and fruitful work in that Church, he, upon his own request, was admitted into the Colorado Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For twenty-six years he did heroic work in the Church of his adoption, everywhere and always in labors abundant, making full proof of his ministry. In the wide variety of capacities in which he creditably, strongly, and successfully served the Church as pastor, presiding elder, and as superintendent of missions and official editor, he put upon the two Methodisms, both North and South, the imprint of a mind vigorous and fertile, a heart beating true in all the circles of his friendship, a soul manly and brave, and a nature cast in the mold of chivalrous heroism. A man of strong, decided convictions, and with a courage undaunted, following wherever those convictions summoned, he was a born leader of men. And his heart was true and loving as his courage was strong and daring. Rare was the combination of these qualities meeting in him.

He was the first superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wyoming. His work there was that of an outrider, a *avant-coureur*, worthy of comparison with the heroism displayed by those who laid the foundation of Methodism. He faithfully and fully exemplified Wesley's instructions to his ministers to go to those not only who needed them, but to those who needed them the most. He preached wherever he could gain listeners—in a saloon, in a store, on a street corner, and slept where night overtook him. He ever listened to the Macedonian's cry, "Come over and help us," pushing into new and unexplored territory, and laid deep and broad and strong the foundations on which the Church is rearing its superstructure to-day.

When the Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate was projected, in 1896, Dr. Rader was made the publisher, with Dr. Claudius B. Spencer as editor. He was a member of the General Conferences of 1896 and 1900. He served as a member of the Book Committee from 1896 to 1902, resigning the last year when he accepted the pastorate of the church in Tacoma, Washington. During the General Conference held in Los Angeles, California, in 1904, he was editor of the Daily Christian Advocate. The same General Conference elected him editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate. In this position he served the Church most ably and with the highest degree of acceptability, until he was crowned with unfading glory and unending life.

Death had no terrors for him. He was willing, indeed, anxious, to meet his heavenly Father. He could adopt as his own the apostle's words, "For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

VIII. FAYETTE L. THOMPSON

READ BY MR. FRED E. TASKER

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

Brother Fayette L. Thompson was the greatly beloved general secretary of the Methodist Brotherhood. March 11, 1908, the organization was created at Buffalo. Brother Thompson was one of the commissioners who organized it. Two years later he became secretary. A tender husband and devoted father, he canceled the joys of domestic life in order that he might preach fraternity and brotherhood to those men everywhere who knew it not, and to those who, knowing it, practiced it not. A brilliant and convincing orator, an organizer of men, and a business manager with the most punctilious accuracy in the details of finance and orderly procedure, he was greatly sought by churches and Christian organizations, and alluring offers were constantly being made to him, but he threw them all aside when he saw that the pressure of duty was upon him, and that a supreme opportunity had come, when he heard the voice of God calling him to the Brotherhood, and he accepted the precarious outlook of the new society, at an income financially far below what he had been receiving in his other field. And, my friends, with what masterful energy he applied himself! He spared nothing of his vast possessions of intellect and heart and physical prowess. It was an absolute surrender with no thought of self. He traveled everywhere, averaging about 56,000 miles per year. He spoke constantly. During the last year, he delivered 379 addresses and sermons. At special times he spoke from two to six or more times a day for several days running. He wrote articles for papers and books. He con-

sulted with groups of men. He cheered the faint-hearted. He gave new visions to the discouraged. He was a minister among the ministers, urging them to a new consecration and pleading that they give the Brotherhood a chance in their churches; he was a layman among laymen, fervently advocating the priesthood of the laity in order that service should be chosen instead of selfishness.

While busy with Brotherhood activities, the great Men and Religion Forward Movement came along. He seized upon it as an unusual field for energetic advance. He was one of its chief promoters, wrote much of its literature, and was implicitly trusted by all the leaders.

As time passed, conscious that he was smitten with disease, often tortured with pain, he worked steadily on until almost the day of his death, which occurred in the early morning of Friday, April 26, 1912, but his work was not finished; it was only begun. A broad survey shows that at a critical time and a providential time, Brother Thompson laid broad the foundations of the Methodist Brotherhood in particular, and of Christian brotherhood in general.

The Brotherhood is in mourning for its sagacious and gifted executive officer. No better, truer man ever lived. No more faithful servant of the Church ever laid down his life in her service. No more inspired herald of the coming kingdom of brotherhood ever lifted his voice with glad tidings for suffering humanity.

IX. DAVID DE CAMP THOMPSON

BY THE REV. T. P. FROST, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

"Ye know that they which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise lordship over them; and their great ones exercise authority upon them. But so shall it not be among you: but whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister: and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all." Such was the distinction of David De Camp Thompson. No higher eulogy need be pronounced upon him than simply to tell what a servant he was, and set forth the fact that it was the mind of the Master in him that made him the servant he was.

His field of service was the city. Born in Cincinnati, April 29, 1852, he was a child of the city until he entered Ohio Wesleyan University as a student, and ever a man of the city he continued to be after the college days had ended. In cities he did his work. On a city street in Saint Louis, Missouri, November 9, 1908, he received the blow which resulted in his death in a hospital of the city on the following morning. In

Rosehill Cemetery in the city of Chicago his body was laid to rest. He never dwelt apart from the busy throngs. The multitudes were always pressing upon him, moving him to compassion for human needs and human wrongs.

It was given him to serve in a single line of work from childhood to his translation. The lad began his education not only in the public schools but also in the printing establishment of The Western Methodist Book Concern, where his father, "R. P. Thompson, printer," was superintendent for more than fifty years. As a student he worked on local newspapers in Delaware, Ohio. His health becoming seriously impaired, he was forced to leave college without completing his course, and sojourn a while in the South. As soon as strength returned he came back to his native city to the work of a reporter on the Cincinnati Commercial and the Times-Star, and to increasingly responsible labors in the Book Concern, until in 1887, he became assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate. In 1898 he was called to the editorial staff of the Northwestern Christian Advocate as assistant; and after the death of the Rev. Arthur Edwards, D.D., in 1901, Mr. Thompson became the editor of that paper. To that position he was elected and re-elected by votes practically unanimous at the General Conferences of 1904 and 1908.

Thus it was that the journalistic instinct in him became the journalistic habit and developed into the journalistic art. At the time of his death a veteran among Methodist editors, illuminating his statement by calling attention to the necessary distinction between genius for editorial management and ability for editorial deliverance, pronounced Dr. Thompson "the greatest journalist in the Methodist Episcopal Church." From the editorial columns of another denomination the following testimony is taken: "Dr. Thompson had the blood and temper of a knight—he incarnated the old-time ideal of a fearless chivalric champion, always ready to do battle against any and every foe in defense of truth, purity, and honor. With a methodical mastery of detail which identified him with the modern man of affairs, and which made his writings so powerfully convincing to the typical present-day American, he united a high and far-visioned idealism that allied all his efforts to the broadest conceptions of the kingdom. He had made his paper a force to be reckoned with in every current civic and spiritual movement, as both politicians and churchmen had learned right well. The Northwestern Christian Advocate under his direction was as virile as it was true and faithful to every righteous cause."

This description which does him so high honor is true of him, not because he sought battle for the joy of the fray or publicity for the acclaim of the multitude, but, rather, for the reason that his spirit was as sensitive to injustice and every

kind of evil in human conditions as the soul of a Hebrew prophet of the olden time. He keenly felt that many things were wrong in the social and religious life of his age. He clearly saw the opportunity and the function of the religious newspaper in setting them right. Though he was the relentless foe of every evil which preys upon society and debauches the individual, he was no iconoclast in intention, and seldom, if ever, was he an unconscious iconoclast in his action. Not often was he found uprooting wheat in his zeal for the extermination of tares. His journalism, therefore, was sufficiently pathological but chiefly therapeutic. He looked not so much at the ugly and monstrous things which are easily seen and diligently bewailed and denounced as at the unseen and better things yet to be. In patient faith that the better things would surely come, with a quiet courage which never for one moment hesitated to espouse an unpopular cause, with a kindliness of spirit that could harbor no grudge, and a charitableness of nature that could cherish no malice toward any opponent, and yet with a persistence which was busy every evening and fresh every morning, he conducted his campaigns for the rescue of the lost, the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the rights of the oppressed, the purity of the home, the integrity of the family, and other causes where moral and philanthropic issues were at stake.

Boldly, modestly, simply, ceaselessly he worked to make this a better world. Eagerly he scanned the news of the day in order that he might help a little toward a better to-morrow. It is what we should expect of such a man that the two books which he wrote should be biographical studies of the two emancipators, John Wesley and Abraham Lincoln, the one an emancipator from spiritual, and the other from physical bondage.

In recognition of his worth, the position he had attained, and the services he had rendered in his chosen field, Northwestern University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1901, and McKendree College the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1903; yet never was he betrayed into an exaggerated estimate of his powers by the glamour of these academic distinctions or by other honors accorded to him. In all preferments he remained a modest and unaffected man of simple heart. No one was surprised at this, for he was so constituted by nature and grace that it could not have been otherwise. Here was a layman who needed no call to make the whole of his life religious. The religion which could express itself, and was wont to express itself, in prayer meeting, found broader and more varied, though no less deep, expression by tongue and pen and purposeful deed in all his dealings with his fellow men. How lovable he was and how faithful he was in his friendship, is a

story which must not be told in this place, a story written in many hearts. Their grief hardly can be reconciled to the apparent prematureness of the stroke separating them from a friend whose love was as tender and sympathetic in reproof as in the ministries of generous appreciation. How can they banish the thought that he was hurried from earth too soon? Busy with many plans and buoyant with great hope for the future, he was stricken down in the midst of the first year of a new quadrennium of his editorship. No, not stricken down but caught up. God has no other than an upward movement and destiny for his faithful servants. Moreover, work faithfully prosecuted is finished every night. So, although we could wish that he might have been permitted to work his plans through, let us thank God that he did not stay too long. Better for any man that his day end at noon than that he stay on to become a burden and a problem in the place which for a time he made his throne of power. So, notwithstanding the heart-break of it, we will not murmur against the decree which took so helpful a servant of all as David De Camp Thompson from the zenith of his earthly career to his heavenly inheritance.

X. WILLIAM FRANCIS WHITLOCK

BY THE REV. R. T. STEVENSON, D.D.

SEE JOURNAL, MAY 5, 1912

A life so long and so eminent as that of Dr. Whitlock cannot be fittingly framed in a few phrases.

The seventy-five years which lay between October 20, 1833, and May 2, 1909, were filled with the activities of a healthy lad who became a man of stalwart stature, of tenacious moral fiber, and of solid Christian character; of an education won not without struggle, of service to men rendered without complaint, and of a reward few men gain in the admiration and love of their fellows.

Had the big-framed boy in the village school of Westchester, Butler County, Ohio, been told in the closing hours of some taskful day that after a year's teaching he would be fitted to enter Ohio Wesleyan University in 1852, and after a hiatus of two years taken out for self-support he would stand with the seniors and receive his diploma in 1859, taking through life as his chief gain at Delaware the fact of his surrender to God, and that after a handful of years as tutor of languages he would be chosen in 1866 a full professor of Latin, becoming later an acting president of the university when Dr. Bashford was elected Bishop; and then he would complete in the March preceding his death a half hundred years of teaching in the university; and that along with his steady use of influence under the benediction of his alma mater he would reap other confidences and honors

from men, would be chosen in an unbroken series of elections a delegate to the General Conference from the North Ohio Conference and become known far and wide as its leader from 1884 until his death, and that for the last sixteen years of his life he would be chairman of the Book Committee, making its affairs of such conspicuous devotion on his part that the only book of his life, *The Story of the Book Concern*, would reveal his profound interest in and nobly successful pilotage of this important body; and then, had he been told that when in the territory of his own Conference the Anti-Saloon League should be born he would be chosen its first Ohio State president, and by his sagacity confirm its counsels and by his courageous faith inspire its battle line, and should not die until his own city and county should vote out the saloon; and then, that when he gained for his gracious spouse, Miss Martha Howe, she would unite with him in founding a home of pure affection, refined culture and charming hospitality, and for thirty-five years give care for the needy, and kind consideration to students, and leave endearing and enduring memories to thousands of friends; and then, when his heart was smitten sore at her departure he would walk more tenderly among those who watched "The Grand Old Man" of the university gathering fresh sheaves of their affectionate confidence until he should lie for the last hours in the great college chapel in a casket, around which would be displayed in sweet profusion rare flowers, and over his form would be spoken still sweeter words of loving memory, and for crown of all, messages of sympathy from many of the ten thousand students who had been under his instruction—I say, had all this been made to pass before the eye of the sturdy lad, he would have said, "This is not for me," and with characteristic sanity would have resumed his talk; and yet this vision fulfilled came to be the story of the career of William F. Whitlock.

The three causes most dear to Dr. Whitlock were: First, the education of the young; second, the expansion of the kingdom of Jesus Christ; and third, the swelling tide of reform. He combined wise counsel and most active participation in the effort to achieve this threefold triumph. The young men in this Conference as well as the students in the college, found in him warrant for confidence and challenge for toil. His life was almost contemporaneous with the history of the North Ohio Conference, and upon his shoulders fell the mantle of its earlier mighty men.

Dr. Whitlock was a great committeeman. A few sentences taken from the classic memorial tribute delivered before the Book Committee by his intimate friend and colaborer, Dr. R. T. Miller, will suggest the regard felt for him by members of the Book Committee:

"His administration as chairman of the Book Committee in the successive periods indicated has been characterized by untiring vigilance, unquestioned impartiality, unusual judicial ability, and uniform courtesy. His power of discernment and his mastery of logical sequence gave him to see from the beginning to the ending of a proposed measure, and enabled him to lead the discussion to practical conclusions with a wisdom and soundness of judgment which were almost infallible; and these qualities finally won for him almost unlimited influence in the Committee. And in all this his simplicity, personal dignity, and unvarying courtesy were so conspicuous as to win the confidence and admiration of all who were associated with him."

BALLOTS

I. BISHOPS

BALLOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ballots cast.....	802	796	809	790	799	752	800	788	776	795	788	758	781
Defective ballots.....	3	6	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	5	4
Total ballots counted.....	799	790	804	789	795	749	799	786	774	793	786	753	777
Necessary for a choice.....	533	527	536	526	530	500	533	524	516	529	524	502	518
H. C. Stuntz.....	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. G. Downey.....	332	383	386	350	330	283	290	270	270	270	267	246	260
M. S. Hughes.....	299	369	378	362	301	245	273	268	258	267	266	215	227
W. O. Shepard.....	299	378	457	486	500	423	432	441	448	476	532	...	...
R. J. Cooke.....	232	282	304	316	321	334	367	361	353	361	362	337	375
R. E. Jones.....	222	265	299	294	279	234	253	246	216	209	194	100	74
F. J. McConnell.....	215	272	301	314	310	269	307	326	341	355	359	325	369
Naphtali Luccock.....	212	264	306	333	361	350	363	364	334	363	382	392	438
Andrew Gillies.....	210	262	293	275	250	175	206	204	182	169	162	118	53
W. H. Crawford.....	194	226	247	267	276	281	310	333	325	347	354	334	353
H. C. Jennings.....	188	193	187	155	145	110	89	82	68	58	56	39	29
J. B. Hingeley.....	172	191	179	154	49	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin Hamilton.....	171	182	221	247	254	230	224	213	235	240	230	193	195
H. L. Jacobs.....	167	148	135	113	113	138	151	134	137	135	116	73	57
E. S. Tipple.....	159	165	172	176	196	197	201	214	227	244	257	219	232
T. S. Henderson.....	153	146	180	239	356	346	420	452	451	500	562	...	...
W. P. Thirkield.....	151	163	198	203	243	220	258	262	251	269	276	278	319
C. B. Mitchell.....	139	139	120	94	73	62	60	52	54	47	51	52	49
F. D. Bovard.....	135	131	98	88	57	57	59	50	47	37	37	...	...
F. D. Leete.....	135	143	145	175	210	277	328	324	337	343	374	335	416
Joshua Stansfield.....	125	90	77	85	95	80	71	56	51	104	25	...	...
Benjamin Young.....	107	106	102	100	104	108	124	135	136	142	151	154	175
F. M. North.....	101	119	130	155	182	176	167	157	159	169	166	113	108
C. E. Locke.....	98	86	57	47	35	37	43	37	48	44	38	...	...
E. S. Ninde.....	94	68	56	33	...	...	...	30	25	...	...	...	...
E. A. Schell.....	91	82	72	55	68	68	64	53	44	34	34	...	...
Thomas Nicholson.....	84	57	39	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. G. Wilson.....	77	60	58	58	71	92	70	60	55	60	52	40	29
Carl G. Doney.....	59	50	50	58	103	101	94	81	94	81	59	40	28
Daniel Dorchester, Jr.....	58	41	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herbert Welch.....	55	50	46	42	34	...	25	...	31	31	29	...	...
J. H. Coleman.....	52	37	28	...	...	...	...	34	28	...	...	...	...
G. H. Bradford.....	43	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fletcher Homan.....	42	26	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. P. Eckman.....	39	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. T. Keeney.....	37	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. F. Harmon.....	37	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Elliott.....	35	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. Oldham.....	32	33	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. R. Havighurst.....	28	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. C. B. Mason.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Morgan.....	23	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. H. Trever.....	23	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Butler.....	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. H. Swift.....	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Van Cleve.....	19	...	...	...	...	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Race.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. P. Frost.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Frizzelle.....	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. R. Day.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. M. Boswell.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. Kulp.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emil Luering.....	12	11	13	29	39	36	37	34	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. Conner.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. Hovis.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. M. Holmes.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. A. Tindley.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edgar Blake.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. B. Spencer.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. E. Mossman.....	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BALLOTS

I. BISHOPS

BALLOT	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Total ballots cast.....	787	775	759	736	766	794	760	750	735	779	781	779	778
Defective ballots.....	4	5	...	2	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
Total ballots counted.....	783	770	759	734	762	794	759	750	734	778	781	778	778
Necessary for a choice.....	522	514	506	490	508	530	506	500	490	519	521	519	519
H. C. Stuntz.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. G. Downey.....	243	234	175	142	128	100	79	58	38	41	...	...	...
M. S. Hughes.....	226	188	141	135	146	163	181	191	215	265	264	215	173
W. O. Shepard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. J. Cooke.....	366	373	367	368	391	418	437	464	453	489	525	...	...
R. E. Jones.....	63	55	27	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. J. McConnell.....	395	383	359	365	394	442	488	552	...	...	...	...	...
Naphtali Luccock.....	498	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andrew Gillies.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Crawford.....	361	333	297	274	269	246	207	186	134	121	29	...	...
H. C. Jennings.....	46	109	150	172	196	190	144	92	41	33	...	...	...
J. B. Hingeley.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin Hamilton.....	170	154	123	107	128	121	107	78	36	39	...	...	...
H. L. Jacobs.....	49	42	33	27	33	59	48	32	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Tipple.....	240	218	191	183	167	159	132	114	61	64	...	...	...
T. S. Henderson.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. P. Thirkield.....	363	381	383	354	362	369	348	400	405	453	464	482	557
C. B. Mitchell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. D. Bovard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. D. Leete.....	468	488	478	420	417	426	451	471	486	551	...	...	...
Joshua Stansfield.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin Young.....	185	211	238	290	306	340	338	308	265	243	162	49	...
F. M. North.....	79	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. E. Locke.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Ninde.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. A. Schell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas Nicholson.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. G. Wilson.....	27	...	...	27	32	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carl G. Doney.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daniel Dorchester, Jr.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herbert Welch.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Coleman.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. H. Bradford.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fletcher Homan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. P. Eckman.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. T. Keeney.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Harmon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Elliott.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. Oldham.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. R. Havighurst.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. C. B. Mason.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H. Morgan.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. H. Trever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Butler.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. H. Swift.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Van Cleve.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. H. Race.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. P. Frost.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. W. Frizzelle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. R. Day.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. M. Boswell.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. J. Kulp.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emil Luering.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. Conner.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. F. Hovis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. M. Holmes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. A. Tindley.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edgar Blake.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. B. Spencer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. E. Mossman.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Besides the votes reported in the above table, votes were received on the first ballot for Bishops, as follows:

Nine votes each: G. H. Bickley, L. J. Birney, J. C. Nicholson (3).

Eight votes each: C. O. Kimball (1).

Seven votes each: J. W. E. Bowen, C. W. Drees, E. D. Locke (3).

Six votes each: O. F. Bartholow, H. A. Gobin, George W. Henson, H. C. Jameson, Theodore Kemp, L. H. Murlin, A. E. Smith, J. H. Stillman (8).

Five votes each: J. M. Buckley, T. E. Fleming, Robert Forbes, W. W. Guth, E. S. Johnson, S. S. Jolly, E. J. Lockwood, W. L. McDowell, J. St. C. Neal, S. M. Nichols, W. H. W. Rees, J. H. Scott, J. B. Trimble, Alfred Wagg (14).

Four votes each: H. A. Buchtel, C. L. Goodell, J. W. Hancher, A. S. Kavanagh, A. B. Leonard, Allan MacRossie, C. H. Richardson, C. M. Stuart (8).

Three votes each: J. I. Bartholomew, J. F. Boeye, W. J. Davidson, Levi Gilbert, J. F. Goucher, G. R. Grose, Hough Houston, K. A. Jansson, E. M. Jones, G. A. Landen, G. P. Mains, L. C. Murdock, J. B. Neff, W. D. Platt, Herbert Scott, M. E. Snyder, S. M. Vernon, F. W. Warne, R. E. Wilson, C. T. Wilson, G. W. White (21).

Two votes each: H. E. Beeks, J. L. Brasher, W. H. Brooks, H. A. Buttz, Allen Chamberlain, Walling Clark, B. C. Conner, S. A. Danford, H. A. Doty, W. V. Kelley, H. W. Kellogg, H. G. Leonard, E. W. Luce, J. P. Marlatt, C. L. Mead, H. C. McDermott, J. T. McFarland, J. W. Morris, M. B. Pratt, G. B. Scott, N. E. Simonsen, W. J. Slutz, W. F. Sheridan, A. W. Stalker, R. P. Smith (25).

One vote each: C. B. Allen, D. L. Aultman, T. P. Barber, C. E. Bacon, R. E. Bowen, W. S. Bovard, G. F. Bovard, S. A. Bright, C. W. Bailey, H. R. Calkins, E. O. Crist, H. J. Coker, A. E. Craig, L. A. Core, F. L. Cook, E. C. Cook, F. H. Coman, W. O. Crossfield, J. N. Cox, F. L. Decker, S. M. Dick, E. R. Dille, M. W. Dogan, C. D. Doke, K. H. Elmstrom, W. P. Eveland, L. A. Ferris, W. H. Finch, J. C. Floyd, N. Frank, J. L. Gillies, J. B. Green, A. E. Griffith, J. F. Harshbarger, J. C. Hartzell, D. E. Hays, H. V. Holt, J. H. Holman, S. D. Hutsin-piller, Albert Hurlstone, T. C. Iliff, C. C. Jacobs, C. Johnson, B. Keip, J. H. Tippet, John Krantz, F. M. Larkin, H. L. Locke, Wallace MacMullen, J. R. McCormack, E. W. McDade, J. R. Madison, J. W. Marshall, J. J. Manker, W. N. Mason, A. C. Mitchell, J. M. Mitchell, E. M. Mills, J. T. Moore, A. J. Nast, A. C. Norcross, E. B. Olmstead, W. D. Parr, Samuel Plantz, Marion Porter, W. I. Powell, G. F. Ream, J. H. Reed, W. F. Rice, Bascom Robbins, C. N. Robbins, E. G. Richardson, E. P. Robertson, C. R. Robinson, W. A. Shanklin, J. L. Sooy, J. O.

Spencer, R. B. Stansell, Robert Stephens, F. Stone, N. W. Stroup, T. R. Thoburn, Robert Watt, M. R. Webster, R. B. Williams, C. J. Wilson (87).

After the third ballot, names receiving less than twenty-five votes were not reported.

II. MISSIONARY BISHOPS

	1	2	3
Total ballots.....	738	651	742
Necessary for a choice.....	492	434	495

Southern Asia

J. W. Robinson.....	686	...	...
Rockwell Clancy.....	47	...	...

Southeastern Asia

Emil Luering.....	199	238	161
W. P. Eveland.....	193	247	545
Harry Farmer.....	156	93	...
H. R. Calkins.....	114	61	...
M. A. Rader.....	45	...	...

III. PUBLISHING AGENTS

Total ballots.....	728
Necessary for a choice.....	365

H. C. Jennings.....	686
E. R. Graham.....	653
G. P. Mains.....	648
Homer Eaton.....	560
O. T. Dwinell.....	149
S. H. Thompson.....	130

IV. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

1. Board of Foreign Missions

	1	2
Total ballots.....	772	709
Necessary for a choice.....	387	355
S. Earl Taylor.....	484	...
W. F. Oldham.....	408	...
J. B. Trimble.....	284	266
F. M. North.....	231	357
H. K. Carroll.....	121	27
E. A. Schell.....	111	26

	1	2
J. C. Floyd.....	111	...
E. G. Richardson.....	110	...
A. E. Smith.....	78	...
H. R. Calkins.....	51	...
A. MacRossie.....	49	...
J. C. Nicholson.....	36	...
Dillon Bronson.....	36	...
F. M. Stone.....	34	...
J. M. Thoburn, Jr.....	30	...
E. J. Kulp.....	28	...

2. Board of Home Missions and Church Extension

Total ballots.....	772
Necessary for a choice.....	387

Ward Platt.....	647
C. M. Boswell.....	595
Robert Forbes.....	483
H. J. Coker.....	241
James Rowe.....	125
S. A. Danford.....	56
N. W. Stroup.....	52
S. A. Bright.....	42

3. Board of Education

Total ballots.....	767
Necessary for a choice.....	384

Thomas Nicholson.....	732
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4. Board of Sunday Schools

Total ballots.....	770
Necessary for a choice.....	386

D. G. Downey.....	746
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5. Board of Conference Claimants

Total ballots.....	772
Necessary for a choice.....	387

J. B. Hingeley.....	564
M. P. Burns.....	156
G. T. Notson.....	37

6. Epworth League

	1	2
Total ballot.....	769	708
Necessary for a choice.....	385	355

	1	2
W. F. Sheridan.....	325	389
E. M. Randall.....	314	280
J. L. Loar.....	108	37

7. Freedmen's Aid Society

	1	2	3
Total ballots.....	770	707	676
Necessary for a choice.....	386	354	339
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P. J. Maveety.....	538
M. C. B. Mason.....	339	303	299
I. G. Penn.....	246	323	349
W. W. Lucas.....	141	38	...
W. H. W. Rees.....	94	27	...
J. S. Hill.....	80	...	...
J. W. Frizzelle.....	43	...	...
J. O. Spencer.....	36	...	...

V. EDITORS

1. Methodist Review

Total ballots.....	713
Necessary for a choice.....	357
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W. V. Kelley.....	708

2. The Christian Advocate

Total ballots.....	713
Necessary for a choice.....	357

George P. Eckman.....	688
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3. Central Christian Advocate

Total ballots.....	705
Necessary for a choice.....	353

C. B. Spencer.....	693
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4. Western Christian Advocate

Total ballots.....	712
Necessary for a choice.....	357

Levi Gilbert.....	386
C. G. Doney.....	318

5. *Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*

Total ballots.....	709
Necessary for a choice.....	355

J. J. Wallace.....	701
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6. *Pacific Christian Advocate*

Total ballots.....	711
Necessary for a choice.....	356

R. H. Hughes.....	433
C. O. Kimball.....	92
J. D. Gillilan.....	77
E. S. Mills.....	65
J. M. Canse.....	25

7. *California Christian Advocate*

Total ballots.....	712
Necessary for a choice.....	357

F. D. Bovard.....	710
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8. *Southwestern Christian Advocate*

Total ballots.....	711
Necessary for a choice.....	356

R. E. Jones.....	641
W. C. Jason.....	67

9. *Epworth Herald*

Total ballots.....	710
Necessary for a choice.....	356

Dan B. Brummitt.....	412
R. A. Chase.....	143
C. M. Levister.....	61
P. A. Crow.....	50
A. C. Piersel.....	26

10. *Northwestern Christian Advocate*

	1	2	3
Total ballots.....	713	638	632
Necessary for a choice.....	357	320	317

S. J. Herben.....	203	257	288
E. R. Zaring.....	199	268	329

	1	2	3
J. W. Van Cleve.....	112	64	...
George Elliott.....	93	36	...
O. W. Fifer.....	58	...	...
F. B. Cowgill.....	41	...	...

11. *Methodist Advocate-Journal*

Total ballots.....	704
Necessary for a choice.....	353

John J. Manker.....	688
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12. *Christliche Apologete*

Total ballots.....	705
Necessary for a choice.....	353

A. J. Nast.....	687
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13. *Haus und Herd*

Total ballots.....	706
Necessary for a choice.....	354

A. J. Bucher.....	417
F. Munz.....	285

14. *Sunday School Publications*

Total ballots.....	714
Necessary for a choice.....	358

J. T. McFarland.....	585
G. H. Trever.....	119

REPORTS TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

BISHOPS IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN FIELDS

I. EUROPE

REPORT OF BISHOP WILLIAM BURT. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 334

When we left Baltimore to return to Europe for a second quadrennium it was with a sense of peculiar joy because we anticipated four years of intensely interesting events, and we have not been disappointed. Everywhere, beginning with Italy, ministers and people gave us a cordial welcome and did all in their power to make us feel that they were glad we had returned.

We have had four years of jubilees, and of splendid successes in all branches of our European work. France and Austria-Hungary have been organized into Mission Conferences, Denmark and Finland have become Annual Conferences, and Russia has been set apart as a separate Mission, so that now we have in Europe eight Annual Conferences, three Mission Conferences, and one Mission, and all twelve organized into one Central Conference.

We have been highly favored during the quadrennium with the presence at our Conferences of several distinguished visitors, Bishops Cranston and Hamilton, and Drs. A. B. Leonard, Homer Eaton, J. F. Fisher, E. G. Richardson, C. B. Spencer, Mr. Hanford Crawford, and many others, all of whom have cheered our hearts and greatly delighted ministers and people.

In 1909, Bishop Cranston held seven of the European Conferences. By his able sermons and addresses, by his wise counsels and suggestions, and by his brotherly relations with us all he greatly endeared himself to our hearts, encouraged us in our plans and endeavors, and accomplished incalculable good.

In April, 1910, we met Dr. Leonard and Dr. and Mrs. Fisher in Constantinople, and, beginning with Bulgaria, they accompanied us to all our Conferences. Dr. Leonard had been over the same ground ten years before, hence he could mark the progress our work in Europe had made during that time.

Ministers and people were greatly helped by his inspiring addresses, while his brotherly spirit won all hearts. To all these brethren we unanimously said, "Come again."

METHODISM IN EUROPE

We think that we have the most interesting field of labor in our great world-Church. In Europe there are still forty distinct states, and the differentiation of these nations and peoples is so marked, the personal characteristics and traits of each so profound and uncompromising, that if we would understand them we must study them and judge them separately. While there are commercial treaties and many international associations which link these countries together, the individual national spirit has been greatly accentuated in recent years. Instead of nations dropping their peculiar languages, customs, mental attitudes, and political ambitions for the sake of union, all their differences have been emphasized, as seen in Hungary, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, Greece, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Religiously the people—more than four hundred millions—are divided into Roman Catholics, mostly in the Romanic countries; the Greek, or Byzantine Church, chiefly Slavonic; and Protestant, for the most part in the Germanic and Scandinavian sections of the continent. There are also about six and a half millions of Mohammedans and five and a half millions of Jews.

We Americans are apt to think that of all the nations of the world ours is moving the most rapidly and is the most progressive, the most dynamic. In some respects this may be true, but, while the changes in America have often been only external adjustments, the changes in Europe have been radical upheavals, such as the Reformation, the French Revolution, and the great tidal waves of 1848 and 1870. These changed not only the forms of government, but the very structure of society. And these changes are still taking place, as witnessed recently in Russia, Austria, Germany, France, Spain, and Portugal.

In several places during this quadrennium we have been celebrating our fiftieth anniversary and in others our twenty-fifth, while in some places as yet we are only a few years old.

It is intensely interesting to watch the growth and to compute the future possibilities of our work in Europe. We are making history and shall exert a potent influence on the future of all these lands.

We must not forget that Methodism is of European origin. This is her native soil. She crossed the Atlantic to bless America and then, baptized with American enterprise and possessed of a larger conception of religious liberty, she returned to accomplish her mission on the continent of Europe.

Here she found religion protected by and dependent on the State, Church ceremonies substituted for a living experience, and the people alienated from, if not hostile to, Christianity. The individual had been lost sight of, and for centuries Church and State had ruled over the masses of uneducated and unthinking people. Now everywhere the people are awaking to their rights and privileges, but with a general sense of weariness of religion and of Church ceremonies and with a growing spirit of criticism which threatens to carry before it doctrines, traditions, and the religious sentiment. Then, too, there is apathy and indifference on the part of those Christian ministers who have no divine vocation.

Methodism has those characteristics which permit her to adapt herself to the needs of the hour in these old centers of civilization. She comes with a message from God to every individual soul. In place of an enforced uniformity she preaches Christian unity, and instead of dead formalism she brings life. Methodism perhaps more than any other Church has solved the problem of the relation between organized and individual liberty. As one of our preachers has said, "She has avoided on one hand that exaggeration of authority which stultifies individuality, and on the other hand that excess of individual liberty which finally results in chaos."

Methodism has now become an important part of the national life of many of these European countries, and every year she is putting her roots deeper down into the native soil and spreading her branches out over new fields.

A new impetus has been given during this quadrennium to the deaconess work. For several years this work has been very prosperous in connection with our churches in Germany and Switzerland. Later it was introduced into Austria, Norway, and Sweden, and now in Denmark, Italy, Finland, and Russia, and Sisters are being prepared for Hungary and Bulgaria. All our deaconesses in Europe are trained nurses. We make special mention of the splendid new hospitals and Homes recently built in Frankfort and Zurich. We can now say to the Methodists of the world, "If you should be traveling to Europe and need care, there are no better nurses anywhere than those in our Homes and hospitals. Please make a note of this for your own comfort while you may be visiting Zurich, Hamburg, Frankfort, Nuremburg, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiania, Helsingfors, Saint Petersburg, and other great centers."

Special attention has also been given to our property debts. We had to have buildings for the prosecution of our work. We could not build without debts. At first, perhaps, there was not that care that should have been exercised. Since 1905, however, in the German-speaking Conferences no debts have been

made that were not provided for locally. If the debts made prior to 1905 could be paid, three entire Conferences might become during the next quadrennium entirely self-supporting.

We have given special emphasis everywhere to evangelism and to the organization of the Methodist Brotherhood for work among men, and we are sure that blessed results will follow our efforts.

In addition to our work in Europe we served as delegate to the Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, made a journey to Jerusalem to inspect and report on the Newman property, and held two Conferences in America.

On our visit to Bulgaria last spring we were not a little surprised to receive a telegram from the queen inviting us to visit her at her summer palace near Varna. When we arrived the prefect of the city was at the station to receive us, a carriage was placed at our disposal, and rooms provided at the hotel. The interview was most cordial, and the queen expressed her deep interest in our educational work and in our endeavors for the spiritual enlightenment of the people. Reports of the visit were in all the papers, and many people became interested in us who had never before heard of the Methodists. During the quadrennium the work in Bulgaria has steadily advanced and grown in favor. There is now before me a letter just received from Dr. Count, our able, consecrated superintendent, stating that he has been invited to deliver an address in the city of Sofia before a cultured audience presided over by the minister of the interior. The one crying need of to-day is suitable property in the capital city of this growing nation, the most important of the Balkan States.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

This year we organized the Austria-Hungary work into a separate Mission Conference with seven ministers, one local preacher, and five hundred and seventy members and probationers. Our preachers are a splendid company of young men who mean to win. In Hungary there is constitutional religious liberty, but because of the ignorance and prejudice of the people there are still cases of persecution, especially when the people are incited by jealous priests or pastors. At O-Ker, Brother Kussli, one of our local preachers, announced that he was going to hold a meeting and preach in Hungarian. The local judge sent the police to prevent him. When they saw that he did not immediately obey they directed their pistols at him and took aim. He yielded, was arrested, conducted to the station and fined twenty dollars. A like experience befell our superintendent. On appeal, these sentences were annulled because unconstitutional. However, in spite of these persecu-

tions, we repeat here what we stated in our last report—that there is no more promising field for our work in all Europe than Hungary.

The evangelization of Hungary is especially important, for two reasons: 1. About one hundred thousand Hungarians come to America every year. We are receiving requests from different parts of the United States for men who can speak the Hungarian language. A Hungarian recently converted in one of our churches in America wrote to one of our preachers in Hungary urging him to go and tell his mother the good news of Jesus and his love. 2. Hungary is the key to the East, since it is the boundary between the Orient and the Occident, and since the Hungarians themselves are of Eastern origin. The pioneer of our work in Hungary, the Rev. Robert Moeller, is a member of this General Conference from South Germany.

In Austria we have not even legal toleration for public services, only what they term domestic worship, at which simply the members of a household are supposed to be present. In practice, however, the idea has been enlarged to include a few invited guests. This is what Pius X means by religious liberty.

On Conference Sunday our hall in Vienna was filled with earnest worshippers. In the afternoon we desired to get at the larger public, so we organized a "Family Song Service" in a hired hall, to which we invited three hundred and fifty guests. The addresses were under the title of declamations—the only form which the authorities could approve. We had a blessed meeting, and the Lord was with us in prayer, testimony, and song. Our hall is now crowded every Sunday to its utmost capacity, and we are looking for the larger liberty which we believe is soon coming. The people are becoming restless under the horrible restrictions which they have had to endure so many years. Recent elections are an indication that the people by their votes will serve notice on the clericals to quit. Then will come our larger opportunity also in Austria.

ITALY

In Italy this year the brethren planned a series of meetings and receptions in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of our transfer to Europe. We were grateful for the privilege of witnessing some of the results of our toil. To Italy we have given the most useful part of our life, eighteen years of unremitting labor, of struggles and conflicts of the fiercest kind, and of tears and prayers even in the break of day. No one who has not been on the ground can understand what it means to confront the Papacy. Thank God, however, for the victory! The contrast between the conditions which existed when we first arrived, twenty-five years ago, and now is very striking. Our heart was full of gratitude as we looked

at our great building and realized what a center of influence it had become, with its churches, Publishing House and boys' school; to the Girls' home school across the Tiber, and Crandon Institute, with its two superb buildings, one the gift of Mr. Chester D. Massey and Mrs. Treeble in memory of their sainted mother. While the brethren were saying, "If you would see his monument, look about you," we said: "No, let our monument be in the hearts of the splendid, well-educated young men, to whom we have sought to transfer our faith and purpose to win. They must now carry on the work which we have only been able to begin." Yes, our work in Papal lands has only just begun, and some day soon we hope the Church will wake up to its importance and measure up to our own Christian ideals.

Roman Catholicism is substantially paganism in its conceptions, doctrines, traditions, fears, hopes, and promises, most of which have no counterpart in reality. Some of the Roman Catholic festivals in certain parts of Italy still retain the characteristics of Bacchanalian feasts. If the horrid crimes once connected with those feasts are not now openly committed, it is simply because of the presence of the civil authorities. Nearly all the educated people have turned away from Romanism with disgust. Admiration for this anachronism of autocracy seems to have been transferred to this enlightened and democratic republic, if the daily press at all represents public sentiment. Our mission to Italy is to show the people that Roman Catholicism, against which they have rebelled, is not Christianity, to preach in its simplicity the evangel of the Christ, and to manifest it in a pure life. Dr. N. Walling Clark reports that he has recently been conducting some very successful revival services in different parts of his district.

In this quadrennium we have transferred to Italy the Rev. Dr. B. M. Tipple, from the New York East Conference, who has thrown himself with all his intelligence and energy into the work. He is pastor of the American Church in Rome and president of the theological school and boys' college. What a power these institutions might become if they only had the adequate equipment!

One of the outstanding facts of the quadrennium has been the acquisition, through the valued coöperation of Dr. Greenman, of the splendid property in Naples.

The Central European Conference was organized this year in Rome. It was a great and an historic occasion. We received greetings from the king and from the mayor of Rome, and all our proceedings were published in the daily press as never before in Italy. All the Conferences, including the Central, have voted recommending that we begin work in Spain.

FRANCE

Our France Mission is yet in its infancy, but, thank God, the child is growing and developing in strength. It is now a Mission Conference under the intelligent and zealous superintendency of the Rev. E. W. Bysshe, whom we transferred to France from the New York East Conference. Certainly, France can no longer be regarded as a Roman Catholic country; out of thirty-nine millions only about twelve millions profess to be Romanists.

When one reads the history of this wonderful country and sees the centuries of deception, political trickery, persecution, and debauchery carried on in the sacred name of the Christian religion, he sees in the attitude of the people to-day the revolt of a nation deceived and seduced and betrayed up to the point where all feeling has gone and only indifference remains. Everywhere secularism and infidelity are dominant.

The Papacy, oppressive, grasping, and anti-democratic, has almost strangled the religious life of the nation, while Protestantism, often weak, selfishly narrow, and rationalistic, has failed to measure up to its opportunity to lead the people back to their original simple faith. Hence France, which in a very special sense has been the leader and interpreter of the intellectual, social, and political thought of Europe, appeals to us in this moment with an urgency which must touch every Christian heart. The need of the hour is the simple gospel of the Son of God in the power of the Spirit. But how to get at the people is the question.

To help solve this problem Brother Bysshe, in addition to the regular services in the chief centers, inaugurated an evangelistic tent-campaign which has proved a wonderful success. Thousands have heard the message and many have been soundly converted. This campaign has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the French people are hungry for the truth, and that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation for them just the same as it has been and is for all others. Professor Allier, one of the foremost Protestants in France, has recently written: "I must let you know how rejoiced I was to personally examine your work at Albertville and to learn what an influence at once widely extended and profound is being exerted by your minister, Mr. Chatelin, throughout that entire region. His activity is prodigious, and his labor is being blessed. The results obtained, with the help of God, are among the most remarkable to be found in the entire work of evangelization in France. It would be to me a source of profound Christian joy to see your mission push vigorously this work. It seems to me that God is giving you abundant indications of his will. May he richly bless your labors!" Brothers, do

we really believe in the mission of the Christ as the Saviour of the world? Then let us believe in and work for the spiritual redemption of France.

SWITZERLAND

At the Switzerland Conference last May there was both a golden and silver anniversary. Fifty years ago the German Conference, including all our German work in Europe, was held in Zurich, and twenty-five years ago the Switzerland Conference was organized there, Bishop Foss presiding. We had the good fortune to be present on that historic occasion, by invitation of the Bishop. The five men who joined the Conference fifty years ago are still living, three in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in America.

This quadrennium will be memorable in the Switzerland Conference for the remarkable material progress. Thirteen new churches, three parsonages, and three other buildings have been erected at a cost of \$290,000, and the debt on the Book Concern almost extinguished.

Perhaps the most thrilling event of all the Conference sessions was when the news came that the people of Switzerland had voted by a majority of 97,000 to abolish the sale and manufacture of absinthe from their land. Our Methodist preachers and laymen had done valiant service in the campaign. We sang the Doxology, and shouted, "Surely our God is marching on!"

GERMANY

We have had continual success in Germany in all branches of the work. Here we have a splendid body of men who are faithful ministers of the Christ and loyal Methodists. Revival fires have been burning especially in Saxony and Würtemberg, and many have been gloriously saved.

The pioneers of our work in these lands were worthy to stand by the side of the Christian heroes of New Testament days and to have their names recorded in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, for truly "through faith" they "subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness," and "obtained promises."

It is to the credit of our German Methodism that the work was begun and has been faithfully carried forward on genuine Methodist methods characterized by earnest extemporary preaching, hearty singing, class meetings, love feasts, prayer meetings, and revivals. Our machinery does not run well without revival fires. Our methods are not worn out if we will but use them intelligently, adapting them to the exigencies of today; but methods can never be substituted for life.

SCANDINAVIAN METHODISM

We have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the first Methodist sermon preached in Denmark. On this occasion we were

received in private audience by King Frederick, who expressed his great interest in our work and said that he prayed daily for our prosperity, because it meant all that was good for his country and people. Last year the Denmark Mission Conference became the Denmark Annual Conference.

In Norway we were also received by King Haakon, and in Sweden by King Gustavus, both of whom were most cordial and wished us every good.

In Scandinavia we have accomplished much good and still have a great hearing. Drs. Leonard and Spencer will not soon forget the enthusiastic thousands who attended the services at Haugesund. Similar scenes have been witnessed in all these lands.

During the quadrennium we have fostered the fraternal spirit between these countries which culminated in a great Union Conference held in Gothenburg, Sweden, March 2-6, which will ever remain as one of the most memorable occasions of our life.

These nominally Protestant countries have needed and need to-day the presence and work of our Church. While some of the State Church ministers are devoted men, many of them are rationalists and worldly men, who do their work in a most perfunctory manner. Our attitude toward them is not antagonistic nor unfriendly, notwithstanding the animosity sometimes shown by them to us. We are aggressive and missionary in spirit, and hence we provoke opposition, but it is the opposition of darkness to light and death to life.

Not long ago one of the dignitaries of the State Church complained that the Methodists were making converts among his people, whereupon one of the young pastors replied, "But, sir, is not live Methodism better than dead formalism?"

One of the most significant and encouraging facts of the quadrennium has been the growth and development of the missionary spirit among our people. We have ordained and appointed five men to the Bismarck Archipelago. Three young men went to Africa, one to India. One young lady went to Korea and another to China. Several Conferences are supporting lighthouses in darkest Africa, and with enthusiasm the people contributed out of their limited means to the Jubilee Fund for Korea. Some of our bravest, most consecrated, and most efficient missionaries for the future will come from our churches and Conferences in Europe.

FINLAND

In Finland, too, we had a Jubilee—the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of our mission in the land of Suomi. The Mission Conference was organized into an Annual Conference with 33 preachers, 45 preaching places, 12

church buildings, 1,800 members and 3,600 adherents, a theological seminary, a Swedish and Finnish Book Concern, a deaconess Home with 7 deaconesses, and an orphanage.

Methodism was begun in Finland by a local preacher, K. J. Lindborg, who is still living and was present at the Jubilee Conference. He came to Wasa in 1880, without friends or money. When a merchant asked him to what Church he belonged and he replied that he was a Methodist, he was told to return at once to his own country, because he was not wanted there. But Brother Lindborg instead of leaving the country went into the woods to pray, and seeing that God's sun was shining as brightly on Finland as on Sweden he determined to remain, for he said, "The same God who helped me there will help me here." The first Methodist sermon preached in Helsingfors was preached in a Rescue Home for fallen women. Thank God we have ever had a message of hope for the sinner. Who can estimate the good that has been accomplished through this message during the past twenty-five years, not only in Finland, but to the thousands of Finns who have come to America?

RUSSIA

Finland was the door through which we entered Russia. His Excellency the Director of the Department for Foreign Religions in Saint Petersburg said: "We know Methodism. We have studied her movements in Finland for the past twenty-five years. We know that your Church stands for order and discipline. We do not worry concerning you, but it is these hundreds of sects which are springing up like mushrooms over night in the various parts of the empire which give us cause for concern."

To give any adequate idea of the marvelous opportunity awaiting us in Russia we must use large terms. Russia is the greatest country in Europe, larger than all the other states put together. Until recent years no member of the Greek Church could renounce his creed except on pain of detention for life in a convent prison. Foreigners coming to Russia were permitted to follow their own particular beliefs, but never to make any propaganda among Russians. By a decree of the Czar, which, however, has not yet become law, there is a condition of toleration never before enjoyed. We Methodists have pushed the door far enough open to get in. One hundred and sixty millions of people besought us to come. Their desperate need is their urgent call. If there is any place in all the world where there is need of the simple gospel of Jesus, it is Russia.

Not long ago there appeared in the *Novoye Vremya*, organ of the Conservatives, the following, which shows the longing of the people for the Christ whom the priests have buried out of sight: "The whole aspect of the Church, all the old-time ikons

whisper to me, 'Falsehood, lie,' You came here through falsehood, you stay here to lie, and all one sees is falsehood and lies. Don't you see that things are just the opposite to what they ought to be, according to the divine order? I cannot finish my thought—when I think my heart feels so sick. I cannot answer the questions of my soul. I feel the need of prayer, but to whom and where shall I pray? I am a Russian and cannot tear myself away from all that is Russian, but the separation is coming and I cannot help it." Still another, who stands nearer to the Church, in an address to the Religious Philosophical Society said: "If Christianity and the Church are two different things, then we do not know where Christ is. O Christ, thou must reveal thyself!"

Dr. J. R. Mott, after his wonderful experiences in the East, said that when he came to Russia and saw the students there he was obliged to admit that "he stood before an even greater door." "Here is the greatest need." These students are virtually without religion. They despise the Church in which they were born and its type of Christianity. Christ has been buried out of their sight under foolish traditions. They are without moral restraints; everything is right that is natural. Yet these young men and women have profound religious instincts. They have the stuff that heroes are made of, for they are ready to go to Siberia or to die if need be for the triumph of their ideals. They are also responsive to sincere religious appeals. One of the greatest men of our day said in a letter to Dr. Mott, "No nation as much as Russia holds the fate of the coming years." Hudson Taylor said: "I have a vision. I see the greatest revival that has ever swept over the continent. I see it coming within the next twenty-five years. It is coming over Russia."

There is an intellectual and religious awakening all over Russia. Soon she will spring forward one or two centuries and take her place in the forefront of the religious, intellectual, and commercial world. "Old Russia still clings to her paganized Christianity of worn-out forms, threadbare ceremonies, stupid superstitions, ikon-worship, and services in the old Slavonic language which the people do not understand"; but the old is gradually making way for the new.

The Mohammedan problem is also in Russia, where there are seventeen millions of them, and every last man of them is an out and out missionary for his cause. There is now being built in Saint Petersburg a mosque to cost three million dollars. It is estimated that during the past ten years Mohammedanism has made more than ten thousand converts in the empire. We are there in the nick of time. May we be ready to take our part in the great coming events!

Our preaching in Russia seems to the people like a new

revelation. Dr. Simons says: "We have had the great joy to witness how the gospel has conquered sin and prejudice and brought life and peace to many of various ranks in the social scale. People of five different nationalities have been converted in our hall at Saint Petersburg. May this be prophetic of the radiating and wide-spreading influence of Methodism in this great empire composed of more than forty nationalities!" The holy fire is spreading just as it did from Jerusalem. More than once tears of gratitude have blurred my eyes when I have read Dr. Simons's letters giving specific accounts of the progress of the work, and I have shouted for joy at what I myself have seen at Wirballen, Kowno, and Saint Petersburg. What we have already accomplished, however, is only an indication of what may be done when we have legally guaranteed liberty, an adequate equipment, and our young men who are being prepared shall be ready for service.

STATISTICS

Here is a brief summary of our statistics: Ministers, 572, a gain during the quadrennium of 70; members and probationers, 71,071, a gain during the quadrennium of 4,427; Sunday schools, 1,241, a gain during the quadrennium of 111; teachers and scholars, 96,212, a gain during the quadrennium of 9,795; missionary collections for last year, 1911, \$18,702, a gain of nearly \$3,000; contributions for self-support for one year, \$304,573, a gain of \$57,011; collections for all purposes during the quadrennium, \$1,773,116, a gain of \$280,617. New churches built during the quadrennium, 70; parsonages, 35; other buildings, 9. Total, 114. Present value of our property in Europe, \$5,133,586.

A little more than fifty years ago an Italian exile living in London and dreaming of a regenerate Europe, wrote: "The map of Europe has to be remade. Here also is the secret of the future of the world." What have the years done to realize the dreams of Mazzini? Germany has become a great empire, Italy an independent nation; Austria-Hungary are united under one sovereign. France has separated Church and State. Portugal has become a republic. Norway is a monarchy. Bulgaria is free. The autocracy in Russia is being modified. What will come next no one can foresee. It is evident, however, that the salvation of Europe does not depend on the changing of national boundaries or on the internal or foreign policies.

In 1903, Bishop Vincent wrote: "We are called into existence to meet the demands of the world and of the churches for a more Christian vitality and earnestness. Europe needs us, the churches need us. The neglected masses need us. We as a Church are free from all alliances, entanglements, ritualistic bondage, and antecedents which weaken and embarrass

'State' and 'Historic Churches.' We try to represent the pure, simple, free, primitive, unadulterated Christian faith. It is the breaking out of the old stream from the earliest Christian sources. This is the water of life needed in Europe."

Europe will determine what Africa shall become. Europe is influencing very decidedly the currents of thoughts and habits of life in America. Europe with America will influence the destiny of the East. Hence, if we would permanently save the heathen world, we must save Europe. If we would retain our Christian ideals and save our own beloved land, we must save Europe and the heathen world.

II. AFRICA

I. REPORT OF BISHOP J. C. HARTZELL. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 334

IMPORTANT EVENTS THE PAST FOUR YEARS

The past four years have been the most remarkable in the history of the continent of Africa. The permanent partition of its vast area, three times as large as the United States, among European nations, is about complete. The development of colonial empires of vast extent is going forward with unparalleled results. There are two exceptions—Abyssinia on the east coast and Liberia on the west. The former rule of African Jews, descendants of Abraham, it is hoped will build up a permanent and powerful black empire; and that Liberia, having the good wishes of the world, may demonstrate that the Negro can build a nation under its own leadership. Another great event of world-wide importance as to governments and religions, is the passing of Mohammedan rule from Africa. Morocco will soon be under the French flag, and only Tripoli and Cyrenaica are left, and these are to become a part of Italy, and thus again, as it was for six hundred years, be ruled from Rome. This war between Italy and Turkey for supremacy in this territory will be the closing incident in the mighty struggle for political power on the continent between the Christian and the Turk! Christian Italy will win because she battles for the rights and for the protection of her citizens and for the maintenance of treaty rights. She represents Christian government and civilization as against the blighting curse of Moslem rule, as seen for twelve centuries in North Africa and which is yet witnessed in Morocco and Tripoli. In the former, slavery was carried on until the arrival of the Italian, and in the latter, within a few months, sixty women and children were sold by the Moslems in the streets of Fez at prices ranging from ten dollars to sixty dollars apiece, that they might go into harems or slavery; and still more recently great numbers of peaceable Jewish men, women, and children were brutally slaughtered.

Still another event: the new nation, United South Africa, has been firmly established and made an integral part of the British empire. Here are blended in harmonious citizenship the people of British, Dutch, and Huguenot blood. It is the last founding of a nation under the leadership of the Anglo-Saxon, and steadily, with growing power, its example and influence will advance toward the heart of the continent. Still, again, the large colonies of Portuguese Africa have passed from the rule of a corrupt monarchy, dominated for centuries by Roman Jesuitism, to the rule of the new republic, which stands for civil and religious liberty irrespective of race or conditions.

THE FLAGS OF THREE REPUBLICS IN AFRICA

The flags of three republics now float over territories in Africa, nearly twice as large as the United States. They are the flags of Liberia, Portugal, and the colonial empire of France. The nations controlling the continent are pouring in money by the hundreds of millions. France alone has spent over eight hundred millions in North Africa. Statesmen of high rank followed by trained civil, military, and industrial representatives by the thousands—and if you add the migrations from southern Europe to North Africa, to East Africa from India, and to West and South Africa or other European nations, instead of thousands, you may say tens of thousands—are pouring in annually to make their homes in a continent which a few years ago was scarcely known to the outside world. Mining, railroads, agriculture, and many types of practical scientific investigations as related to disease, the native, and scores of other problems are being solved on stupendous scales. The Africa of a few years ago has passed forever, and the Africa of to-day has an assured future, the wealth, world-wide influence, and power of which it is folly to attempt to estimate.

All these events, and others which might be named, combining the statesmanship, the wealth, the scientific and industrial resources of Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, and others nations, have permanently opened the entire continent to the work of the Christian Church. History has no other example of a great continent being so speedily transformed with so many nations cooperating, and where so quickly such vast areas have been opened to the Christian missionary.

WHAT REPLY HAS THE CHURCH MADE?

What reply has the Church made to this challenge of our Lord? The Christian missionary who has journeyed around that continent and into many parts of the interior, among its civilized, barbaric, or Mohammedan millions, can but be overwhelmed with the fact that the Church of Jesus Christ as a

whole has not as yet with real seriousness even considered its duty to Africa. The largest unoccupied mission fields in the world are in Africa. One can travel across the heart of the continent from Morocco to the southeastern Soudan, a distance equaling that from Austin, Texas, to Portland, Maine, and not meet a single Christian missionary, but he will meet many of the followers of Mohammed living and teaching their faith. Excellent work in a few places is being done by all the great societies represented, but considering the vastness of the field open and ready and calling for the gospel, and the pitifully small resources in workers and finance, as compared with the work to be done, and recalling the tremendous fact that the next few generations will decide whether Mohammed or Christ will rule the continent, certainly the challenge from our Divine Lord and Master is clear, definite, and powerful, that there should be at once a multiplication of Christian forces for the redemption of that continent.

FIELDS OF WORK

During the past four years the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa has steadily and in some respects rapidly advanced. It has been my work to supervise the various fields outside of Liberia. Every one of these centers has strategic relations to large sections of the continent. On the west coast are Angola and Madeira Islands, on the east coast Portuguese South Africa. In South Central Africa in Rhodesia, and in North Africa on the Mediterranean our work extends from Morocco to Tripoli. The territories to be reached from these centers aggregate nearly half a million square miles. Here there are from fifteen to twenty millions of barbaric heathen and Mohammedans, and those millions or their children will never have the gospel of Jesus Christ unless given to them by the Methodist Episcopal Church. And, again, those fifteen or twenty millions will in the near future be thirty or forty millions. The native black African doubles in population, as a rule, every forty or fifty years. The reasons for this are the favorable conditions assured by European governments, which end tribal wars, make famines and epidemics rare occurrences, destroy the power of the witch doctor, and give improved hygienic and industrial conditions.

GOVERNMENTS' RECOGNITION

Our missions have come to be recognized favorably by the nations governing Africa. They are recognized as a permanent and aggressive moral force, under whatever flag we work. Instances of timely and important recognition and coöperation by governors and other officials, have been frequent and very help-

ful. That recognition has been approved in the colonial offices at London, Berlin, Paris, and Portugal. It is recognized that we represent American ideals in government and Christian work. The Right Honorable Earl Grey, recently governor-general of Canada, representing himself and the late Cecil J. Rhodes and the British government, when passing over to me as your representative 13,000 acres of land and buildings which cost over one hundred thousand dollars in Rhodesia, said in his letter: "We welcome you and your associates as representatives of America, and rejoice that you and they will unite with us in giving Christian civilization to this land, where for so many thousands of years there has been only barbaric heathenism."

At a state dinner given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, soon after the proclamation of the new republic, and at which, as the representative of American Methodism, I was the guest of honor, sentiments were freely expressed that that republic is not anti-religious but anti-Jesuit, that Protestantism stands for a moral priesthood, for education for the masses and loyalty to the governments under whose protection they live. One Cabinet officer took for his toast, "Protestant Missions in Our Colonial Possessions in Africa." He said that he saw no hope of giving intelligence and morality to the many millions of native Africans under their flag except by the coöperation of Protestantism. He paid a high tribute to our missionary work as reported by Portuguese officials. Under the French flag there is a more conservative attitude, especially affecting work among the Mohammedans. But when opening the work in North Africa, I was assured by the French premier, Monsieur Clémenceau, and later by his successor, that every possible facility under their laws would be given us. In return I assured them that wherever a Methodist missionary lived and labored under the French flag, that nation would have an ally in favor of separation of Church and State, the rights of civil and religious liberty for all, and the duty of the state to see that those rights were guaranteed and enjoyed.

THE VISIT OF BISHOP WILSON TO AFRICA

The visit of Bishop Wilson to our African missions in 1911 was very helpful. He saw the important centers on both coasts, in Central Africa and along the Mediterranean. His personal intercourse with the workers, his addresses and sermons and administrative suggestions were valuable, and greatly appreciated.

It is often stated that statistics cannot measure the results of missionary work in foreign lands, and on no continent can this be more truly said than in Africa, especially among the Mohammedans. Nevertheless, the statistics of the work under my supervision for the past sixteen years give evidence of per-

manent and encouraging growth. Fully two thirds of the advance has been during the last six years.

SHOWING THE WORK OUTSIDE OF LIBERIA

In 1896, sixteen years ago, outside of Liberia, we had what remained of Bishop William Taylor's work in Angola, two feeble stations, which were soon abandoned, on the Congo, and one missionary in East Africa, who was not on the field, and a few native Christians in Inhambane, but no property of any kind in either Portuguese East Africa or Rhodesia. The Madeira Islands had not yet been occupied, neither had we entered upon the work in North Africa.

STATISTICS TELL ONLY IN PART

The following statistics for the work outside of Liberia certainly give ground for thanksgiving to God. Not one of our missionaries has died during the quadrennium in any of these fields. This remarkable fact should go far to correct the extravagant notions which largely prevail concerning health conditions in the larger part of the African continent.

Sixteen years ago there were 16 foreign missionaries on these fields. Now there are 79. Then there were less than a dozen native preachers and helpers. Now there are 394. In the sixteen years the church membership has gone from 50 to 5,885. We have three Bible Training Schools, 136 day schools with an enrollment of 6,300. We have 135 Sunday schools with 7,599 scholars. We have 116 churches, 80 parsonages, and other properties valued at \$212,930, not including lands at many stations where the governments or native chiefs set apart for our perpetual use lands for necessary buildings, and fields for the teaching of agriculture and the development of self-support. We have three mission presses, one each in Angola, Inhambane, and Rhodesia. From these centers over 2,000,000 pages have been issued the past year, divided among seven different languages, the final work being done by the Bible societies in London and New York. Of the more than 600 languages and dialects in Africa, 130 have been reduced to writing. Some of them are as rich in forms of expression as the English.

STRENGTH OF WORK, INCLUDING LIBERIA

If we now add to the above summary the statistics from Liberia, under the supervision of Bishop Scott, we have our entire work on the continent. Altogether we have 80 missionaries and 569 preachers and teachers. At the beginning of this quadrennial year two Bishops for Africa prayed that we might be able to report to this General Conference a membership of

10,000, but instead of that number we report 12,985. We have 1 college, 3 Bible training schools, 176 day schools, in all of which we have under instruction 8,225 students. We have 204 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 12,041. There are 172 churches, 69 parsonages, which with other properties and schools, mission presses and equipment, etc., are valued at \$378,412, or nearly \$400,000.

COMPARISON WITH OLDER MISSIONS

As compared with older missions, where millions of people are packed within small areas and have been permeated for generations with the influences of Christian governments, and where the conditions are all favorable to the work of God, this showing may not seem large. But it must be remembered that these centers and results are in the midst of barbaric heathenism, where only a few years ago there was scarcely a white man and no organized government; or, if any organized society, we have had the insidious and persistent influences of Roman Jesuitism to meet.

AN ERA OF LARGE MOVEMENTS

Our mission work in barbaric heathen Africa is entering upon the era of large movements. Many illustrations are at hand. At the close of a sermon by one of our workers, followed by an appeal to acknowledge and serve God, sixty native men came forward, threw down their fetishes to be burned, and fell upon their faces before the missionary, saying, "We be God men." Another event in Rhodesia was the opening the way to four kingdoms by a native worker who brought from the chiefs appeals for Christian teachers. In Angola, at our last Conference, one native preacher reported having led twelve men, heads of as many large tribal families, to God. All had burned their fetishes or idols, saving only some of the most important to present to me at Conference. The appeal of Ethiopia to the Church of God was never so pathetic and powerful as it is this day.

BEGINNING WORK IN NORTH AFRICA

The inauguration of a mission among the Mohammedans in North Africa, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the most remarkable event that has occurred in the past four years in our work on that continent. The movement had its beginning and first financial impulse in a series of interdenominational prayer and conference meetings in the city of Rome, during the World Sunday School Convention in 1907. There was a profound impression among many of the people of that great Christian and missionary company that some large and representative Church should enter North Africa at once

and labor, as God might direct, for the evangelization of Mohammedans. With equal unity of sentiment the Methodist Episcopal Church was designated as the one which, in their judgment, should lead in the work in that very difficult field. Finally, as indicating the sincerity of their faith that God was directing, men and women, irrespective of church relations, subscribed \$50,000 to the enterprise, to be paid in five annual installments.

If we consider the place—the city of Rome; the people—representing the great denominations of Protestantism; the unity of judgment as to which Church should lead in the proposed mission, and the voluntary financial offerings—but few people will disagree with the remark made recently by our senior Bishop Warren, when he said: “I regard the outcome of that series of prayer and consultation meetings held in the city of Rome in 1907 to consider mission work among the Moslems in North Africa as one of the great historic events in the annals of modern Christian missions.”

Darkest Africa is Mohammedan Africa. The barbaric heathen, dark in color and the victim of many centuries of superstition, opens his mind and heart to the Christian teacher, and easily follows in Christian living. His animistic religion passes quickly in the presence of clearly stated doctrine and sympathetic treatment. Not so with the Mohammedan. He is not only not a Christian, but is already the defiant enemy of Christianity. His Koran teaches that all outside of his faith are fit only for slavery or death, and that his religion is all inclusive, settling forever his status as to politics, religious life, and social and commercial duties. Mohammedanism is not a state religion, said Lord Cromer, but a religious state.

Over one fourth, or 59,000,000, of the Moslem world are in Africa. For twelve centuries the blight of their religion and rule has been upon North Africa especially. But a new era has dawned. Under modern governments, the migration of multitudes from southern Europe across the Mediterranean, public schools, railways and strict police regulations extending over the Sahara Desert, it has come to pass that the Christian missionary can live in those wonderful North Africa cities, travel those historic plains, and tell the story of redeeming love.

The destruction of the Christian Church in North Africa was the most appalling calamity that ever befell the followers of Christ in a single generation. The conquest began six hundred and thirty-eight years after the birth of our Saviour, only six years after the death of the false prophet. The whole territory from the Red Sea to the Atlantic was swept by fire and sword. Then followed Moslem missionaries, through generations, until the last vestige of the Christian faith was blotted out, and the

most scholarly, aggressive, and spiritual half of the followers of Christ perished by the sword or accepted the new faith.

OUR LORD'S CHALLENGE TO HIS CHURCH

With the new era comes the challenge from our blessed Lord to the Christian churches of to-day to again plant the cross where once there were 590 Christian Bishops, where Saint Mark went to martyrdom, and where Athanasius, Cyprian, and Augustine, and many others of the great early Church fathers wrought and triumphed.

To-day, after twelve centuries of occupation, North Africa is the intellectual, aggressive, and missionary headquarters of the Moslem world. Not long since, at a Moslem convention in Cairo, the motto emblazoning on the wall was "Asia and Africa for Mohammed." The purpose is to win to their faith the 100,000,000 of native black heathen on the continent. In this they are succeeding to an alarming extent, and unless the Church awakes and by aggressive propaganda reaches these millions first, in a very few generations that continent will be absolutely dominated by that false religion. Dr. John Mott, the distinguished leader in modern missionary movements, when asked how he would grade mission fields as to their importance, authorized the following statement to be published: "I would place China first, Russia next, Africa third—but, in view of the aggressive movement of Mohammedans to win the millions of barbaric heathen on that continent, my judgment is that the most immediate and insistent call of God to the Christian Church, is to give the gospel to those multiplying millions, before they are reached by the followers of the false prophet." Into this mighty conflict the Methodist Episcopal Church has been thrust, into North Africa, thus supplementing her work in other centers among barbaric heathen. She has become in a wider sense a part of the army of the Lord, marshaling for the world-wide, momentous, and decisive conflict, intensifying every day, between the followers of Mohammed and our Christ.

PROGRESS IN NORTH AFRICA

The third annual session of our mission in North Africa closed in Tunis, February 25, 1912. Thirty-one workers were present and were appointed to fields of labor in four of the great cities of the Mediterranean and to man our first interior station, looking toward the Sahara. It was a remarkable company of consecrated men and women. The superintendent, Dr. E. F. Frease, came to us from India and has proved an efficient and successful leader in his new field. Four others are appointees of the Mission Board. Concerning the nineteen that Dr. A. B. Leonard saw at the first session of the Mission in

April, 1910, he wrote: "For personal equipment, I have not met anywhere a bunch of missionaries so thoroughly prepared for their work as those in North Africa." Of the whole thirty-one, nearly all are masters of from one to five languages. Six nationalities are represented, and a majority have had from five to eighteen years' experience in missionary work among the French and Mohammedans. Diverse in many respects, yet there is unity in spirit and work, and loyalty to Methodist ideals in personal experience and in administration. The larger proportion have come to us from that field and brought the fruits of their years of sacrifice and toil with them. Such an equipment in workers and results, if we had been compelled to begin with entirely inexperienced missionaries, we could scarcely have developed in twenty years. The evidence of God's blessing on work and workers is seen in the remarkable facts that not only are these laborers in full Christian unity among themselves, but our relations are cordial with all classes of people interested in Christian missions from Morocco to Egypt, and our annual Mission sessions are largely attended by interested visitors.

In developing work among the Europeans at different centers we are pursuing the policy of the great Missionary Boards in Egypt, Syria, and Persia, whose ultimate object is to reach the Mohammedans. It is first necessary to become established in the community before direct work can be successfully carried on among the Moslems.

In Algiers we have church work among the French and Moslems, a school for Arab boys, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has under its care 240 women and girls, more than half of whom are Moslems. In Oran the work is among the Spaniards and Mohammedans; in Constantine, we have a good French church and pastor, a boys' school, classes for Moslem women and girls. In the large city of Tunis we have four centers to carry on the work among Arab boys, women, and girls. At every center medical work is done! At the last annual meeting the conversion and baptism of eleven Mohammedan boys was reported. We are translating and publishing Christian literature in both the Arabic and Kabyle languages. I preached at Constantine to good-sized audiences with several Moslem women present unveiled—an unparalleled event for centuries in that old city. We are publishing the stories of the Bible in simple Arabic rhymes. It is a great joy to hear a class of ten boys singing those stories. Altogether we have 99 men and boys and 474 men, women, and girls in our schools and evangelistic classes. In every respect the work is thoroughly organized and the results indicated by these specimen facts in reaching Mohammedans at practically the beginning of the mission, are larger than have been secured at much

older centers. Our greatest joy has been in witnessing the power of divine grace in saving boys and girls, and we are quite sure of a steady advance year by year.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I have a petition for legislation and a final plea:

1. Two acts of legislation are requested. The first is, that the Mission in North Africa be made a Mission Conference, and that authority be granted to organize during the next four years an Annual Conference, if Disciplinary conditions can be met.

A second request is, that authority be given to divide the East Africa Central Mission Conference during the next four years, providing a majority of the members of the Conference should deem it wise, and the Bishop in charge approves.

2. Finally, I plead for greatly enlarged financial help, and I plead also that I may be relieved from so much responsibility in providing financial resources for our work in Africa. The Diamond Jubilee, celebrated in 1909, resulted in raising \$330,000 to be paid in five annual installments. Had it not been for this additional annual income, eight of the missionaries and their wives under appointment from the Board, would have been without support in Angola, East Africa, and Rhodesia, and compelled to leave the field. Besides the support of these eight missionaries and their families, the Board has been unable, for lack of funds, to provide for the support of the 404 native preachers and helpers or any part of their work in the fields mentioned. In addition, the call to North Africa would not have been heeded, without large special annual contributions from many friends.

In these four years under review, my official travels have covered nearly 200,000 miles around and through the African continent, and in America, in conducting the jubilee and securing other additional funds. This has required frequent changes of climate from the intensest heat to the severest cold. Not a few times have I suffered from attacks of malaria of different types and degrees. I care not personally for these burdens. I shall live and work and be happy until my task, which the Church has placed upon me, is finished; and my faith in God and my sure anchorage and certainty in the fact of his daily providential care and direction, were never as strong as to-day. My plea is that the Church at home raise the funds, so that my time may be spent on the continent, sharing more fully the toils of our noble missionaries, and having full opportunity to help master at first-hand Africa's many and far-reaching mission problems.

When my mother was past ninety years of age, she asked

God to let her live long enough to see her son once more from Africa. As I sat by her side, in reply to many questions, I told her of the people among whom we were laboring and of the triumphs of divine grace in their redemption and uplift. Then she said, "In my prayers to God I carry you in one hand and Africa in the other." O, if the lovers of Christ in our great Church would hold all our missionaries throughout the world, and the various fields in which they labor before God in sincere, persistent, and mighty prayer, world-wide Pentecosts would hasten.

II. LIBERIA. REPORT OF BISHOP ISAIAH B. SCOTT

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 334

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I thank God to be spared to appear before this body to make my second quadrennial report. The four years just closing have been an eventful period in our African field, and much has occurred to rejoice our hearts, strengthen our faith, and lead our workers to the glorious conclusion that Africa's day has come at last. It is a matter for gratitude that health conditions have greatly improved in tropical Africa. While many of our workers, in common with other newcomers, suffer from bodily ailments during the period of their acclimation, we have had only one serious case of the kind that can be charged directly to African fever. This was the case of Miss Violet M. Gendron, whom I sent for a change to Madeira Islands, a health resort for Europeans, where she recovered, and is again on the field and at work. Miss Jane Lewis, a young woman of great force of character and specially prepared for our work in the Chicago Training School, after suffering thirty hours from acute indigestion, passed to her reward, having been on the field only a few weeks. She had strong and devoted friends in Michigan who had gone in to equip her station and make her service for Africa a magnificent success. We feel that her death is a great loss to the work, and we regret it very much indeed.

I am glad to acknowledge my gratitude to the many friends who have made special contributions to my work in Africa, without which it would have been impossible to accomplish what we have. A fifteen-dollar scholarship or fifty dollars to employ a native worker may seem small amounts to many of those who have made such contributions, but by this means they have greatly added to the effectiveness of our labors. I am pleased to say also that as a result of the Africa Diamond Jubilee of 1908, the work in Liberia has received annually an average of about \$2,000. This has gone to support two missionaries and to assist in some measure to support five or six of our stations. It gives me pleasure also to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the secretaries in charge of the Stewart

Missionary Foundation. They have been especially helpful in finding recruits for the field and in keeping the subject of the salvation of Africa before the Church.

BISHOP WILSON'S VISIT

Another event of no small moment to our cause was Bishop Wilson's visit, something more than a year ago. By his kind and brotherly spirit he won all hearts. His addresses and counsel were an inspiration—a positive help to the work, and his sermon on Sunday was a spiritual uplift to all who heard it. Bishop Hartzell, who accompanied him, was heartily welcomed by the brethren and people, who esteem him most highly.

The work throughout the republic of Liberia was hindered to some extent by the rebellion of that large and powerful tribe of natives called Grebboes. Thousands of these people were aroused and made war against the government and it lasted for several months. Some of our mission property was damaged, but the government has agreed to pay for its repair. One station, however, had to be abandoned entirely, as the native people were not allowed to return to that section. I had a worker follow them, and our work has been reestablished where they are now located.

MOHAMMEDANISM

We are also feeling very positively the presence and work of the Mohammedans. They are making a most determined effort to win Liberia. The emissaries have come sweeping down from the north with a zeal that indicates their purpose, and it is evident that unless the Christian Church bestirs herself a large part of Liberia will soon be within the grasp of Islam. I have found them at work even in some of the towns adjoining one of our missions. I visited and preached in these towns, and then told our workers that we must not, we dare not, sit still and let them take possession of them. I told him to go to the people and preach to them the Word of life and receive them into the Church, for we must not let them feel that it is easier to become a follower of Mohammed than of the Lord Jesus Christ. I am glad to say he went after them and routed them hip and thigh. A number of the people have since professed faith in Christ, and I went there and baptized them in January and organized a Methodist Episcopal Church. According to my way of thinking, if the followers of Mohammed are more zealous than are the followers of Jesus Christ, they will take Africa for their master, and it is useless to find fault with them after it is done.

AN OPEN FIELD

I want to assure you that the hearts of the people in this part of West Africa are opened wide for the incoming of the

gospel of Christ, and one of the surest evidences of this is the fact that they are constantly begging for teachers and preachers. Compare this condition of things with that of a few years ago, when the missionary had to beg the privilege of inaugurating work in one of these heathen towns. I remember an incident that occurred in a town in which I was urged to establish a mission. An Epworth League chapter in Saint Paul, Minnesota, gave me \$50 to employ a native worker, and I secured one who has proven himself one of the most faithful and successful workers we have. When I went some time after, to see how he was succeeding, I found him trying to minister to four towns instead of one, and in addition he was teaching a movable school, that is to say, he would teach two weeks in one of these towns and then move it to another. More than three hundred persons had been led into the Kingdom, and church houses, built after the native fashion, had been erected in each of the four towns. When we called to pay our respects to the old king and the council, he said to my interpreter, "Tell the Bishop that I am the man who came to Monrovia to ask him to give us a mission here because I believe my people should know his God. All my chief men don't agree with me about this, and they say I ought to be killed for it. I tell them they can kill me if they want to, but I believe my people should learn to do 'Godway.'" This was an old grayheaded man and I could but wonder what had led him to take such a stand for the saving of his people. This is related to illustrate what is going on, for during the quadrennium we have entered a large number of such towns and gathered more than three thousand into the Master's kingdom. Eight years ago we had, in Liberia, the oldest foreign mission of the Church, a membership of 3,301 to show for the seventy years of missionary endeavor. Now our membership is 7,687. Then our Sunday school scholars numbered 2,447; now they number 4,442. Then our church, parsonage, and school property was valued at \$95,200; now it is \$165,454. The number of pupils enrolled in our day schools is 1,925, of which number 1,548 are the children who are seeking to escape from heathenism and whose parents are begging the Christian Church to help them. If we had the money to enlarge our equipment, we could easily increase our enrollment. All our schools are crowded beyond their capacity. Every missionary virtually stands at the door of his church or mission and cries to the heathen who seek to escape from ignorance, superstition, and sin: "Back, go back. The Church of Jesus Christ is not ready to receive you!" And that is what I want the Christian world to know, for we are in the midst of one of the most remarkable uprisings of heathen natives in their call for education and the gospel that Africa has ever witnessed. I am wholly unable to respond to their calls; I have neither the

men nor the money. Delegation after delegation has besieged me, till I have sent out all the workers I could and am hoping for others. I have only one American missionary among a people who number fully 75,000 and whose towns are stretched for a distance of one hundred miles. There are native workers at intervals, "but what are they among so many?" If I had even two more prepared missionaries to take hold with and direct the native workers, that the people may be properly trained, I should take courage and go forward. I should place one in a town of ten thousand or more people where we now have over six hundred Christians and hundreds of others awaiting instruction and proper guidance. I should place the other in a center where there is a large body of Christians and where he could easily reach ten thousand or more people, many of whom have already been converted to God. If the Christian Church were only ready, what could we not do for Africa?

We now have an appropriation of \$15,000 for this part of the continent, and with that we are trying to support sixteen foreign missionaries who are for the most part pushing the work among the native people, and at the same time we are helping to keep alive the work among the civilized element which it would be suicidal on our part to abandon. If we could have an increase of \$5,000 per annum either through the regular collections or specials, I am confident we could add five thousand to our membership during the forthcoming quadrennium and increase each of the other interests accordingly.

A few years ago our work in Liberia received \$10,000 through the will of Miss Stokes, which, according to her wish, is to go toward the establishment of a theological school at Monrovia. In order to carry out this plan a large three-story brick building has just been purchased, and as soon as we can get possession of the property we shall proceed with the work.

In addition to what I have done in pushing the work in Liberia, I have also presided at the session of the West Central Africa Mission Conference for Bishop Hartzell, where I met a most hearty welcome from the brethren of that body.

As an indication of the standing of our Methodism in Liberia, when the Annual Conference was in session last February in Monrovia, President Howard and his Cabinet called in a body and delivered brief but very cordial addresses. At another hour he entertained both the Annual and the Lay Electoral Conferences at a magnificent luncheon. I am sure you will be pleased to know that the president is a most faithful class leader of our Church.

Now, Mr. President, in conclusion, let me quote the words of a European author whose book I recently read. Said he: "Africa has suffered many wrongs in the past at the hands of the stronger nations of Christendom, and she is suffering wrongs

at their hands to-day; but the greatest wrong and that from which she is suffering most is being inflicted by the Church of Christ. It consists in withholding from so many of her children the knowledge of Christ. The flags of Christian nations float over nearly the whole of Africa, but there are large domains in which not a mission station has been planted. The untouched regions of Africa are a clamorous call to the Church."

May our Church and our country stand guiltless before a just God when he shall call the nations to account for both the abuse and the neglect of heathen Africa.

III. REPORT OF BISHOP WILSON.

SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 334

I beg your indulgence for just a few moments. It is in accordance with custom that when the General Superintendents visit the mission fields, they shall bring back some report; and I am to make that report to you in form at this time, but it will be an exceedingly brief report. I visited our work in North Africa, on the Island of Madeira, in Liberia, in West Central Africa, Portuguese East Africa, and in Rhodesia. I was privileged to administer the work in Liberia in fellowship with Bishop Scott, and desire to bear my grateful tribute to the courtesy with which Bishop Scott received me, and also to declare the impression made upon me during my days of tarrying in Liberia as to the knowledge which Bishop Scott has of the work, and as to his diligence in the prosecution of the work. It was my great privilege to be a comrade of Bishop Hartzell from the beginning of February until the latter part of July, so that the opportunity was given under bright skies and under dark clouds, in health and in sickness, to learn something of what the fellowship of this great-hearted missionary of Jesus Christ is. I was present with Bishop Hartzell as we came into council with the representatives of the French republic, of our nation, of Great Britain, and of Portugal. You have not been privileged to journey so with Bishop Hartzell, and you have not been privileged to come into such councils with Bishop Hartzell. I want to assure you from my personal observation that Methodism is most happily represented by this man of God. And we did not come into contact with any one of the representatives of these great nations, but that evident respect was paid by them for the views expressed by Bishop Hartzell. In London it was so; in North Africa it was so; it was so in West Africa, and it was so in East Africa. What has been said to you to-night in the report of Bishop Hartzell as to the gift made by Earl Grey and Cecil Rhodes in Rhodesia, a property exceeding in value \$100,000, may seem a trifling matter to you, and yet it indicates the estimate not only of the work done by

Methodism, but it indicates in particular the estimate of Bishop Hartzell's ability as an administrator; and those men, Earl Grey and Cecil Rhodes, were, as you know, not sentimentalists when it comes to such matters.

I come back feeling that we are traversing right lines in our attempt at the evangelization of the Dark Continent. It is impossible at this late hour to speak in detail or at length concerning that work. We are maintaining schools that in every way are creditable. Our superintendents there are conducting what would be in effect schools of method as they go about their work throughout the country, and we are constantly keeping before us not simply the importance of taking Africa but of evangelizing Africa; and whatever is done in the schools is done with the ultimate purpose of saving those that are in that Dark Continent. But I come back to you also with the firm conviction that while we are pursuing right lines, we are going more slowly than we should. The age is moving on, and events are happening quickly in that Dark Continent. In some places there is pseudocivilization, but it is easy to discern the fact that in those places that civilization is simply a veneer. We are face to face with darkest heathenism with all its essential characteristics of fear and cruelty. We are face to face with Roman Catholicism, organized and systematic, in its attempt to nullify the efforts that we are making for the evangelization of the Dark Continent; and I bring to you who represent Methodism throughout the world, and who by the constituency of this General Conference represent in particular the membership of our Church in our own favored land, the message that if the Church of Jesus Christ is ever to win that continent its attitude must be the attitude of an army under marching orders. It is no spectacular display of sporadic zeal that will secure this great end. You shall never know the luxury of lifting up that continent into the light of God with gifts from which you can easily part. You must think of these statistics reported here to-night not as though they were statistics made by the Methodist Church under most favorable conditions, but you must remember the adverse conditions under which our successes have been achieved. You must remember that while we are making this impression that is reported in these addresses of the evening the great multitudes in Africa are not yet touched by the gospel of our Lord and Saviour. You must hasten, you must hasten, you must give of your best in life, you must give of your treasure upon the altars, you must lift unceasing prayer to the throne of God, for only when you have laid your richest treasures upon his altars, and have offered your noblest lives in service and in sacrifice, and have lifted to heaven your uttermost desire and faith and love and yearning, only so shall it be possible for you, my brothers and

sisters in Jesus Christ and in the holy bonds of Methodism, to have your worthy part in bringing the light through the clouds upon that darker land.

It was my privilege to stand one afternoon upon the edge of the great Sahara. I advanced from Algiers to Constantine and to Tunis. I have looked out upon the hills where Augustine had walked and played as a child. I have seen the town where the prayers of the mothers glorified the atmosphere of those early days, and then I have turned my face toward the great desert and have gone through that marvelous gateway cut in the mountains to Biskra. I have passed through the modern town showing the product of modern civilization, and also the product of greed and modern sin. I have passed through the narrow streets of the old town of Biskra, where in the narrow streets the children play, and one third of them were surely blind, and where in that Mosque that I shall never forget the Mussulmans were bowing in prayer even as I passed, and then I had gone out past the shades of that town; out upon the outskirts of it were still evident the attempts at the cultivation of the soil; and then a little further, leaving these marks of attempted cultivation of the soil behind, I stood upon the sand dunes, upon the very edge of the desert, and looked out upon that shore of silence, that sea of mystery, that sea of sand and of death, and I remember that on that afternoon as I was standing there, there were little Arab boys about us, and one of our missionaries from North Africa was looking into the upturned faces of these boys and teaching them of Jesus Christ.

And I remember, as one of the lads asked questions of Mr. Lockhead, and had the answer, he turned with all the earnestness of a mature mind, and said to one of the boy companions standing there: "It may be that they will get into heaven before us." And then I turned back, and the purple glow was on the hills in the distance, and there were the palm groves surrounding the city; and as I went on my way I saw a skylark rising from the desert sand and circling up toward the sky, made beautiful by the lingering light of day, and I heard the singing of the skylark, and I looked out upon those arid wastes of sand and remembered the blessed utterance that the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. I saw the sands there that seemed irresponsive to cultivation, that seemed to negative all human effort to make the desert beautiful; and I saw the palm groves, and I saw the gardens rising there upon the very edge of the desert; and my heart cried out its belief in Almighty God—in that God who is able to make the palm groves rise in luxuriance and beauty, the God who is able to picture those dreams upon the hills, and who is able to hide the secret of song in the breast of a bird. I believed in God, and I believe in God to-day. And I believe that if

Methodism, if Christianity, shall stand shoulder to shoulder and march as the great Leader shall direct, and if we shall go in that spirit of utter loyalty and devotion that shall make no sacrifice too great for the luxury of helping God to save the world, then before us, not as an iridescent dream, but as a prophecy sure of fulfillment, from the sands and arid waste of to-day and to-morrow shall come the blossoming of gardens. To-day in the silence or in the murmurings of a false faith—and to-morrow with the heart song-filled singing its faith, singing its love, into the ear of the listening God.

III. JAPAN AND KOREA

REPORT OF BISHOP M. C. HARRIS. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 352

This is the second time I have come to you with my story of these fields under my care. It is meet and my bounden duty to give thanks to God for his blessing upon these fields, and also to express the gratitude of the churches and the missionaries, for the sacrificial gifts and services so generously bestowed. The missions have been in labors abundant, in sacrifices many and painful, in discouragements and perplexities not a few; but none of these things have moved them. They have been patient in hope, joyful in tribulation, and they have triumphed over difficulties and won victories which have brought the kingdom nearer.

I come at once to speak of that matter which has held the first place in the welfare, if not the very existence, of the Korean Church.

For nearly a quarter of a century, our Missionary Societies had been unable to reënforce and equip with property. It had become a question whether it was not the duty of our Church to surrender this mission field to another church, except a few places. With an agonizing, heart-breaking cry, the missionaries called upon the Church to signalize the twenty-fifth anniversary by authorizing a movement to raise \$300,000. Thank God, our cry was heard in heaven, and heeded by the Church.

Now it is my privilege to announce to you that there has been raised the sum of \$261,481 to the 22d of April. The campaign in behalf of the woman's work yielded \$52,579. We asked for \$300,000 and it is sorely needed, and you will, I trust, give the balance, \$40,000, before this Conference closes.

The raising of this sum has involved tremendous labors, extending through three years. I would pour out a litany of thanks upon a goodly company of secretaries, agents, who have borne the burden in the heat of the day and made this result possible. Our missionaries in Korea united in requesting Dr.

George H. Jones to be the executive secretary and conduct the campaign. For nearly four years this has been upon his heart and has absorbed his time. In a critical hour he was totally disabled by an accident which almost cost him his life. In a few days after, while tortured with pain and helpless, he resumed work. God saved his life, and in a few weeks he was in full command of this God-inspired movement.

Happily, at this juncture, Dr. Sheets, who had been with us from the beginning, and had full knowledge and was in charge at Chicago, came on to New York and assumed direction. Hearing of the disaster, I had decided to return and assist, but the care of the churches and missions in Korea and Japan held me there. Time would fail me to mention Bishop Cranstons, Drs. Lawrence and Stuntz, Dr. Bronson, Keeler, Stone, Floyd, and others who have so efficiently contributed to the salvation of our Church in Korea. Five years ago it was a question whether God would intrust that great field and that greatest of harvests to our Church. The field has been saved, and a splendid body of men and women sent to the field. Five hospitals will be built, schools erected and equipped, and the great harvest gathered.

Whether special movements like this may be the best way to assist the cause, I do not know, but as for Korea, it was the only way. We could not be governed by the almanac but by the leading of God, the command of God. Have you been robbed? Has any field suffered? We believe that all churches and individuals who have helped have been enriched. Only a moiety of Methodists have given a prayer or a penny. Some things have deeply moved our hearts. All our missions in Europe, led by our beloved Bishop Burt, have gladly contributed to this movement. Such sympathy and help at such a time smite us to the heart.

We missionaries to Korea and the churches pour out upon Dr. Jones our gratitude. Held in America for his parents' sake, God has compensated him by making him the chief instrument in saving our Church in Korea.

UNION AND COÖPERATION

During the quadrennium this sacred principle of union and coöperation with the evangelical churches has been carried forward most successfully. The question of the division of territory has been brought to final settlement. After much careful consideration, the representatives of the four Presbyterian and two Methodist missions, including also the Korean churches, were able to reach a unanimous and most satisfactory agreement. As a result of this, new lines of demarcation have been drawn and every foot of Korean soil has been apportioned among these coöperating churches.

A very interesting factor in this connection is the spirit of the Korean Christians. From first to last, in the transfer of converts from one body to another, more than twelve thousand believers were involved. These Christians, understanding that this was undertaken to hasten the immediate evangelization of the nation, and to bring untold good to them, without a dissenting voice concurred in the agreement.

It may be encouraging to the Methodists of this Conference to learn that thousands of our believers were received into the Presbyterian churches without any question as to their orthodoxy, the Methodist Catechism being accepted as a fair equivalent for the Westminster; but we have gone forward with the work of coöperation in the medical work, in education, literature, and, indeed, all lines of Christian endeavor. If these denominations were united in one organization, but little would be gained. So perfect is the spirit of unity, and the expression of it, that we are, to all intents and purposes, one evangelical Church. All this has come about in a providential way, under, we believe, divine guidance.

The Union College and Academy in Pyengyang, which has now been in existence for five years, is working satisfactorily; also the Union Medical College, established in the city of Seoul, is prospering, and before this institution there opens a very promising future. Latterly, the Union Bible School has been opened in the city of Seoul. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been secured as a foundation for this institution. Our two Methodist missions have united in a theological school also located in Seoul. A splendid site has been secured, covered with fine Korean buildings, and this year we will begin the erection of the Biblical Hall buildings, the gift of Mrs. Gamble, of Cincinnati. Last December there was graduated from this institution the first class, numbering thirty-nine.

I may sum up the situation in Korea in this way: The Protestants have become one body, having one spirit and moved by one hope, the immediate Christianization of fourteen million of people. We have one Hymnal, one literature, one common experience, one ideal, and I am sure that our Lord is proud of the Christian Church in Korea, and would have little to condemn were he to behold it in the flesh.

THE UNION OF JAPAN AND KOREA

During the quadrennium the political union between Japan and Korea has been effected. This took place the 29th day of August, 1910, and as a result of this union the two countries now form one empire under the Japanese constitution. The world was deeply interested in this event because of its far-reaching significance in Eastern Asia and the Western world. We are especially interested in the event because of its bear-

ing upon the status of our mission in Korea. You will naturally ask this question: "Does this change in any way involve the relations between the Methodist Church in Korea and the Japan Methodist Church?" I am happy to relieve any anxiety you may have on this point.

At the time of the organization of the Japan Methodist Church an agreement was entered into by our commissioners with that Church to the effect that hereafter the three Methodist missions would refrain from organizing any mission or undertaking any work, except in connection with the Japan Methodist Church. That Church was to have complete jurisdiction over all Japanese in the mainland and in Korea; while, on the other hand, the Japanese Church agreed not to open missions among the Japanese in the territory of the United States or Canada. Therefore, our Church in Korea remains in the same relation with us, and will continue to do so for a long time to come.

At a recent session of the General Conference in Japan the question was not thought of as one demanding any consideration. The Methodists of Japan desire that the same relations continue for the future as in the past, for though the two Methodisms will be in the same empire, yet they must remain separate. On account of difference of language and other reasons any attempt to unite in one organization would be impractical. I am happy to report to the Conference that from the beginning the relations of these two churches and missions have been most cordial and intimate. They have coöperated so far as practicable, and for the future plans are being made to materially assist each other in the work of building up the kingdom. We may therefore be assured that for the future we may go on with our work in this land as though no change had taken place between the two countries.

It is a matter also for congratulation that their Christians are all under the same constitution, which guarantees perfect religious liberty, and affords full protection to all Christians in their work and worship.

KOREA AND CHRISTIANITY

The world has been made acquainted with the movement of the Korean people toward Christianity. Within the past ten years the growth of the churches has been truly phenomenal. There are at this time more than two hundred thousand believers, who attend the churches, study the Bible, and who are leading Christian lives. Standing very near to them is a yet larger number of hundreds of thousands—if not millions—who are not far from the kingdom of God, and next to these, a little farther from Christianity, are the masses of the Korean people, fourteen millions strong. Most of them have heard

of the coming of Christ, and their interest has been awakened, and their hopes fixed upon the gospel of Christ.

Within recent years hundreds, if not thousands, of religious and moral movements have been born in the heart of Korea. Directly or indirectly, all these are to be accounted for by the presence of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. One very noted organization, in its beginning political, has now come to be religious and moral, and at the first antichristian is now becoming Christian in its character. It now numbers more than two million. And so it may be said of all of these movements, that they are not antichristian, but really indirectly Christian in their spirit.

In the last two years the churches have turned their attention more directly to intensive work. Within recent years the tens of hundreds and hundreds of thousands who have been enrolled as believers or inquirers have imposed a great burden on the missionaries and the churches. The instruction of this large mass has been a task quite too great for the native churches and the missionaries combined. The great revival of 1907 has not yet spent its force. Although the people were not specially drawn to Christianity two years ago, yet the churches organized the great national campaign and issued the slogan "A million souls for Jesus" in one year. This movement was well organized and conducted with great energy. A vast number of people were enrolled as inquirers. Tons and tons of literature were distributed. Nearly a million copies of the Gospel of Mark alone were purchased and distributed by the Christians themselves. As a result of all this the churches have been overwhelmed with numbers, and unable to deal with them. In many places there has been a falling off of inquirers and also a decline of interest, but this can be accounted for by the fact that there were no missionaries or native agents qualified to look after them. I made careful inquiry at the Conferences on this point, and I learned this: that at all points where there were pastors and teachers, and these Christians were cared for, there has been no falling off, but increase and prosperity.

To sum up: I am sure it can be said, that Korea is to-day nearer the kingdom than at any time in the past. The churches are more spiritual, more aggressive, and are making rapid progress in spiritual culture. Of late years the Korean Church has become possessed of the idea that God is calling them to be world-wide missionaries. Our Church has organized a missionary society, and sent one missionary to the neighboring land of China, to learn the language. He returned, was present at the last Conference, arrayed as a Chinaman, having learned to preach the gospel in that language. His report created a very great deal of interest, and when, at the conclusion of the

Conference, his appointment was given to a place in Manchuria as missionary to the Chinese and Koreans living there, the Conference broke into cheers. Also at the same Conference another member was sent as a missionary to Tokyo to work among the Koreans in the capital, to learn the Japanese, and preach the gospel to them. Our Church regard these two men as their foreign missionaries, and they themselves are full of delight over the opportunity to preach the gospel to the Japanese and to the Chinese. They are also dreaming of the day when they may be permitted to go forth to other lands as missionaries of the cross.

The story of our Church in Korea is full of thrilling interest. It had its beginning in a time of storm, and the past twenty-five years have been marked by great political changes and upheavals, by wars and social revolutions. The choice young men and young women of the nation, the called ones, the chosen ones, in such times, have been called upon to endure great tribulations. Among the most notable, if not the greatest, men in the Korean Church were brought to God while they were in prison, suffering for their love of liberty and their country.

The Lay Electoral Conference of our Church, at its last session in March, chose its first representative to this General Conference. This man is here and he is a monument of divine interposition and grace; one of a band of patriots who joined together for the regeneration of Korea, they were hounded to prison, where they were made to suffer indescribable things, and many of them were compelled to give up their lives. This brother who is here spent seven long years in a dreadful prison in the city of Seoul, his birthplace. For seven months his feet were in stocks, his hands were bound, and he wore upon his neck that cruel wooden collar. He was sentenced to death, and again and again his father came to the prison, having been notified to be there to receive the body of his son after the execution.

Happily for this young man, while a student in our Paichai school, he heard the gospel, and though he did not accept Christianity then, during these dark hours in prison his thoughts were turned to Christ, his only hope. There he and about forty others, imprisoned for like offenses, became Christians. After seven years, he was released from prison, and soon after made his way to America, where in many of our schools he pursued studies which would fit him to be a new man, to do a new work for his country. So, when he returned to Korea, less than two years ago, he carried with him an M. A. degree, graduated from Harvard University, and the degree of Ph. D. by examination at Princeton University. Returning to his native land, he began at once an active career as Y. M. C. A.

secretary, and was also superintendent of one of our Methodist Sunday schools.

The Korean Christians felt greatly honored having the privilege of electing a lay delegate to this Conference, and so they unanimously chose their brother Dr. Syngman Rhee as their first representative.

The Church in Korea has come up through great tribulation. It has been purified by suffering. It bears the birthmarks of the true Christian congregation. Thus far it has witnessed a good profession, and those who are closest to the heart of the Church are confident of its future. So the outlook for the Christian Churches in Korea is bright with promise. The gospel seems perfectly adapted to them at this time. God has invested the people with a remarkable religious nature. In the golden days of Buddhism, in centuries past, Korea produced many great men, worthy to be missionaries to Japan and civilizers of that nation. Three hundred years ago this peninsula of Korea led the civilization of the Far East. She was ahead of China and ahead of Japan. She has done great things in the past, and now in this new era which has come to her—the era of Christ—we believe that this people, having come to a new birth, and a new awakening, will perform a great part in Christian civilization.

Already Korea has become a great highway of the nation. Three times a week a limited Pullman fast train passes through Korea, each way, bearing passengers through to Manchuria, connecting with the Russian-Siberian line. A few years ago the hermit nation, the Land of Morning Calm, but now awakened and throbbing with life, filled with a new hunger and a new hope, this little one among the nations will become great as a factor for the civilization of the world.

IV. CHINA

REPORT OF BISHOP J. W. BASHFORD. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 352

The greatest change in the largest nation on earth is the report which Bishop Lewis and I bring you from China. A Chinese statesman said a few years ago: "The West seems eager to awaken the East; you fear my people will never move. But he assured that when the Chinese once start they will go fast and far." Napoleon, who pondered deeply problems of the Orient, said, "When China moves she will change the face of the earth." But neither of these statesmen dreamed that China would attempt, by a single leap, to clear the chasm which separated the despotism of Chi Hwangti and Genghis Kahn from the republic of Washington and Lincoln. But China has made the leap, her feet have struck on the western

side of the chasm; she is still swaying, and may fall backward. We have come to a watershed in human history. Already the twentieth century may be likened to the twelfth century, and even to a century of the Reformation. We have reached an era when a nation may be born in a day, where a civilization may perish in its birth pangs. There ought to be a Christian regeneration; there may be a pagan reaction. We are amazed at the unique opportunities of the new epoch; we are bewildered by unparalleled responsibilities and dangers. We are in fear and great joy, and tremble in our mirth. With America and Europe in greater unrest than usual, with the yellow races thrilled into new life by Japan's victory over Russia; with India throbbing with national aspirations, with the rude awakening of Korea, and the tremendous upheaval in China, the willing worker is well assured that the call to service is preceded by the Spirit's presence, and that the vanguard of the kingdom shall not lack the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night.

Before discussing the general problems which confront China, let us present a résumé of the quadrennium. I urged Bishop Lewis to prepare this report on the ground that I wrote the report four years ago. But when he felt impelled by the Spirit of God to return to America to secure aid for the crisis which was upon us in China, he intrusted this responsibility to me, and I blocked out a report for his consideration on his return to China. But the revolution broke out, so that he could not possibly reach West China; hence I cabled him not to return, and completed the report. But we have repeatedly gone over together every question of policy and carefully mapped out every line of our campaign; and the report is simply the expression of our joint thought and prayer, and the writing has been submitted to him for revision. You will search long to find those who have worked together in more delightful fellowship than have the missionaries in China and Bishop Lewis and myself. Our fellow workers in the field have been kind enough unanimously to invite both of us to return. We have only one request to make—surely you will grant us one small favor, namely, that you will permit us to work another quadrennium side by side in China.

Despite the war we were able to hold all the Conferences of 1911-12, although the Central China and West China Conferences met in Shanghai in January instead of at the times and places scheduled. On account of the absence of most of the Chinese pastors from the Conferences we could not secure the statistics for 1911; hence our report covers only three years of the quadrennium. Nor do we report the aggregate work of the three years; rather we compared the work of 1907 with that of 1910.

MEDICAL WORK

As medical work is the first means of gaining access to a country as slow to receive the gospel as was China originally, we begin our report with hospitals, of which we now have 23, as compared with 21 in the last report. In-patients, or ward patients, increased during the three years from 4,674 to 8,820, a gain of eighty-eight per cent; while the total treatments in wards, dispensaries, and homes rose from 191,000 to 304,000, a gain of sixty-four per cent.

SCHOOLS

Next to hospitals, schools are the best methods of gaining access to the Chinese. Here we are glad to report an increase during the three years from 13,000 to 18,700, a gain of forty-two per cent. Our plan is to organize a group of ten or twelve primary schools—half of them for boys and half for girls—around a central school. The central school has two teachers, one of whom spends most of his time in supervising the work of the other schools. We also plan to offer an increase in wages of one half dollar a month to those teachers who pass the examination in the Normal Reading Course, and a similar increase to the teachers who take a summer normal course. The students also are selected and the best advanced from the primary to the intermediate schools, and from the intermediate schools to the high schools, and from the high schools to the colleges and professional schools.

All our schools are intensely Christian. Hymns, the Catechism, and the Bible are taught to all the pupils, the teaching of the Bible continuing up to and through the college course. The overwhelming majority of our students are led to Christ through the influence of the teachers and revival services. At Peking University, after a spiritual struggle notable in the history of college revivals, one hundred and fifty young men, with the honors and emoluments of officials before them, offered themselves for the evangelization of China—the largest student volunteer band in any university in the world; one hundred and sixty young women from the girls' school offered their lives during the same revival for similar service.

We call our primary schools day schools to distinguish them from our advanced schools, which are boarding schools. Aside from the boarding feature, our schools in China are modeled after those in the United States. Indeed, we believe that at least through our day schools we have done more than any other mission to introduce into China the American public school system.

Perhaps a single illustration, of which we can furnish scores, will show what our educational work is accomplishing. H. C.

Hwang was trained in a day school, an intermediate school, in our William Nast College at Kiukiang, and in one of our American Methodist colleges. While teaching in Kiukiang his practical ability attracted the attention of the government, which invited him to take charge of the erection of the buildings for the Nanking Exposition at a salary of \$200, gold, per month. As this was the first Western exposition ever held in China, Dr. Kupfer advised him to accept, and he not only supervised the erection of the buildings, but largely directed the business interests of the exposition. At the close he presented the government receipts for every dollar intrusted to him for expenditure, some \$500,000, gold, in all. On even the government expressing surprise that he had not kept a single dollar for himself, he replied that the government had paid him his salary, and that no Christian could take a dollar in graft even from government funds. Immediately he was offered a permanent position by the government, but declined in favor of our school work at one half the salary the government offered him. Do you wonder that after the revolution in Nanchang, when the city was attacked by a large band of robbers, the governor, fearing that the treasury would be looted, sent for H. C. Hwang and intrusted to him, without a receipt, 457,000 taels—over a quarter of a million dollars, gold—with the statement, "Probably you can keep this money for the government; we shall certainly lose it"? Probably Mr. Hwang buried the treasure. All we know is that after the danger was passed he returned every tael to the governor and holds a receipt in full. Do you wonder that when the American Famine Relief Committee expressed distrust of the Chinese secretary selected to supervise the expenditure of the several funds, and when in turn the Chinese members of the Committee felt that they could not accept an American secretary without losing self-respect, both sides turned to H. C. Hwang as the solution of their difficulty? They applied to me for his services and authorized me to pay him the same salary the government had paid. When I told him the offer of the committee, he replied: "I can't profit by one dollar from famine funds. My salary must remain the same as I receive as a teacher." Do you wonder that the government, penniless as it is, is proposing to appropriate \$1,000,000 for famine relief to be administered by the committee with H. C. Hwang as secretary?

In Peking also, without the slightest influence of any foreigner, a Chinese Methodist has been given contracts by the government amounting to six or seven million taels simply because the government knows it can depend upon a Christian for honest expenditure of its funds. So also the Chinese of Fukien Province in seeking a treasurer whom every one could

trust, unanimously selected a graduate of our Anglo-Chinese College. In China we are repeating the history of Joseph in Egypt, and one such man in this turning point of a nation's history is worth the entire cost of the institution which trains him.

LITERATURE

Along with medical and educational work Christian literature is a third agency through which we strive to reach the Chinese. As you are aware, our Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, united their publishing interests in China nine years ago. Dr. W. H. Lacy is conducting our joint publishing business with such fairness as wins the unanimous support of our Southern brethren, and with such ability as to more than double the volume of business of the preceding quadrennium, while at the same time he has avoided indebtedness which weighs down so many of our publishing houses on mission fields.

EVANGELISM

Turning to our evangelistic work—the last and slowest in development of all types of our work in China—the report shows 20,723 full members as compared with the 17,559 in 1907, and 13,419 probationers as compared with 12,885. Our total membership, therefore, is 34,142 as compared with 30,444, a gain of twelve per cent for the three years. In addition to our 34,142 communicants, we have 18,130 inquirers enrolled. These inquirers not only attend our services regularly but meet in weekly classes for religious instruction. Indeed, were we to report our work as it is reported in the homeland, and in all other mission fields, we should count these inquirers as members on probation, and report a total membership of 52,272. This would give us a gain over our last report of seventy-two per cent. But this method would show an undue gain, as we did not report inquirers in 1908. Our reason for not following the method authorized by the Church and sanctioned by the New Testament is as follows: the old Chinese government was notoriously corrupt and oppressive. It threw men into prison on false charges and kept them there until they paid the utmost farthing. But, like all corrupt governments, the old government was also cowardly and quailed before the intervention of a foreigner. Hence, some Chinese, despite the opposition of their families, have been eager to join the Church in the hope of foreign protection. For this reason practically all the Protestant churches in China have adopted our method of admitting candidates to the Church, first upon probation, while we have the double list of probationers and inquirers, as above described. With the reform in government enabling us to baptize freely those desiring baptism, and with the changing

attitude of the people toward the Church, you may expect a more rapid growth in coming days. The two most encouraging facts bearing upon future growth are the large increase in our Sunday school scholars and in our Chinese coworkers. Our last report shows that our 250 missionaries had as pastors, local preachers, exhorters, Bible women, medical assistants, and teachers, 1,653 Chinese helpers; to-day we have 2,882 Chinese coworkers, an increase of seventy-four per cent. You have in China a little less than six per cent of the Protestant missionaries. You have a right to demand of us, therefore, six per cent of results achieved. But through this splendid service of our Chinese fellow workers our little band of 5.7 per cent of missionaries has accomplished fourteen per cent of all Protestant hospital work, fourteen per cent of all Protestant educational work, and we present you sixteen per cent of all Protestant communicants, and twenty-nine per cent of all Sunday school scholars in China. Herein lies our hope of the future.

By far the most strategic acts of the quadrennium were the following: Bishop Lewis returned to America to secure funds for the crisis which was upon us in China, and especially for the enlargement of Peking University which, on account of its intensely Christian character, its location, and its possibilities of ministering to one half of the pagan world, is characterized by Dr. J. W. Chapman as the most important educational institution in the entire mission world; Professor Williams returned to America for funds for Nanking University, which for obvious reasons may become as important a center as Peking; Bishop Lewis appointed Rev. F. D. Gamewell, secretary of our Board of Education for China. As some of our Conferences are separated by journeys of weeks, and as some institutions within the Conferences by journeys of days, each educational plant became a law unto itself and built up its work according to the exigencies which confronted it and the men and the means you sent it. Dr. Gamewell has visited each of our schools, and has proved so helpful to our teachers that he has secured their coöperation in arranging the entire educational work of our Church so as to make the men and money you send us contribute their utmost to the advancement of the kingdom.

THE BIBLE

Turning from our specifically Methodist work to general Christian work, the eagerness of the Chinese for at least a knowledge of Christianity is shown in the growth of Bible distributions. There were distributed last year by the Bible Societies 3,754,000 Bible or portions thereof, and by the Tract Societies 7,756,000 tracts. In several places where the revolutionary army has been located the supply of Scripture has been exhausted and the Bible Societies have strained themselves

to meet the new demand. Moreover, Mr. W. E. Blackstone, a consecrated layman of our Church, who with his family has given many thousand dollars to China, is spending the closing years of his life in distributing the Word of God. Representing a leading business man in America who pays for the publication, Mr. Blackstone through the missionaries and Chinese pastors distributed last year 5,000,000 portions of the Word of God. So numerous are the calls coming to him from all parts of China that the American friend, with great business foresight, has ordered 20,000,000 portions of the Bible for distribution in China in 1912, and Mr. Blackstone had call for 15,000,000 of these portions before the close of March. As the greater part of these Scriptures are unbound, and are passed from hand to hand, they can last but a short time. But if some man of God can be found able and willing to put a few million dollars into Bible distribution, with the agencies now in the field and the eagerness for the book, the Word of God can be put into almost every home in China within the next five years. If this can be done, God's Word will exercise its supernatural and transforming power over the 400,000,000 people now emerging into a new civilization and will help to cast that civilization in Christian molds.

COÖPERATION BETWEEN CHURCHES

Turning now to wider coöperation between the churches, Professors E. D. Burton and J. H. Chamberlin, of Chicago University, by their tour through India and the Far East for educational investigation, greatly quickened the interest of all the missionaries in higher Christian education, and by their wisdom and experience and sympathy greatly helped us toward larger coöperation. Dr. J. F. Goucher, who visited China last year as chairman of the Educational Section of the Conference Committee of Edinburgh Conference, rendered all our missions an inestimable service in the standardization and articulation of our educational work in China, and in showing our missionaries the lines of practical coöperation. Bishop and Mrs. McDowell contributed to the same results and heartened us all for our tasks through their all too brief visit to us in 1911. All these leaders who have been upon the field recognize the immensity and the urgency of the problems which are before us. They urge the utmost coöperation possible in higher education to enable Protestantism to exercise a molding influence upon the education of new China. To say that the Methodist Episcopal Church alone is equal to the educational work which one fourth of the human race is now throwing upon us in China is to speak without due appreciation of the opportunities and responsibilities which now confront us. Indeed, Protestant Christendom must not only unite all her forces for the build-

ing up of five great universities—one for each eighty million of the population—but she must increase immediately and immensely her grants of men and money if she is to meet the crisis which confronts us.

In regard to ecclesiastical union, two policies confront us: one the policy of ecclesiastical conformity, the other the policy of spiritual freedom. The first policy demands the dissolution of all ties with the home churches and the formation of one Union Church for China. The policy of spiritual freedom demands agreement only of the fundamentals of our evangelical faith and Christian experience; it does not insist upon any single form of church government or ritual.

Y. M. C. A.

Perhaps the Y. M. C. A. is the most successful organization formed during the nineteenth century for union church work. As every one knows, this organization so far from demanding conformity in creed and order of worship upon the part of all its members, has never interfered in the slightest degree with the denominational convictions of those working in its ranks. The China Inland Mission—by far the largest single mission in China—is organized upon the basis of spiritual freedom. It permits its Baptist workers to teach and practice immersion, its Methodist missionaries to baptize children in infancy, its Anglican missionaries to have their Bishop and to conduct services according to the Ritual of the Church of England. Certainly, a Union Church for China is possible only along the lines of like spiritual freedom.

One single Union Church for all Christians rests, in its last analysis, upon either a basis of conformity or of nonconformity. In the former case it will be found ultimately to rest upon the philosophy of the Roman hierarchy, namely, that only one form of organization is valid and all the rest are heretical. A Union Church for China upon this basis eventually would bring us all into the Anglican fold, and upon a Roman Catholic philosophy. Protestants are too sturdy a folk, and the continuance of Protestantism is too vital to the progress of the centuries, for us to forsake our birthright and enter church union upon the basis of conformity to the demands of any hierarchy. Only Roman Catholics and High Churchmen dream of a Union Church for China upon this basis.

Another party, however, dreams of church union, not simply upon a basis of nonconformity, but of a nonconformity which all alike must accept. This proposal is as unfair to the Anglicans as the former proposal is to the Independents. The advocates of this view not only carry freedom to pure individualism for themselves, but in the name of liberty they demand that all other persons abandon their conception of

church order and also become individualists. This is freedom running to such an extreme as to demand conformity in lawlessness upon the part of all the rest of us. This philosophy would lead us to a Union Church upon an independent or Congregational basis. But an enforced Congregationalism is as much a violation of the principle of spiritual freedom and of the spirit of independency as an enforced Episcopal organization, or an enforced form of baptism. If either the Y. M. C. A. or the China Inland Mission insisted upon any single form of church government, it could not last a day.

UNION CHURCH FOR CHINA

But if the proposed Union Church for China is to admit a Baptist without demanding that he renounce immersion, surely she will welcome the ten thousand Baptists whom that Church may bring to her doors, without compelling them to change their mode of baptism or their form of church organization. If she admits an Anglican, surely she will welcome the entire Episcopal Church without demanding that the members abandon either episcopacy or their Ritual. In a word as soon as one carries the principle underlying a Church organized on a basis of spiritual freedom to its logical conclusion, he will recognize that the proposed Union Church for China can at best be simply a federation carried to a higher point of efficiency than has thus far been reached in the homeland—a federation which unites the constituent churches not only in morals and in reform work, but in locating new missions so as to best utilize the new forces sent to China—a federation which secures level coöperation in higher education as will give us at four or five strategic points in China Universities at least equal to those the government will establish, and which will thus enable us to help set the standard of higher education for the nation—a federation which eliminates waste and friction, and enables us to use every man and every dollar sent to China for the most rapid advancement of the kingdom; above all, a federation which permits each mission to maintain its fellowship with the home Church, and thus inspire that Church with a worthy motive for sending forward men and money for the salvation of the Chinese. The existing federation of churches in America is a rope of sand, as was the confederation of the original thirteen States. We should aim not simply at a confederation but at a federal union. If one says that federal union is a contradiction in terms, we point to the United States and to Great Britain. Surely what human governments have realized, Christian Churches, under the providence of God, may realize. Just as the Parliament which Great Britain has granted to Canada and Australia secures almost complete local self-government, and yet permits these peoples to remain an integral

portion of the greatest empire on earth, just as our State governments insure Minnesota and Wisconsin local autonomy and yet permit them to remain an integral portion of the greatest republic on earth, so the federal union which we contemplate would permit our churches in foreign lands a large degree of local self-control, and yet allow them to remain integral portions of a world-wide Church. May not the solution of the colored problem and of our problem with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, lie in a federal union?

Even the strongest civil governments are surrendering some measure of independence for greater coöperation. They are forming international agreements, referring questions to the Hague Tribunal, and abiding by its decisions. So the central Conferences which you have granted to India and to China, and which you are ready to grant to Europe and to South America, secure us local autonomy and world-wide fellowship. The whole trend of modern history is toward world-wide affiliations; and it was Christianity with its daily prayer, "Our Father which art in heaven"; Christianity with its prophecy that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord; Christianity with its teaching that God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth—it was Christianity which inspired these world-wide agreements embodied in the Hague Tribunal. Professor Seeley was accustomed to say that nationalism was the key of the nineteenth century, that it explains the German empire, Italian unity, and the triumph of the national conception in our Civil War. We dare to prophesy that the key to the twentieth century will be internationalism; and this transformation is taking place because the great nations are slowly falling under the spell of the Christ. It will be a thousand pities if at the very time when Christ's conception of a universal kingdom is beginning to capture the imagination of the world, Methodism assembled in a General Conference in which representatives of twenty nations sit side by side should attempt to reverse the Divine Providence, abandon her birthright embodied in John Wesley's motto, "The world is my parish," and begin the organization of a national Church for China, a national Church for Mexico, a national Church for Liberia. Hence, we are glad to report that, after full discussion of the national as over against the universal Church, the Central Conference for China on the eloquent appeal of a Chinese statesman that the Chinese Methodists keep the cross above the flag, and maintain their seat around the family hearthstone, voted overwhelmingly against the national conception, and for the maintenance by Chinese Methodists of their birthright in ecumenical Methodism.

While we have been discussing problems intensely interesting to us in China, we have been reading in your faces the un-

voiced question, "Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night?" We are glad to be able to answer, "The morning cometh." God grant that we may not be compelled later to add, "And also the night."

THE AWAKENING IN CHINA

The awakening of China is due to two causes—her contact with the modern world, and the increase of her knowledge of the true God. These two causes are so interwoven, God so works through established agencies, that it is impossible to say how much of the upheaval is due to the impact of foreign nations and how much to the enlargement by missionaries of the channels by which God pours his love and light and life into the hearts of the Chinese. That the awakening is due to external forces, as well as to an internal renaissance, is one of our grounds of hope. There is indeed a struggle on between conservatives and progressives in China. But the conservatives must not only destroy the newspapers of China, tear down the telegraph and tear up the railway lines, burn the schoolhouses, destroy hundreds of thousands of children who are mastering Western learning; they must not only destroy the churches and cause tens of thousands of Christians to pass through the fires of martyrdom; but the conservatives must sink Japan into the sea and destroy the Western nations whose pressure upon China is causing her transformation. Nay, they must banish God from that portion of the earth before they can stay this progress. The conservatives can no more stop the awakening of China than they can push back the tides, or delay the advancing dawn. Almighty God is back of the awakening of China.

But while we recognize the Almighty as back of the awakening in China, we dare not hold him responsible for what the Chinese have done or may do, now they are awake. Here the element of human freedom must be reckoned with. Worse still, we must also reckon with those evil influences which stand ready in every great upheaval to divert the awakening forces into channels of destruction, or, at least, to push them along the channels of reform at such a rate and to such an extreme as invite destruction. Hence those who desire to see truth whole must recognize dark lines in the picture of China's revolution. With the almost universal ignorance of the masses, with the almost universal corruption of Chinese as well as Manchu officials, with the narrowness and bitterness of clan feuds, the local jealousies of province against province, and the widespread jealousy of the South against the North; with the difficulty of uniting Chinese and Manchus and Mongolians and Mohammedans; with the danger of foreign intervention, and the lawlessness which accompanies every transition in government; with the recurring sufferings from famine and the more widespread

suffering from foot-binding; with the dark shadows of slavery and polygamy still lingering over the land, and with the helplessness and hopelessness of pagan faiths—only those living in a fool's paradise, and asleep in that, can dream that the proclamation of the republic will be attended by the inauguration of the millennium. Only that Divine Providence which guides nations in the great crises of human history can assure the success of the experiment now being made by the countless millions of China.

But we plead for large patience and generous hope in our attitude toward the Chinese. We fought seven years to win our independence and took six years longer to frame our constitution; and we so compromised over the form of government and over slavery that a four years' struggle was required to turn the states into a nation, and the blood of six hundred thousand white men to cover the stain of slavery. France passed through the horrors of the greatest revolution in secular history, then reverted to a military dictatorship, and the nation swayed back and forth eighty years before settling into the paths of republicanism. Let us not expect the four hundred millions of China to complete in a few weeks tasks which Western nations required decades to accomplish. If we cultivate patience on the one side, and on the other side look clear-eyed into the institutions of China and the political habits of the people, we shall find large grounds of hope for a republic and of certainty for some form of representative government.

GOVERNMENT

It is indeed true that the earliest and the continuous form of national government in China has been an imperial despotism. But underlying this imperial despotism there has been in China from the first a large amount of personal freedom and local government. So Mr. Morse, a Harvard man who has spent thirty years in the customs service of China, and has written by far the ablest work on the foreign relations of the empire, says, "The Chinese government is an imperial despotism, superimposed upon an older democracy." Again, Williams, in *The Middle Kingdom*—our ablest allround authority, writes: "The Chinese are the only pagan people who have maintained democratic habits under a purely despotic theory of government." Dr. Hawks Pott, in his history of China, writes: "The family always has been the unit of society among the Chinese. Along with the government of the emperor, and those officially appointed by him, there has existed a system of local self-government, and this local self-government still exists in China." So Doolittle, Jernigan, and Professor Giles hold that in family and in clan government, in government by village elders and by head men of wards, and especially in gov-

ernment by guilds, the Chinese have enjoyed a considerable amount of local self-government from the earliest times and in every part of the empire. Indeed, the toleration of an Oriental despotism for so many centuries is due to the fact that the imperial government on the one side has maintained the integrity of China and on the other side has contented itself largely with the collection of the imperial revenues, leaving the people in each province and prefecture and county largely to manage their internal affairs.

This local self-government which everywhere prevails in China has developed two qualities of immense importance to the republic: first, the ability with a considerable measure of democracy to bring the strongest men to the front; and, second, a sense of personal responsibility utterly unknown in America. The nominal headship of the clan may be hereditary, the ruling elder of a village may be chosen by lot from a half a dozen candidates whose names have been agreed upon by the gentry, the headman of a ward—for all China, country as well as city, is divided into wards—may be chosen by a sort of New England town-meeting. But however chosen, the Chinese, because they are engaged in struggles which always affect their property and often affect their lives, see to it that the strongest men are brought to the front. If the hereditary head of the clan is incompetent, either by resignation or by the recall this man is transferred to a post of less responsibility and a stronger man takes his place. Thus in all the local government of the nation the Chinese with a considerable degree of democracy show remarkable ability in bringing their strong men to the front. This does not imply that the clan and ward leaders always are men of high character, any more than is a Tammany leader in America, but it does imply that the leader is a strong man, and of such a character as the fighting men of their clan desire, or at least are willing to tolerate.

Perhaps the best illustration of the combination of local self-government with strong leadership is found in Chinese guilds. Guilds are far more general in China than are labor organizations in America. With the exception of the farmers, almost all forms of business and of industry are organized. The Chinese have the Bankers' Guild, the Silk Merchants' Guild, the Boatmen's Guild, the Wheelbarrow Guild, and even the Beggars' Guild and the Thieves' Guild. All the industries of China are organized. The leaders of a guild usually consist of an executive committee, elected annually, and eligible to re-election, and a secretary, chosen by the executive committee, who becomes the executive officer of the guild. The leading guilds, especially when combined, have vastly more influence in controlling the business and often the politics of a city than has the central government. These guilds levy their own taxes,

support fire brigades, fix the standard of weights and measures, determine the rates of commission and the days of settlement, and often perform with equal readiness the functions of a board of trade, in municipal council and a court of arbitration. Just as the guilds of the Middle Ages gave rise to the free cities of Europe, to the Hanseatic League, and laid the foundations of representative government in Europe; so the guilds of China have furnished the Chinese nation a providential preparation for such a time as this.

But the government by families and clans has furnished the Chinese a yet more remarkable preparation for the maintenance of law and order in a republic. The family, the clan, and sometimes an entire city is held responsible for crimes committed within its bounds. We have known all the merchants of a street to come out and apologize to a foreigner for some act of rudeness committed by some young man living on that street, because were the foreigner to lodge complaint with the government, the entire street would be held responsible for the insult. We visited a city in North China, where a wicked son, in anticipation of the fact that his father might put him to death, committed the unpardonable crime of murdering his father. Not only was the son beheaded, but his mother and brothers and sisters and uncles and aunts and cousins were all held responsible, and all alike beheaded. The central government also intervened and demolished the protecting walls of the city which had harbored a clan capable of breeding such a son. Harsh as this law is, it produces such a sense of responsibility for crime upon the part of the entire family and community that defective and corrupt as the central government has been, crimes of violence probably are fewer in proportion to the population in China than in the United States. We submit that this overmastering sense of social responsibility constitutes a remarkable preparation for self-control and self-government among the toiling millions of China. Surely the centuries upon centuries of local government in China under clan leaders and village elders and headmen of wards, the centuries upon centuries of guild government exercised over all the business interests of the empire, and the centuries upon centuries of social responsibility for crime constitute a providential preparation for a republic in China such as Spain and Portugal and Mexico and South America never have enjoyed. Whatever form the future government may yet assume, we may rest assured that the democratic habits of the Chinese, and the struggles they are willing to make for freedom will insure representative institutions of some sort. Future historians will record with amazement the sense of social responsibility, the peaceable qualities, and the capacity for self-government which the Chinese are displaying in the present crisis.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE CLANS

Another striking fact is the remarkable political preparation for such a time as this—a preparation all the more providential because it was wholly undesigned. The struggle between the Red Girdle Clan and the Yellow Girdle Clan during the last fifty years in China has been sharper and vastly more portentous than the struggle between the Red Roses and White Roses in English history. The late Dowager Empress belonged to the Red Girdle Clan—the junior branch of the royal house of the Manchus. This clan usually furnished the wives of the rulers, but was not in the direct line of succession. As her son was only four years old when her husband died, she ruled the empire in her son's name until he became of age. China was thus ruled for fourteen years by a member of the Red Girdle Clan. On coming to the throne her son lived less than three years and died without an heir, hence the Dowager Empress again held the reign for fourteen or sixteen years, so that for nearly thirty years China was ruled by the Red Girdle Clan. As the Dowager Empress approached the end of her second regency she placed upon the throne as her son's successor her favorite sister's son, Kuang Hsu, thus transferring the throne to her own clan. Kuang Hsu, finding that he could not depend upon the Yellow Girdle Clan, because they claimed the throne for themselves, was irresistibly driven to the Chinese party for the maintenance of his throne. Moreover, Kuang Hsu himself was something of a political idealist. He had heard of the remarkable success of Western institutions and he began to dream of transforming his empire from an Oriental despotism into a constitutional monarchy and the building up a new dynasty upon the confidence of the Chinese nation instead of relying upon the support of a handful of Manchus, the leaders of whom disputed his title to the throne. Already the Japanese had adopted Western civilization, and their brilliant victory over China in 1894-95 brought Kuang Hsu to a decision. Hence the Manchu leaders were startled beyond measure when Kuang Hsu issued, September 1, 1898, his famous Seven Reform Decrees; and their astonishment turned into terror and rebellion when he issued during the next week nine more decrees completely transforming the empire on paper. Unfortunately, Kuang Hsu had wholly failed to prepare the Chinese for his revolution, and their conservatism was shocked almost as much as were the Manchu traditions. So overwhelming was the reaction that the Dowager Empress quickly resumed the reins, and the reform emperor became practically a prisoner for the rest of his life. The dread of Western civilization now developed into a national hysteria; the Dowager Empress, usually self-poised, lost her judgment, and, under the advice of the

Yellow Girdle Clan, now undertook to sweep every foreigner cut of the empire. This was the Boxer uprising.

One would have supposed that the foreign nations, having driven the Dowager Empress into banishment, would call back to the throne the man who had sacrificed all for his devotion to Western civilization. But as a political idealist of the Wendell Phillips, or Mazzini type, Kuang Hsu was feared and hated, not only by the Manchus but by Russia, by Germany, by Japan; and even Great Britain, France, and the United States had little respect for his judgment. Besides, Secretary Hay was willing to make large concessions in order to save China from partition. Hence the Western powers united in calling back to the throne the very woman who had attempted to betray them; and, strange to say, the Dowager Empress now proved worthy of their confidence. During her two years of Arabian solitude at Siangfu she experienced a political conversion; and she now started the empire slowly but surely along the very lines laid down by Kuang Hsu. She championed the opium reform; she exhorted her Chinese sisters to abandon foot binding; she encouraged Western learning, she appointed a Commission to codify the laws, and another to draft a constitution; and she promised a Parliament by 1920. Finally, she intensified the fight against the Yellow Girdle Clan and the conservatism which that clan represented, by selecting Kuang Hsu's brother, Prince Chun, as regent, and Prince Chun's little son emperor.

Prince Chun was thus committed in advance to the liberal side, nor did he disappoint liberal expectations. He carried out the opium reform in a manner which the London Times admitted commands the admiration of the world—in a manner which secured the world's indorsement at the recent Conference at The Hague. He appointed to fight the plague Dr. Wu Lien Teh—a graduate of Cambridge, a graduate in medicine of Paris, a postgraduate in medicine of Berlin; and this young Chinese physician, with the aid of missionary physicians and Chinese assistants, stamped out the most deadly plague which has ever threatened the modern world. Prince Chun not only brought forward the date of parliamentary institutions from 1920 to 1914, but he ordered elections and assemblies held in each of the eighteen provinces, in 1909 in 1910 and in 1911; and he called a National Assembly, which met for the first time in Chinese history in 1910 and again in 1911. He selected a Cabinet and began to rule through a representative minister. Indeed, one of Japan's greatest living statesmen said, in 1910: "Prince Chun is starting China in reform at too rapid a pace. The people are dazed at his speed; and the empire will fly the track and land in the ditch."

Western nations naturally ask why the Chinese people were

not content with such reforms as Prince Chun had inaugurated. There were abundant grounds of discontent; and Americans who know the whole story do not blame the Chinese for embracing the opportunity to get rid of a hated foreign dynasty. Pity Prince Chun as we must, his ancestors for seven generations had oppressed the Chinese, and the law not of revelation only, but of nature reads, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Western nations marvel that so great a revolution in China should occur with so little bloodshed; probably not more than thirty thousand people in all lost their lives in the transfer of a fourth of the human race from an Oriental despotism to a republic. But we submit whether the reign of Kuang Hsu, the last regency of the Dowager Empress, and the regency of Prince Chun were not a providential preparation for just such a revolution; indeed, did they not inaugurate the revolution? While the events of the last eight months constitute in form one of the most tremendous revolutions in human history, we submit whether these events are not in substance an evolution as well as a revolution—an evolution which hundreds of years of local self-government prepared the way for, an evolution which the three last reigns of a house divided against itself made inevitable. If ever a movement in human history had a providential preparation and a gradual development, the revolution reveals such a combination of natural forces under the hand of the Almighty. Abraham Lincoln once said, "God must love the common people, he makes so many of them." Surely, God must love the Chinese, he makes so many of them. He has kept them alive so long, and he has given them such a providential preparation for their great task in the Pacific basin. We believe we have thus furnished good grounds for hope in the ultimate success of the republic, indisputable grounds for belief in the survival of some form of representative institutions.

Christian missionaries are not responsible for the form which the present government has assumed. Many of them, like myself, did not at first encourage the attempt to found a republic. But the preaching for a hundred years of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is back of the upheaval in China. You Americans, who must have been startled by the appearance of a republic in China, you Americans who never set foot in the empire, who never even taught a Chinese student in America—even you cannot escape some responsibility for this tremendous upheaval. You sent forward missionaries and have poured out money for churches and schools and hospitals, and have nourished the famine-stricken, until you have compelled the Chinese to love the very name of America above that of every other government on earth. You have built up such homes and schools and churches in America as have made the young Chi-

nese entering them and sharing their blessings, return to China tenfold more American than you are yourselves. You have contributed mightily to the upheaval, simply by building up and maintaining democratic Christian America, and thus demonstrating to the world for a hundred years that the human race best flourishes under the reign of freedom and of law.

NEW PROBLEMS

But having in part at least caused the upheaval, the Churches of Christendom, including the Methodist Episcopal Church, are utterly failing to realize the responsibility or utilize the opportunity of casting this new civilization in a Christian mold. Surely, China presents to-day the greatest opportunity which has confronted the Christian Church since the time of Christ. And yet we at home are so far asleep to our glorious possibilities that we are not sending forward an additional man to help meet the crisis. No thought can plumb the depths of Christ's agony expressed in that cry upon the cross, "My God! my God! why hast thou forsaken me?" But one day recently a new meaning flashed into those words. Remembering that you had sent your missionaries to the ends of the earth, remembering that these missionaries, under the Divine Providence, had helped cause the tremendous upheaval now taking place around the globe, remembering that the Church now has the greatest opportunity which has ever come to her since the Master trod the earth, and seeing the Church at home failing to send forward the men or the means to enable us to take a single step forward, or even to maintain the ground already occupied, we wondered whether we had outrun your directions, whether, indeed, we had outrun the Divine Providence, and thus were left upon the firing line alone. Then suddenly it flashed into our minds that perhaps the Saviour had felt that he too had gone too far in identifying himself with our sinful humanity and that his fear that the heavenly Father was not approving his sacrifice pressed that agonizing cry from his lips. Surely, if that doubt ever flashed into the Saviour's mind and caused the agonizing cry, the doubt was speedily dispelled, for the next sentence reveals the Father's presence. Surely, our doubts too must be speedily dispelled; the Church will not, cannot, remain blind to these marvelous opportunities; she must recognize not the call of her representatives alone but the call of God for a forward movement for the conversion of the world. Bishop Lewis and I believe that Bishop Cranston's cry, written without the slightest consultation with either of us, and adopted unanimously by the Board of Bishops, for \$2,000,000 for China for the next quadrennium, in place of the \$1,000,000 which you sent us during the last quadrennium, was inspired of God; and that the Church will measure up to this united summons

to help capture the new republic for Christ. If ever there was a time when God called upon all the Churches to move, to move speedily and to move unitedly, he now calls them to save his new republic, which their sacrifices have made possible for one fourth of the human race.

Let us be patient with the Chinese. Four hundred million people have begun to move; the multitude is great and the journey is a long one; probably they must make encampments along the way; but let not enthroned pride and prejudice dream that the Chinese people will march back again to the bondage of Egypt. They have caught a glimpse of Canaan. They are on the road; they will not rest finally until they reach the promised land.

In the old Fifth Reader in which some of you were trained in childhood, is the fragment of an oration by Edward Everett on "The Memory of Washington." Some of us can yet repeat its rolling sentences: "Beyond the Ohio"—the speech was written in Massachusetts, and Ohio then seemed a long way off—"Beyond the Ohio, beyond the Mississippi, along that stupendous trail of emigration which, bursting into States as it moves westward, adds fresh glories to the republic, the name of Washington will travel with the silver queen of heaven through sixty degrees of longitude; nor part company with her till she walks in her brightness through the Golden Gate. And in the barbarous archipelagoes as yet untrodden by civilized man, there, and there only, is the name of Washington unknown; and there too, when they swarm with enlightened millions, Asia will join with America in paying fresh tribute to the memory of Washington."

Fine declamation that, the schoolboys thought as they rolled these sentences over their tongues. I little dreamed that rhetoric would turn into reality within my hearing. But, listening at Foochow to a Chinese orator as he thrilled a multitude of his countrymen, I heard, not a single name from the bead roll of European statesmen, not even a name from the long list of China's illustrious dead, but once and again I heard the name of Washington fall from the speaker's lips, and I saw the audience cheering, now wildly and now longingly, in the hope that they too might soon have a "father of their country." However wild the experiment, the proclamation of China's republic for one fourth the human race is the greatest compliment ever paid to the United States. We know that the powers of darkness are only beaten back, and not annihilated; but is it not something that they are beaten back even for a moment? We know the tremendous task which confronts China in trying to unite in a republic the Chinese, the Mongolians, the Manchus, and the Tibetans. But is it not something that the new rainbow flag is composed of five equal bands of silk, red for the Chinese

proper, yellow for the Manchus, blue for the Mongolians, white for the Mohammedans, and black for the Tibetans, and that the new flag is woven of one piece of silk, seamless throughout—symbol of the unity of the races forming the new republic? Does it not count something that the new constitution of the Chinese republic is framed not after any Old World documents, but contains our Bill of Rights, and is patterned after our American constitution? However desperate the venture, does it not count for something that one fourth the human race are started on this journey through the wilderness, with its face toward the promised land? Is there not divine significance in the fact that the dragon-flag, symbol in the Bible of the powers of darkness, has gone down in China before the rainbow-flag, emblem of God's promise to preserve and not to destroy?

V. SOUTH AMERICA

REPORT OF BISHOP FRANK M. BRISTOL. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 385

It is with devout thanksgiving to God for his providential care and supporting grace that I present this report of our work in South America.

THE FIELD

The mission field of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South America extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Straits of Magellan, a distance of four thousand miles, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which oceans are separated by thirteen hundred miles in the territory of our activities. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, confines its labors to Brazil, where it is doing very encouraging evangelistic and educational work. By a wise and amicable agreement entered into several years ago, our Church withdrew from that country to devote itself to other fields. And now we are essaying the Herculean task of evangelizing the eight republics of Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina. These republics embrace a territory as extensive as the United States, furnishing vast scope for the exercise of the itinerating functions of an itinerant General Superintendent. The magnificent distances of our missionary operations may be imagined, when we reflect that Buenos Ayres, our episcopal residence, is farther from New York than Yokohama; and Punta Arenas, of the Chile Conference, is two thousand miles nearer the south pole than any other Methodist mission on the face of the earth. We have climbed the altitudes as well, and occupy the heights of the mission world. We are in a battle above the clouds, for in Bolivia our missionaries are working among the people who dwell from twelve to fourteen thousand feet above the sea.

In the eight republics mentioned there are twenty million Spanish-speaking people. These vast extended regions of the southern hemisphere form a conspicuous half of the Western world and they, with their populations, are so related to North America that commercially, politically, intellectually, and morally their future will be largely identified with our own. In the experiment of free government, the development of republican institutions, and in the efforts to "spread the bounds of freedom wider yet," the republics of South America are politically related to this, our own republic, as no other nations can be. We look with sympathetic encouragement toward awakening China and hail the dawn of republicanism in that hoary empire, but in our new enthusiasm let us not forget that we still owe our sympathy and encouragement to these South American republics, for whose very existence we are largely responsible, because their patriots and heroes emulated the deeds of our national fathers in securing independence, adopted our ideals of self-government and, for better or worse, fell in line with their recognized leader, the United States of America, in the world's triumphant progress to the universal democracy. But our sister republics of the great south have not attained the perfection of their ideals, nor have they as yet fully realized the splendid dreams of their national founders. Many of them are still lacking that strength and stability of character, that calm political judgment and that fine moral sense which recognize evolution as a safer principle and law than revolution in social and national improvement. Moreover, these republics must learn, as must all republics, that God is as necessary to a people as liberty, and that democracy without religion, freedom without morality, social order and happiness without spiritual life are impossible.

PANAMA CANAL

We are not content with felicitating ourselves nor with congratulating those republics that the Panama Canal means simply more intimate and profitable commercial relations between the North and South, better markets for them and for us, but it should mean and must mean a closer, more indissoluble political, educational, scientific, and moral intimacy, a more binding and enduring reciprocity of sympathy in all the high aims, all the noble ambitions, all the heaven-imposed missions of these Western-world republics. The Monroe doctrine did more than impose upon our country a heavy and possibly a dangerous political responsibility. The rest of the political world seems to say to the United States: "If you assume to politically mother all the republics of the Western world, then you must also take the responsibility of watching over their educational

interests and their spiritual welfare." Hence is it that the United States, alone, has taken any appreciable interest in the religious life of South America. The great Churches of no other country have undertaken missionary work in these lands. With the exception of a few independent and ephemeral forms of missionary work, the Churches of the United States are doing all the permanent, abiding, organized, and organizing religious work in South America. While the Churches of this country are helping Great Britain to evangelize her Indian subjects, as, thank God, we are glad to do, remember that the Churches of Great Britain are not giving a missionary or a farthing to evangelize any part of this Western world, any one of these struggling republics outside her own colonial possessions. I wish to call special attention to the fact that I do not and could not argue against any work we are doing for God and incidentally for England in the Orient. My object, and my only object, is to impress you with the impressive truth that of all the Protestant world, only the Churches of the United States, and the Churches of no other country, are trying to evangelize the republics of South America. Hence it is, we say, not less of prayer or sympathy or money or missionaries for India, China, Africa, and Europe, but more of all these helpful forces for that part of the mission world in which the Churches of no other country seem to be taking any definite and appreciable interest. I wish here to acknowledge the great work accomplished by the British and Foreign Bible Society in coöperation with our own American Bible Society in the distribution of the Scriptures through South America, where it is acknowledged these societies find their best field for the dissemination of the Word.

With the significant fact that the Churches of the United States must assume the responsibility for the Protestant propaganda in South America, we must, without boasting, associate the other important fact that Methodism is the strongest evangelizing and educational Protestant force in these growing and aspiring republics. We gladly and gratefully acknowledge the efficiency of the Presbyterian work in Chile, and are happy to state that the most cordial fraternal relations exist between their missionaries and our own. But no other Church in the eight republics where our work has been established have any such missionary force or any such force of native ministers as the Methodist Episcopal Church, while our membership by far outnumbers that of any other Protestant church, if not all other such churches combined. This would seem to indicate that the heaviest part of the burden of the responsibility resting upon the Protestantism of the United States for the evangelization of South America must courageously and unflinchingly be assumed by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is the boast of Spanish-speaking South Americans that their ancestors were in the New World a hundred years before ours, as indeed they were. Why, then, has their progress, material, intellectual, political, and spiritual, been less rapid and triumphant than our own? Let us not lay the flattering unction to our soul that the difference is due to the essential and fundamental difference between the Latin and Anglo-Saxon genius. In that particular we have nothing to boast over the virile racial genius that gave the world many of its greatest poets, artists, statesmen, explorers, and discoverers. No, the conspicuous advantage which this North America has over South America is not due to the fact that our ancestors were dominantly Anglo-Saxon, while theirs were Latin or Spanish, but the true philosophy of Western-world history will tell us that the whole difference is due to the difference between the ecclesiastical Romanism that inaugurated and has controlled their social and national life and the Protestantism which inspired the settlement of this land, and which has furnished the initiative and impulse of all our national greatness. This has ever been a land of the open Bible, of religious freedom, of the acknowledged rights of the individual conscience and judgment in all matters of faith, the land of the common school and of a Church free from and independent of the state, and of a state free from and independent of the Church. Of these essentials of human liberty and national progress South America was deprived for the first three hundred years of her Spanish history by an ecclesiasticism which was never known to originally favor the freedom and independence of any people.

NEED OF PROTESTANTISM

Protestant Christianity is to-day the greatest need of South America. The people of those republics have awakened to realize that their second independence, their independence of ecclesiasticism, is quite as essential to their future progress and greatness as was the independence which they achieved when they threw off the political yoke of Spain. Protestantism makes no apology for being in South America any more than Romanism need make apology for being in the United States. But let me assure you that if our Methodist missionaries have the clear and true vision—and I believe they have—we are not in South America to simply antagonize Romanism, which is there rapidly decaying and in almost universally discredited, but we are there to contend with and destroy the appalling results of four hundred years of Jesuitical teaching and practice. We are there to overcome the religious indifference, the infidelity, the atheism, the immorality which have inevitably followed the age-long reign of anti-Christ. We are there to help that peo-

ple find their way back to the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints. We are there to preach the gospel, which is news and good news to them—the gospel of justification by faith; the gospel of a free, full, present, and eternal salvation through the only one Mediator, Jesus Christ; the gospel of regeneration by the power of the Holy Ghost; the gospel of peace, joy, hope, love, good will, and brotherhood. Think not, therefore, that our missionaries are attacking individuals of any other faith in their gospel ministry. No, we wrestle not against flesh and blood, though we may wrestle against principalities, against powers, against systems of error and evil and wrong, and against spiritual wickedness in high places, as they do who are wrestling with the powers of Mohammedanism, Hinduism, and the organized idolatries of the Orient. The mission of Protestantism in South America is not to save those people from Rome. They are rapidly saving themselves from her tyranny and superstitions. But the mission of Protestantism is to save those peoples and those republics from sin, from infidelity, from licentiousness, and from all those immoralities which have come from forgetting God and from atheistically ruling Providence out of human affairs. Would that the Roman Catholic Church might receive a refining and regenerating baptism of the Holy Ghost and with all other denominations of the one Holy Catholic, or Universal, Church of Christ might rise and shine, her light having come and the glory of God having risen upon her. But while we wait, though it may be vainly, for a consummation so devoutly to be wished, we face conditions in South America which demand immediate, courageous, and energetic action on the part of a Protestantism which is imbued with the world-embracing missionary spirit of Christianity.

WELCOME TO METHODISM

Methodism finds a hearty welcome among the people of South America and seems peculiarly adapted to the Spanish temperament. The preaching, the testifying, the singing, the praying, the rejoicing spirit of Methodism appeals to the hearts of the people, who, until our missionaries came, knew little or nothing of experimental religion. But to-day you will find nowhere, not even in the homeland, a better type of good, old-fashioned Methodism than we are enjoying in South America. I have seen our churches filled and our altars crowded in revivals. In prayer meetings and class meetings I have heard such outpourings of souls in prayer and testimony, mingled with tears and rejoicing, as I have not heard since I first knelt at the altar in a protracted meeting, where that holy flame of a new-found love was kindled to a heat and glory that has never been quenched. The Spanish people make good Methodists. They

enjoy our methods; they admire our spirit; they believe in our theology; they love our missionaries; they are true to our Church.

But, to my sorrow, I have often been asked, "Why, then, have we not more encouraging results of our work in South America?" I owe it to as faithful and as brave, as self-sacrificing, as consecrated, and as able a band of missionaries as ever heard and obeyed their Master's call to say that no country can show more encouraging results of missionary effort than South America. The only fair estimate of results must be based on proportions and percentages. What proportion or percentage of the population of South America are Methodists? I wish to make no invidious distinctions, to institute no disparaging contrasts or comparisons, but I do wish to impress you with the encouraging fact that one out of every two thousand of the population in these eight republics is a Methodist. Not a very large percentage, you may say. But remember that only one out of every twelve thousand is a Methodist in China, and only one out of every fifteen hundred is a Methodist even in India. Let me further say, and I hope that I may not be misunderstood, as I am not reflecting on any other mission field, that, with one exception, South America gives more per member for the work among its own people than any other field. China contributes about seventy cents per member, and India about \$1 per member. But South America gives \$7.40 per member. The Methodists of Montevideo have shown their self-sacrificing devotion in contributing and paying \$10,000 for the completion of the McCabe Memorial Church in that beautiful capital of Uruguay. When finished, as it soon will be, it will be the noblest Protestant structure in South America and a splendid monument to one of the greatest heroes and geniuses in the history of missions. The people of South America are generous to a fault and they enjoy the luxury of giving. Thank God for what China and India are doing, but with only brave little Spanish-speaking Mexico excelling her in the per capita amount of her self-support shall it longer be asked what are our missions doing in South America? Again, unless we have greatly erred in our arithmetic, the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South America outvalues that in any other mission field in the world, except India. At a conservative estimate, our property must be valued at two and one quarter millions of dollars. These comparisons have not been made to disparage the work accomplished in any other field, but the more clearly and concretely to present to your thought the encouraging truth about the missionary work in South America. We think that if we approximate the glorious success of missionary effort in the Orient, we have every reason to thank God and take courage.

With this splendid showing, made on the basis of proportions and percentages, the ten thousand Methodists of South America have been won to Christ against such hindrances as few if any other fields present to missionary effort. South America thinks that it has tried and repudiated Christianity because it has tried and repudiated Romanism. To the intelligent people of South America Romanism does not stand for morality, hence, in their logic, the Christian religion does not stand for morality. After four hundred years of Jesuitical teaching they have come to believe that morality and religion are two separate, distinct, and antagonistic things, hence the difficulty of the missionary's task in reëducating South America in the fundamentals of Christianity. Moreover, the influence of a degenerate and degenerating sacerdotalism through the centuries has left the morals of the people in sad need of repair. The gospel of a clean heart and a regenerate nature is the only power that can save the soul and the spiritual life of South America.

MORALITIES

Our missionaries and native preachers are very conservative in admitting converts into full membership in the Church. There is so great a need of their instruction in the moralities of the Christian life and in the high standards of Methodism that we cannot and should not swell our records with the names of an unworthy membership.

Our temperance standards are amazingly novel to these peoples, but we cannot, nor will we, lower them. Methodism's regard for the sanctity of marriage is a revelation to a people among whom the very sanctity of the marriage relation has for centuries been a matter of barter by the prevailing ecclesiasticism. Marriage in South America has been sacred for revenue only. For hundreds of years the exorbitant pecuniary demands of the priesthood have made marriage impossible among the poor, who have thereby been driven into those common-law relations which have filled South America with thousands of illegitimate people. But the leaven of Protestant and Methodist teaching has been at work so powerfully and so effectively that the people have risen in their might and independence to repudiate the claims of Romanism that marriage is a sacrament to be administered only by the Church. In all the leading republics civil marriage is now regarded as the only legal marriage. In several republics it has been found necessary to pass laws to make legally legitimate the thousands of illegitimate citizens who were the offspring of those common-law marriages, which were the only resort of a people oppressed by the exorbitant, fee-demanding cupidity of the so-called mother Church. Here, again, our missionaries and native preachers meet with embarrassments. It will often be discovered that people con-

verted at our altars are living, and have for years been living, in this common-law relation. We demand that they shall be legally married before we admit them into the Methodist Episcopal Church. Many hesitate and are kept on probation until thoroughly educated on the sacredness of the marriage relation and are legally married, though they may have come from Romanism, where they might have lived and died "good Catholics" in spite of their illegitimate relations. Protestantism alone stands for the true, untrafficable sacredness of marriage. And Methodism stands for the highest domestic and social ideals of Protestantism in South America, as in North America.

GROWTH

The past quadrennium has been one of growth and advancement. We report a gain of twenty-three per cent in membership, and at no point along the really well-enforced lines has there been a halt or a retreat. Revolution in Paraguay has necessitated the close of the government schools and in Asuncion, where for months it has not been safe for children to walk the streets, we have temporarily closed our school, but our missionary, Brother Brinton, is staying by the stuff and waiting for the first safe opportunity to reorganize the work. Ecuador, likewise, has been in the throes of revolution where liberty has wellnigh become anarchy, and the most cruel barbarities have recently been committed in the name of patriotism and freedom. Partly on account of these disordered and distracted conditions, but more particularly on account of our limited resources of money and men, the little flock of Methodists are temporarily without a shepherd. But the work in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay has been most encouraging. Very wisely our missionary and Episcopal predecessors planted our Methodism at the strategic centers, so that in such capital cities as Lima, Santiago, La Paz, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, we have "sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat." We have laid deep and broad the foundations of a Methodism which must hereafter and forever be recognized as a potent factor in the civic and national strength and greatness of South America.

EDUCATION

In the education of new schools, colleges, and churches, we have seen in concrete illustration the progressive triumphs of Methodism in the land, upon which shines the glorious Southern cross, promising, as it has through the ages, that some day, some day, the cross should mean truth, not error; freedom, not bondage; religion, not superstition; joy, not sorrow; good will, not enmity; light, light, light—not darkness—but light forever for South America.

Our schools and colleges are fountains of living water in that thirsty land and we are confident that with the conditions prevailing there our greatest hope for the future evangelization of South America centers in our educational institutions. Our most constructive and abiding influence must be educational. The leaven to leaven the whole lump must be hidden in the heart and brain of childhood. In the schoolroom we unfit the future manhood and womanhood of a nation for superstition; we arm them against error and train their eyes to know and love the light. The boys who are being trained in our colleges in Iquiqui, La Paz, Concepción, Asunción, and Montevideo are to permeate the commercial and professional life of those nations with Protestant, Methodist ideas of honor, veracity, patriotism, liberty, temperance, chastity, and righteousness. And there shall be established in the homes of the future those high ideals of domestic virtue with which the best girls of Peru, Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina are becoming familiar in our woman's colleges in Lima, Santiago, Concepción, Montevideo, Rosario, and Buenos Ayres.

Perhaps the most conspicuous development of our educational work is taking place in Bolivia. I have the honor of being the first Bishop of Methodism, if not of Protestantism, to officially visit that republic. In La Paz, the capital city, our American Institute has come to be recognized as the best boys' school of the country. Sons of senators and of members of the presidential Cabinet and of the leading families of Bolivia attend this institute. The president of the republic and his Cabinet visited the school and were so well pleased with its work that the government requested us to establish a similar school in the ancient city of Cochabamba, far in the rich and fertile interior. For the establishment of this college and its maintenance the government of Bolivia has granted a generous subvention, as it also grants a very liberal subvention to our college in La Paz. When our force of missionaries went over to Cochabamba and rented a house they provided seats for fifty pupils. The day the school opened two hundred and fifty presented themselves for enrollment and we were temporarily swamped. The people fairly clamored for the admission of their children, so long had they been waiting for the light and thirsting for the truth. The wisdom of accepting government subvention may be questioned by many, as I have questioned it, but without owning an inch of property in Bolivia, without sufficient money to carry on one quarter of the work which we are now doing, with the government and people asking us to come over and help them, with their generous subventions offered us, without a single restricting condition or limitation as to our teachings, what were we to have done in the name of our Lord and in the name of the children of Bolivia? What

are we to do but wait for the man of vision who will invest \$100,000 in the Christian education of Bolivia, and thus enable us to secure the property by the possession of which we shall be able to decline with thanks all government subventions and still educate the youth of that republic for the highest citizenship of Bolivia and of the kingdom of heaven?

I am fully convinced that we should so richly endow our press in Santiago, Chile, and in Buenos Ayres of Argentina that with the best modern, up-to-date equipment it may, with ever-increasing power, supplement our educational and evangelistic work in those republics.

LITERATURE

Our press in both countries has been crippled for lack of funds, and I am sure that if the generosity of the brother, whose name has never been given to me, who donates \$1,000 a year for five years to our press in Santiago, could be imitated by other farseeing sons of God in our homeland, the Methodist press in South America would cease to be an apology and at once become a power. As it is, *El Christiano* of Chile and the *Estandarte* and *Aurora* of Argentine are filling a place which should be occupied by papers of much greater force and in much more universal demand. The influence of our press is not limited by lack of editorial ability; we have among our missionaries and native preachers brains for the best things, but the limitations of our press are determined by the limitations of our mechanical equipment and of our treasury. The Jubilee number of *Estandarte*, which I hope every delegate will secure, will not only furnish you with a very satisfactory history of our work in Eastern South America from the beginning, but will illustrate what our press can do, even with all its hampering limitations.

I cannot speak too highly of the magnificent work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in South America. The success of their schools in Rosario, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres is demonstrating the wisdom of their generous contributions to the education of the womanhood of Uruguay and Argentina. I have suggested that it might be wise for the Missionary Society to generously give to the Woman's Society and for the Woman's Society to gratefully accept the Concepción College and the Santiago College of Chile, the only two woman's colleges now under the management of the parent Board. There are no superior, if there are any equally well-equipped, woman's colleges in South America; they have been superbly managed; they are in a flourishing condition; they have made a splendid record, and under whichever society's management they may be, they will have a glorious future.

All along the educational and evangelistic lines come to you

the shouts of victory and the prophecy of the coming triumphs of truth in South America. I bring to you the grateful greetings of the peoples to whom you have sent this gospel of freedom and joy. Be not impatient with their tardy response to the message which your missionaries have so faithfully and courageously delivered. The seed of their tearful sowing is springing up. The leaven they have hidden in the meal is working. The truth which they have preached is winning. The light is breaking. South America is coming back to God. O, my beloved countrymen, your patriotic slogan long has been "America for Americans"; but with the clearer, farther, wider vision you have caught the inspiration of a holier evangel. *America for Christ!* Yes, *America for Christ!* *All America for Christ!* From the Northern Star of hope to the Southern Cross of prophecy, *All America!* *All America for Christ!*

VI. SOUTHERN ASIA

REPORT OF BISHOP JOHN E. ROBINSON. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 386

MR. CHAIRMAN, BROTHERS AND SISTERS: India, wonderland of the world, land of mystery and paradox, at once fascinating and repellent, comely and beautiful in some of its features, uninviting and forbidding in others. India—birthplace at once of the subtlest philosophy ever originated by the human intellect and of religious systems that for centuries have largely dominated the East; prolific mother too of age-long custom and a social order by which its people are held in bondage. India—the heart of the Orient, with its multiplied millions of many races and rival creeds, its degrading idolatries, its crafty priesthood, its rigid castes which shackle its manhood and deny to its womanhood light and social liberty. And yet, India of the hungry heart and eager soul-quest, finding its way so fast into the Christian ranks that the score or two of converts of but a few decades ago are now followed every year by tens of thousands of happy converts to the faith of Christ.

How wonderful it all is! How inspiring to those who recall the early days of slow progress and mountainlike difficulties! How encouraging to the toilers, both old and young! Idol shrines thrown down by those who reared them, and Christian churches rising in their stead; Sunday Schools and day schools, Epworth Leagues and high schools; colleges and Christian institutions by the score already with thousands of bright-eyed Methodists who are dreaming dreams of the coming conquest of India for Christ their Lord; men ministering acceptably at the altars of God who but a few years ago were worshipers of wellnigh all the gods of the Hindu pantheon, but are now carrying forward the work of the Lord and helping to bear the

burdens of his Church with intelligent zeal and much success. William Butler, 1856—James M. Thoburn, 1912; a half century and a little over, but in these years has come to India Methodism a veritable Pentecost, and it still comes. Behold what God hath wrought! Here let me pause to say, that probably no more expressive tribute to the leadership and administration of our beloved Bishop Thoburn could be rendered than this: the work, to much of which he gave the initial impulse, on which for many years he lavished his fostering care, yea, into which unstintedly he poured his very life, is going forward with power and ever increasing momentum.

THE POSITION OF METHODISM IN INDIA

The Methodist Episcopal Church in India is now planted in the three great presidencies and in all the provinces of the empire, including Burma. It has also struck root on some of the more important feudatory states—Hyderabad, the premier Moslem state; Baroda, the kingdom of the Gaekwar, who visited America a few years ago; Mysore, the leading principality of the south; Bikaner, Jodhpur, Bastar, etc. With the exception of Benares, where our English Wesleyan brethren are actively at work, there is no important city in the empire, no strategic center, in which the Methodist Episcopal Church is not intrenched, as, for example, the chief seaports—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Tuticorin, and Rangoon—while numerous inland key positions are already more or less strongly occupied. When the time comes in the plan and providence of God for an advance in force on Hinduism and Mohammedanism, these occupied centers will be most useful as so many bases of operation for the Methodist army. The missionaries of our Church carry on their manifold operations in all the principal vernaculars of the empire, winning converts, organizing churches, founding schools, establishing Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues, and raising up preachers of the gospel in territories in which are spoken a dozen of these languages, each of which is the mother tongue of many millions.

STATISTICS

The carefully compiled statistics of the whole field of Southern Asia for the quadrennium, presented to the Central Conference at its recent quadrennial session at Baroda, India, show solid progress and substantial advance at every point. The Methodist community made a net gain of over 52,000, bringing the total to 261,885 against 209,693 in 1908, an advance of nearly twenty-five per cent. Members and probationers advanced from 153,825, to 190,583, a gain of 36,758, nearly twenty-four per cent. The number of our baptized children

rose from 55,868 to 71,302, an increase of 15,434, or over twenty-seven per cent. During the quadrennium 101,000 persons were baptized into the faith of Christ. Upward of 166,000 pupils attend our more than 4,000 Sunday Schools, and the membership of the Epworth League has advanced from 20,209 to 23,007. Students of both sexes in our day schools, boarding schools, and colleges now number 46,201 against 42,541 last quadrennium. The force of purely Indian agents, a recognized test of progress in every mission field, has steadily risen from 5,503 to 5,870.

Turning for a moment to material resources, there has been an increase of 1,537,411 rupees in the value of church and mission property, the total valuation of which now stands at 11,098,310 rupees. (Three rupees equal to one dollar.) On this large total of property there is indebtedness amounting to about thirteen and one half per cent of the whole. The contributions of the Indian membership for ministerial support have risen from 389,772 rupees in previous quadrennium, a gratifying increase of fifteen and one half per cent. The total collected on the field for all purposes rose from 1,021,680 rupees to 1,520,503, an advance of nearly forty-nine per cent.

STATE OF THE CHURCH

But still more encouraging than the increase in numbers and material prosperity indicated by the figures just quoted is the fact that our Methodist people in India are becoming distinctly more spiritual, more fully conscious of their privileges and responsibilities, better equipped for aggressive advance, more keenly alive to the possibilities open in every direction to the Church of Jesus Christ. With constant improvement in Church organization and Church life, with the addition to the ranks of Church workers of those who have been trained and educated in our institutions, with the marked development in the religious experiences of workers and people, the whole Christian community is considerably in advance of what it was four years ago. The fruits of the powerful revival which swept over parts of India during the previous quadrennium are still being gathered. Revival fires have not ceased to burn on our altars. At Annual and District Conferences the power of God has been manifested in even larger measure than in previous days. It rejoices our hearts to know that Indian Methodists are learning to value and are proving the power of prayer. They are coming to a scriptural apprehension of the place of intercession as a means of bringing down rich blessing upon the world. They are acquiring practical knowledge of the power of the Holy Ghost, not only to reveal Jesus Christ as personal Saviour to the hearts of sinful men, but also to equip loyal, obedient believers in Jesus for most useful and successful service.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Tranquillity and peace reign, thank God, throughout all our borders. The visit of the king-emperor to India was attended with the happiest results. The whole political atmosphere has been distinctly improved, revolutionized, it might almost be said, by the sincerity of his personal sympathy, no less than by his gracious official utterances on important occasions. Never, perhaps, in the course of history has the brief sojourn of the ruler of a vast, diversified population of rival races and alien faiths achieved such a peaceful solution of grave political problems. One can almost *feel* the change that has been affected in the body politic by the tactful attitude of his Imperial Majesty. Not for years has the spirit of peace and contentment been so manifest in India as at this hour. The importance of this to the progress and permanence of our missionary work and the spread of Christianity cannot be overestimated. Never was the opportunity for widespread aggressive evangelism so inviting as at the present time. At this hour the gospel of Jesus Christ has absolutely unhindered access to peoples and tribes and kindreds in Southern Asia constituting one fourth of the world's entire population. Stable governments under nominally Christian rulers and political administrations, based on enlightened and humane principles, afford unrivaled opportunities for the propagation of the Christian faith, and furnish a good measure of assurance that the fruit of our missionary labors at any given point shall not disappear through untoward causes.

It may be noticed in passing with great gratification that there is now in progress a remarkable awakening in the industrial world of all Southern Asia. Not only is European capital pouring into those largely undeveloped regions, rich in material resources of all kinds, but local capital, much of it consisting of vast wealth hoarded for generations by families and wholly unremunerative to its possessors, is at last finding a productive outlet in promoting industrial progress. This is especially true of India, where princes and nobles are becoming large investors in mining and mill industries, steel manufacture, electrical developments, etc., a most hopeful feature of the times among backward races.

MASS MOVEMENTS

In a very remarkable way, such as was never dreamed of in the early days of our missionary activities in India, God has given the Methodist Episcopal Church access to a large number of certain of the lower classes of the people. In connection with what have come to be called "mass movements," our missionaries, in common with missionaries of other churches,

have been brought into touch with multitudes of people in various parts of the country who are peculiarly susceptible to the gospel message of love and hope, and responsive to Christianizing influences to a degree never previously witnessed among heathen people. When one contrasts present conditions with those which prevailed twenty-five or thirty years ago he is amazed at the change, and can ascribe it only to the direct working of the Spirit of God.

The people among whom these remarkable movements toward Christianity are taking place are what we may describe as the laboring classes—weavers, leather-workers, watchmen, petty cultivators, hereditary village servants, conservancy coolies, etc.—sturdy, wiry folks, living a strenuous life of daily toil, finding it difficult, even as many in other lands find it difficult, to make ends meet. Although socially, commercially, and politically they do not count for much at present and are subject to many and great disadvantages, they are bound to rise. This is acknowledged on every hand. Oppressed for many generations, they have now begun to reach out after freedom and a larger life, and no hostile power in the universe can bar their upward progress. The gates of day are opening for them. They eagerly aspire to better things for themselves and especially for their children. A God-given instinct assures them that there is hope for them in Him who, though rich, yet for their sakes became poor, that they through his poverty might be rich, and that he is able to lift them up into fellowship with God. They show themselves capable of assimilating all truth given them. Their children are bright, alert, ambitious, and many of them distinguish themselves in their educational career. A marked and most encouraging development of recent days has been the coming to the front of large numbers who render excellent services as village leaders and are keen for conversion of their friends and neighbors. One of the greatest privileges any servant of Christ can enjoy this side of the pearly gates is to help to bring about the emancipation of these disadvantaged people from the spiritual and temporal darkness which envelope them, and introduce them into the household of faith.

METHODISM WELL ADAPTED

Our profound conviction is that the Methodist Church is preëminently qualified for leadership in this aggressive evangelism by which millions are to be brought into the kingdom of our Lord. All our traditions suggest this. The genius of our people stands for this. Our admirable polity, rigid yet flexible, is especially adapted to the Oriental mind. The doctrinal system handed down to us meets the need of all classes, and our connectionalism gives us a great advantage. It would

seem as if, by thrusting our Church out into all parts of the empire in an unanticipated way, the head of the Church proposes using it conspicuously in the Christianization of India. Indeed, some of us are sanguine enough to believe that Methodism is destined to achieve its greatest triumph in Oriental lands, to which it seems so wonderfully adapted. One might suppose, not extravagantly, that the shaping of Methodism for a hundred years had all been with a view to fit it for magnificent service and widespread victories in the East.

HIGHER CLASSES ALSO REACHED

While the majority of our Methodist people in India thus far have come from these humbler classes, let it be remembered that persons of the higher and the highest castes are also being reached. They are to be found in the ranks of our ministry, at the head of institutions of learning, and in the membership of our churches. It is a fact that as many as forty different castes are represented in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. As every person familiar with conditions in India knows, a mighty leavening process is going on among the educated classes, from which at no distant day, as we sincerely believe, a wonderful harvest is certainly to be reached. But our boast is not in these facts, encouraging though they be, but in the fact, of which we do not wish the Church to lose sight, that in gathering these humble people into the fold of the Good Shepherd, we are doing precisely what he himself declared he had been sent into the world by his Father and ours to do, namely, "to preach good tidings to the poor, . . . to proclaim release to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." "As the Father hath sent me into the world, even so I send you." The Methodist Episcopal Church in India is doing the work which the psalmist foretold the King of Righteousness would be found doing in the glorious age to which they looked forward; "He will judge the poor of the people, he will save the children of the needy, and will break in pieces the oppressor. . . . He will deliver the needy when he crieth, and the poor that hath no helper; he will have pity on the poor and needy, and the souls of the needy he will save; he will redeem their soul from oppression and violence, and precious will their blood be in his sight."

A STATESMAN'S VIEW

Lord Curzon, when laying down his viceroyalty and giving his valedictory to India, said: "My eye has always rested upon a larger canvas, crowded with untold numbers, the real people of India, and distinct from any class or section of the people. It is the Indian poor, the Indian peasant, the patient, humble,

silent millions, the eighty per cent who subsist on agriculture. He has been in the background of every policy for which I have been responsible. He reads no newspaper at all, for, as a rule, he cannot read, and he has no politics. But he is the bone and sinew of the country; by the sweat of his brow the soil is tilled. He should be the first and final object of every viceroy's regard. He is the man we desire to lift in the world, to rescue from tyranny and oppression." No deliverance from this platform could outline a program for the evangelization of India more in harmony with the cherished ideals of our own Church, and with the spirit of the New Testament than these brave words of the ex-viceroy. And let it not be forgotten what the great historians and eminent scholars, no less than Saint Paul, make very plain to us, that the Christianity which is renovating the face of the world to-day had its origin and first large increase from among the lowly of earth. Deissmann, foremost scholar of our day in his special department, declares that "primitive Christianity, alike in its leading personalities and in the preponderating number of its adherents was preëminently a movement of the lower classes." All honor, then, to the wise leaders of our Methodism, who, with unerring spiritual instinct and under the guidance, as we believe, of the Divine Spirit, have directed the energies of missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India into this great effort to lift these millions of disadvantaged people into the light of God and to help secure for them a larger share in the blessings of the life that now is as well as that which is to come.

O that Methodism were alive to this great opportunity of winning an empire for the Lord Christ! How the hearts of Wesley, Coke, and Asbury would rejoice to see this mighty Church of ours gird itself for a great advance, launching its forces in the power of the Holy Ghost for a tremendous campaign against idolatry and caste and the brooding curse of Islam! Soon a hundred thousand will be knocking every year for entrance into our Redeemer's fold from among these millions of India. Brothers, in the name of the compassionate Saviour of men, come up to his help in this hour of his need, which is also the day of his power, and help your brothers and sisters at the front to demonstrate to the world that the Son of God is able to emancipate the caste-ridden slaves of India from idolatry and sin of every kind, and to set them in the light of eternity, to be a praise to his glorious name for ever and ever.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

That the important subject of education is neither ignored nor neglected in Southern Asia may be inferred from the fact that at the close of 1910 there were in that field 1,571 educational institutions of all grades, in which no fewer than 46,201

students of both sexes are now receiving instruction. This instruction, it need hardly be said, is imparted under distinctively Christian influences. The Bible is a recognized textbook and is regularly taught in every institution with special reference to spiritual results. These institutions are graded, from the humble village schools, with an equipment of the most primitive character, to flourishing colleges affiliated in arts and science to the government universities.

In all our educational work, especially in India, where the numbers are largest, our chief aim very naturally is the development and training of our own Christian youth, so that they shall in due time be able to take their place alongside those most favored by birth and station throughout the land. The definite goal which we have deliberately set before ourselves as a widespread, growing Church organization is to place the best educational advantages of our time at the disposal of the most promising young people whom God is giving us, according to their capacity to assimilate and improve the same. At the same time there are inviting opportunities in various places, notably in Malaysia, for the education of large numbers of non-Christian youth of the better classes, young men who are eager for Western knowledge and willing to acquire it under distinctively Christian auspices. These young men are destined to play a leading part in the political, social, and religious development of the far East.

Dealing with the problems which confront our educational work in India, it may be said that these are neither few nor easy, as may be readily apprehended when the number of languages in which our missionary operations are carried on, the variety of races, religions, and social conditions by which we are surrounded, and the different educational codes which prevail in the respective provinces and native states are taken into account. These factors constitute difficulties of no ordinary character. Hence the conviction that the time is ripe for such scientific review and coördination of our whole educational work in the Indian empire as shall secure the highest efficiency and best results at the minimum expenditure of effort and funds. Consultation with the educational authorities of the Church in America leads us to hope that provision will be made at an early day for the appointment of a Secretary of Education who shall devote himself to a careful study of present needs and opportunities, with a view to unifying, correlating, and adjusting existing institutions in the various Conferences, and to devising a well-matured policy for the whole educational work of the Church in the wide field which we are seeking to cultivate to the highest point.

If time and space allowed, interesting aspects of this vitally important department of the missionary propaganda might be

discussed at length. It must suffice to say that this educational work affords unrivaled opportunity for influencing in a most solid and abiding way the youth of these Eastern lands. In our schools they are brought into intelligent contact with the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make wise unto salvation, they are in close touch with the best Christian thought and life, and they receive withal that practical equipment for the work and battle of the life which they must have if the Church of the future is to be strong, self-reliant, and self-propagating.

In some of our boarding schools and orphanages remarkable manifestations of the power of the Holy Spirit have been witnessed. Out of these institutions have come, and are to come, those who in one capacity or another shall carry forward the work of the Church. Our fervent hope is that the near future shall witness a large accession to the ranks of the ministry of those who have had the advantage of the highest educational training, and are best qualified thereby for spiritual leadership under the guidance and empowering of the Holy Spirit. As truly as Church schools are needed in Christian America to conserve the best interests of the young people of the denomination, so also in the East, where the need of positive, protecting Christian influence is ever more imperative.

A member of this General Conference, ministerial delegate from North India Conference, the Rev. J. R. Chitambar, headmaster of the large Centennial High School at Lucknow, is secretary of the Ministerial Volunteer Band of 386 members, who have covenanted with God to devote themselves to the ministry. Brother Chitambar informs me that his records show that these volunteers are found in eleven centers. Of their number ten have already been graduated from the Bareilly Theological Seminary, and twelve have taken up work as preachers and teachers. There are 311 still pursuing their studies.

THE NATIVE MINISTRY

Upon the character of the indigenous ministry and its efficiency as a working force depends, in the main, the success of our Church's work in any given field. No single factor exerts a larger influence in the healthy development of the Church, and in molding the life of the Christian community, than the body of native ministers whom God has given us. It is a source of supreme thankfulness that our Indian fellow laborers connected with the various Annual Conferences are, for the most part, men endowed with excellent qualities of mind and heart and well qualified for spiritual leadership in the great work of evangelism, to which our Church is preëminently committed. These Indian preachers, especially in the older Conferences, are seeking and also finding the power of the Holy Spirit, by which they become efficient winners of souls. They love our

Methodist polity and doctrines, and are intensely loyal to the Discipline. The bulk of them, while human like the rest of us, and by no means perfect, are zealous, devoted, and well-balanced men of whom any Church might lawfully be proud. We thank God for them. Associated with these Annual Conference ministers are large numbers of local preachers and exhorters, connected with the District Conferences, many of whom are gifted evangelists and are much used of the Lord in bringing their idolatrous fellow countrymen into the fold of Christ. Many of our evangelists of humble attainments are conspicuously successful soul-winners.

Five theological schools partially provide for the training of our ministers. These, however, are not sufficient for our needs because of the multiplicity of languages in which our Church in Southern Asia is operating. Existing schools should be much better equipped. Endowment is urgently needed. An equally pressing need is that of a number of biblical institutes and training schools where workers of less advanced grade than Annual Conference candidates may receive simple but sound, practical training in the Bible, the Catechism, and the rudiments, at least, of theology, by which they shall be fitted to instruct the tens of thousands who are now forsaking their idols and flocking into the fold of Christ.

The missionaries, in common with the Bishops in charge, regard this as the most urgent single need of our Church in India at the present time. They earnestly pray that this need may soon be supplied.

OTHER MISSION AGENCIES

In the Sunday Schools of our churches in Southern Asia more than 166,000 young people are in close and constant touch with Christian truth and the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make wise unto salvation. This means that one third of all the Sunday School work done in connection with all the evangelical churches belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. From the beginning of our mission in India special attention has been given to this work. It ought to count for much in the evangelization of our field that such a large body of young people are being prepared for the work that is to be done. The question of setting apart an experienced worker to devote his whole time to the promotion of Sunday School work in India, is now under consideration.

A great impulse has been given to Epworth League work by the appointment of an experienced missionary as full-time secretary. This has been possible through the generosity of a godly layman of our Church in this country, modestly withholding his name, who pays the secretary's salary. Within a short space of time the League has put on strength in a marked

way and is now girding itself for large advance. Nearly 3,000 of an increase in membership is reported. Large quantities of useful literature in half a score of languages spoken in our field has been published. Subjects of vital importance to the well-being of the Church, such as Christian stewardship, tithing, personal evangelism, temperance, purity, etc., are dealt with in these publications, and useful courses of study have been planned. One direction in which we expect the League to be especially useful will be the training of workers for the Sunday School and as helpers in the work of evangelization. An Indian assistant secretary has recently been appointed. Undoubtedly, there is a great future before the League in Southern Asia.

The Committee on Medical Work reported to Central Conference twelve hospitals and two separate dispensaries in India, and one hospital enterprise about to be launched. The woman's hospital at Manila which was burned down has been rebuilt on a larger scale and is growing in favor and usefulness. The trained nurses going out from it are in demand throughout the Conference.

There is limitless scope for medical mission work in India, and this is true also of other parts of this field. We desire to see, and believe we shall see, large development of this useful department of Christian activity in the years immediately before us. The medical mission, even of a very humble type, often plays a very important part in opening the way for the gospel among hostile communities and in winning the confidence of a suspicious or indifferent people. But for its own sake it well deserves recognition, for there is no more Christly service than that which in the name of Christ seeks to relieve the suffering sick. God only knows what the millions of the East, especially women and children, suffer for lack of medical skill and assistance.

Nowhere is the value of the press as an agency for extending and building up the kingdom more fully recognized than in Southern Asia. Five strong presses serve the Church's interests according to their capacity and resources—at Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, and Manila. With the possible exception of the first named, which, fortunately, serves a large Methodist constituency, the distressing cry from each and all is for a better financial provision to enable them to do the purely religious printing that needs to be done for these polyglot people. As it is, much time and labor have to be given to secular job work, the meager profits of which are utilized in paying interest on the indebtedness on property, and then publishing the all too scanty supply of religious literature sent out. Surely, this right arm of all healthy Church progress must be given a better chance and made a greater power in the

mission field! We must have the printed page, the useful tract, the instructive book to carry the Word of life and salvation to all corners of these Eastern lands, and to build up the Christian communities which God is giving us in their most holy faith. Probably no department of the whole work is more embarrassed in its financial aspects than this work of publication, hardly second to any in its importance and usefulness. With the best will in the world toward this work, the Board of Foreign Missions does not find itself in a position to help our presses either by subsidies for current work or in the matter of securing property. Some means must be resorted to outside the ordinary if this valuable agency is to come to its own.

Sad conditions created by extensive famine first compelled us to turn our attention to industrial work. Thousands of famine waifs were thrown upon our hands for which it soon became evident something in the industrial line was needed. Now that the special conditions have passed away, we are face to face with the important problem of industrial development as a means for improving the condition of our Christian community and providing a sphere for our youth who may not show capacity for receiving much of an education. The industrial and technical institutions in operation have been more or less useful in the directions indicated, but apart from special financial help it is impossible to place them on a footing which will make it worth while to carry them on. The appropriations from the Board of Foreign Missions cannot afford any help to this work. Yet we are thoroughly convinced of its possibilities of usefulness, and earnestly wish that the wealthy laymen of our Church in America might become interested in this particular and very practical department of missionary work. It can be made to advance the cause of self-support and promote the social prosperity of our people.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR WOMEN

It would be difficult to set forth in adequate terms our estimate of the splendid work accomplished by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in the various mission fields of Southern Asia. The agents of this Society in the various mission fields are a mighty power throughout all our borders, diffusing the light of the gospel by means of their evangelists and Bible women among the towns and villages, in the homes of all classes of the people, imparting the blessings of a Christian education in their numerous institutions of every grade, ministering to the sick and diseased in their hospitals and dispensaries, and doing their full share in the building up of the Church in all its various activities. The work of the women is simply indispensable to the conquest of the conservative Eastern world. Everywhere the signs are manifest that the day

of the emancipation of the disadvantaged women of the Orient draweth nigh. The Church of Christ should be doing vastly more than it is doing to enlighten and uplift them. We desire to emphasize in the fullest measure this hearty tribute of praise for the wise and generous policy of the Society which our sisters so successfully administer, whereby with God's blessing they are enabled to provide such an excellent equipment for their great and growing work in the mission fields under review. It is a sincere pleasure to the Bishops in charge to bear testimony to the devotion and zeal which characterize the missionaries of the Society. One cannot but be impressed with their ability to adapt themselves to embarrassing situations and a strange environment, to overcome difficulties, and to utilize to good advantage such resources as are placed at their disposal.

We earnestly desire a large increase in the forces of the Society and in the extension of its work in all its departments. We especially covet a number of missionary women to be set apart as evangelists for those communities that are being so deeply and widely stirred by the Divine Spirit and from which thousands are turning to the Saviour. In this connection we have been led to wish that there might be a large development of Indian deaconess work in the near future. One of the most hopeful features of women's work in the Philippines is the number of capable women who are consecrating their lives as deaconesses to the service of Christ. They constitute a most useful auxiliary to our Methodist force in the islands and the missionaries of both Societies highly appreciate their work.

MISSIONARY FEDERATION AND COÖPERATION

Nowhere more conspicuously than on the mission field do the representatives of the Christian Church come together so harmoniously and fraternize so cordially. Where else, for example, but on the mission field would have been possible that refreshing example of Christian brotherliness of which Bishop Brent, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, told us at the Edinburgh Conference—how that just before he left Manila for Europe, he had taken a Sunday service for the pastor of a local Methodist Church, praying without a prayer book and preaching without gown or bands? Throughout the mission fields of the East the instinct for union among the forces that represent Christianity is finding happy expression in many directions. Churches of the same order are discovering that it is possible to unite without serious difficulty. Several churches of the Presbyterian family have recently come together and now constitute a strong body known as the Presbyterian Church in India. Christian communions aggregating 150,000 souls, representing the Dutch Reformed Church, the Free

Church of Scotland, and the Congregationalists, have merged their common interests in the organization called the United Church of South India. Union of this kind is undoubtedly feasible among communities comparatively small in number and operating in restricted areas, but is compassed about with extreme difficulty when large bodies spread over a wide territory are in question. The Methodist Episcopal Church in India is ready at all times for the closest possible fraternal coöperation between various missionary bodies in the interests not only of economy and efficiency but also because of the advantage of presenting a united front to the common enemy. Commissioned by the missionaries of our Church, the Bishops of Southern Asia have been in communication with leaders of the Wesleyan Church in India with reference to closer relations than now exist between the sister bodies. Very recently most fraternal overtures have come to us officially from the Presbyterian Church of India proposing similar friendly coöperation.

Beyond question, there is abundant scope for closer coöperation of numerous Christian bodies in educational work, in the work of publication, in the creation of Christian literature, and in the development of broad schemes of theological, medical, and industrial training. A most promising movement toward practical federation of the more important non-Anglican Churches of India is now taking shape and making good progress. The contemplated federation proposes no change whatever in the working or internal affairs of any Church. There is to be no interference with membership, or ministerial status, or sacraments; nor is any change of denominational name contemplated. There will be a Federal Council representing all the federating bodies, to which questions relating to occupation of mission fields, coöperation in educational and other lines of work, concentration of forces at strategic centers mutually agreed upon, and other matters relating to the more effective and economical prosecution of mission work, are to be referred. The Methodist Episcopal Church regards this federation movement with entire approval, believing that it is a practical scheme for promoting in a practical way the objects which all missions have before them. Wishing the movement largest success, our Central Conference appointed a strong commission to represent our Church in the interdenominational conferences by which the general scope and form of the proposed federation shall be finally determined.

It is becoming more and more manifest that by practical coöperation of the character indicated overlapping and waste of resources may be avoided, and a more potent influence be brought to bear upon the non-Christian millions whose salvation we all alike seek. How important it is that every blow struck should tell most effectively in the tremendous conflict with paganism

and heathenism, with all causes of weakness reduced to the minimum, and every weight that hinders laid aside in the name of the Lord.

II. MALAYSIA

The marked feature of the past four years is a great quickening of the rubber industry throughout this area which has brought tens of thousands of coolie emigrants from India, and a great stream of Chinese also. The religious conditions of the Tamils from India present great difficulties. These people are gathered in vast companies on large rubber estates where the management is often much opposed to the coming of any religious agent on the ground. Sometimes these agents voice the complaint of the coolies, and, as a general rule, are opposed to some of the practices which obtain. The coolies too are an exceedingly mobile body—they do not stay long on any one plantation. If they are thrifty, they save a little money and return to India. If they fall into evil ways, they roam from plantation to plantation. Nevertheless, we are caring for many hundreds of these strangers, and although the results do not tell in any statistics, yet there are many of the sons and daughters of India who are helped in many ways by the mission.

The Chinese similarly present much difficulty, but with better results in the outcome; they are a stronger race and work among them would seem to meet with more permanent results. Scores of these men have been baptized, and although the great majority have returned to China, we have learned from time to time of their faithfulness and of the good done to their native land. Two Chinese colonies imported by ourselves—the one at Perak in Malaysia and the other in Borneo—have been the source of great satisfaction. The Sitiawan colony has grown and is now practically self-supporting. The Borneo colony has more than doubled and promises to call to itself a considerable proportion of the Methodist population of South China.

The outstanding feature of the Malaysia Conference is its excellent schools extending from Penang on the north to Batavia on the South. These schools have all prospered greatly, and many of the students have been baptized and are giving a good account of themselves. About 7,000 boys and girls are under the direction of the teachers in these schools and all the schools under the parent Board are self-supporting. The time is fast coming when the girls' school will be similarly situated. It is with peculiar satisfaction that we report that the Java Mission, founded by the Pittsburgh Conference Epworth League, has made progress, and its alliance with the Chinese Reform Association has brought about an arrangement whereby we supply them with Christian teachers, both American and Chi-

nese, for whom the association is financially responsible. This has enabled us to place twelve men and women in Chinese schools in the Dutch Indies at no expense to the mission. These teachers are all engaged in work outside of the school hours. Among the Javanese themselves there is the beginning of what may develop into a mass movement, and wise plans, devised by the missionaries, are being diligently carried out and promise large fruitage. The Borneo Mission continues to move rapidly and there is an industrial missionary conducting an agricultural school. Carpentering and blacksmithing are also taught. This is a great acquisition to this mission—made possible by the gifts of the Scranton, Pennsylvania, and the San Diego, California, Epworth Leagues.

The great need of the Malaysia Mission is a commanding Chinese Church property in Singapore, and the clearance from debt of the Penang and Publishing House properties. The former we must leave to the generosity of some special givers; the latter we are working out slowly and surely. The Publishing House is handling the large debt incurred by the erection of its building and the way grows plainer every year. The indebtedness has been reduced by over one fourth, and three more such quadrenniums will see us with a splendidly located and well-built Publishing House entirely free from all encumbrance.

The woman's work in Malaysia is exceedingly satisfactory. The Deaconess Home in Singapore, under Miss Blackmore, is giving a most helpful training to nearly eighty girls, and is doing diligent work from house to house, both by the missionaries and the humble Bible women. This will not show in any statistical columns, but by work of this kind intelligent and effective missionary foundations are being laid throughout this wide territory.

During the quadrennium the Publishing House fortunately secured its own property, which is being rapidly paid for, and the benevolent ministry of a large family of Advocates has greatly served to spread the gospel and doctrine of the Church. The amazing progress of the English-speaking student body has forced us to give much attention to the student in the provinces and in Manila in the English tongue. The erection of a dormitory near the grounds of the Philippine University in Manila, and some smaller attempts to serve the student life at other centers, have been more than justified by results. In educational matters the most important item is the union of all Protestant bodies in the enterprise of founding jointly a Christian college to be affiliated with the Philippine University. This proposition is well under way, and the joyful sight of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, and others setting aside their differences and uniting in the joint enterprise of

affording evangelical surroundings to Filipino youths during their college life, is, we trust, soon to be seen in Manila.

III. THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

We are glad to report that notwithstanding the temporary setback occasioned by the "Zamora defection," the work of the Philippine Islands Conference is once more moving forward with its old-time power. The membership is fast approaching 40,000, besides which a following of, perhaps, 100,000 gives assurance of larger things in the not distant future. The "defection" is dead! For a time it threatened to split the Church in two, but the judicious attitude of the missionaries averted serious results. They steadfastly refused to be drawn into party controversies over the relative merits of Americans and Filipinos, and the Filipinos who remained loyal to the Church came early to see that the bitterness was all on one side, for no one more keenly diagnoses a situation when the excitement of it is all over than the Filipino. The outcome of the agitation is that a considerable number of the disaffected returned to the fellowship of the Church, while some found their way into the Presbyterian and other churches. Those who remained faithful have had an object lesson in immature independence. In the Church, as in the State, every legitimate aspiration for self-direction and self-government appeals strongly to missionaries, but we feel, and our Filipino brethren now see, that a Church should first be self-supporting before it can become truly independent.

In no direction is healthy progress more noticeable than in the rapid development of the Filipino preachers. Bishop McDowell appointed seven of them to independent charges, and they have more than justified his confidence in them. It becomes increasingly evident that with a little further training many of these men will prove themselves entirely capable of directing their own Church affairs. The weak point has been and is in the matter of self-support. The body of the people, having come out of a system of "squeeze" under the Spanish regime, are easily moved to cry out against efforts to make them support their own churches and institutions. But the ideal of a church very largely propagated through the ministry of its own sons and daughters, and locally supported, is probably more fully grasped in the Philippines than in any other Asiatic mission field. The Nicholson Bible Training School has supplied a steady stream of well-prepared preachers without whom the forward movement could never have been maintained. They are swinging into the revival movement happily, progressing in the provinces, and indicate that they are being taught by the Spirit to be soul-winners.

ADMINISTRATION

During most of the quadrennium North India, Northwest India, Bengal, and Burma Conferences have been in charge of Bishop Warne, with residence at Lucknow; Bombay, South India, and Central Provinces have been in charge of Bishop Robinson, with residence at Bombay; while Malaysia and the Philippine Islands Conferences have been under the care of Bishop Oldham, with residence at Singapore. The relations of the Bishops have been of the most cordial character. The distances by which separated prevented frequent meetings, but on the occasions on which they found it practicable to meet, their counsels were entirely harmonious, and not the shadow of a cloud darkens their ecclesiastical sky at the present hour.

The visit of Bishop and Mrs. McDowell bulked largely in the record of the quadrennium. The Bishop's able ministrations were highly appreciated, not only by our own people, but also outside our Church. In Conference sessions and Cabinet councils his experience and advice counted for much. His visit will long be remembered. As president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. McDowell's tour of Southern Asia was of the greatest value in various respects. Honored above many because of her office, she very quickly made a unique place for herself in the personal esteem and affection of all with whom she came in contact, by her gracious spirit and warm sympathy with the workers and their work.

The request of the Malaysia Conference to have its relation changed to connection with Eastern Asia in view of widely differing conditions of nationality and political government, is commended to your body for earnest consideration. The change is desired in the interests of more efficient administration. Similar action is requested by the Philippine Conference for the same reasons. Various memorials from both Conferences are in the hands of appropriate committees. We view with heartfelt regret the proposed separation of these Conferences from the Southern Asia jurisdiction, but bow to the necessity that exists for the action contemplated. Whatever disposition of the memorials shall finally be decided upon, the work of the Church in those fruitful fields will be followed with prayerful, affectionate interest.

Missionary episcopacy for India and Burma was cordially indorsed by the Central Conference. Resolutions were adopted affirming that it had successfully met the tests of twenty-four years and expressing earnest desire for its continuance unchanged. Should the proposed transfer of Malaysia and the Philippines from connection with Southern Asia be effected, five Annual and two Mission Conferences will remain with India and Burma. One of the latter expects to become an

Annual Conference during the coming quadrennium, possibly the other also. There are, besides, forty District Conferences with interests as varied and important in some respects as those of the Annual Conferences. An analysis of the annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions shows that a very large proportion of the Christian community, number of baptisms, number of students, inquirers under instruction, etc., reported in all its missions, is found in India. It is also to be borne in mind that the work in India is increasing with exceptional rapidity. These and other considerations, together with the possibility of Bishop Oldham's connection with India and Burma ceasing under the proposed new adjustments, constitute the basis on which the Central Conference asked for a third Missionary Bishop for India and Burma.

A memorial will be presented to your body asking that the churches and congregations of English-speaking people in India, numbering between thirty and forty, be allowed the privilege of organizing into an English Conference, somewhat after the manner of the Swedish and Italian churches in this country. The proposal was thoroughly considered by the Central Conference and carefully guarded at all points. We commend the proposal to the consideration of the General Conference. Various enabling acts will be asked from your body. All these express the conviction that the work is advancing solidly, and also confidence that God will continue to prosper the work of his servants' hands in those promising mission fields.

CONCLUSION

Brothers: The dry bones of the heathen and pagan world can be caused to live by the word of the omnipotent Spirit of God. He has commanded and inspired his Church to prophesy unto these dry bones and to act as if from them he could by his breath make armies of the Lord. At this time the Methodist Episcopal Church is summoned to a conquering faith in the invincible Spirit, who is able to energize our machinery, spiritualize our methods, and breathe his own life into our resources, material and spiritual alike, so that they shall be "mighty before God, to the casting down of strongholds, casting down imaginations and every high thing that is exalted against God, bringing every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ." And out of these dry bones that same spirit of counsel and of might can raise up great spiritual churches which shall be to the world irrefutable proof that the Lord Christ is on the throne. From these churches which are being developed in those mighty Oriental democracies that are coming to the birth in our days, will come their several splendid contributions to the enrichment of the Church universal even beyond our thought, emphasizing features of our Lord's

teaching which have not yet taken hold of Western minds, so that we, without them, cannot be made perfect.

It has been observed that "the great missionary epochs" were mainly those in which took place great disturbances of population, great rearrangements of races, or great new discoveries. Surely, we have now come to one of these great epochs, a time when the gates of empires and kingdoms are being lifted off their hinges, when dynasties are being summarily overthrown and monarchs are being relegated to obscurity and oblivion at the behest of the people, when half the world's population are in a state of unparalleled ferment, eagerly reaching out for a larger life and the best they know. Have not we favored Methodists come to the kingdom for such a spacious time as this? Is there one of us who doubts for a single moment that Jesus Christ is able to do for the disintegrating paganism of India and China what he did for the effete paganism of Greece and Rome? Shall we not, then, adjust ourselves to his beneficent purposes and plans for the race, and dedicate ourselves anew, as members of his body, to the realization of his own gracious ideal, when he said, "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one flock, one shepherd"?

VII. MEXICO

REPORT OF BISHOP THOMAS B. NEELY. SEE JOURNAL, PAGE 386

To the south and southwest of the western part of the United States of America is the most southern country of the North American continent. It is our nearest neighbor and our nearest republic—the United States of Mexico.

It contains 767,326 square miles, and is nearly equal to the United States east of the Missouri River. Once it was about twice as large. Its shape has been pictured as a cornucopia with its broad mouth opening toward the United States, the concave side on the east, and the convex side on the west, the former lying along the Gulf of Mexico, and the latter washed by the waters of the Pacific, giving the republic a coast line of 6,301 miles.

Mexico has mountain ranges running from north to south, and between them a great central plateau running the entire length, with an average elevation of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The different latitude and various elevations give many varieties of climate.

ANTIQUITY

It is a land of great antiquity, with marvelous remains of a prehistoric civilization. These ancient remains are full of interest and excite the wonder even of those who are familiar

with the work of the most favored countries of modern times. So one is impelled to ask: Who were the original aborigines and where did they originate?

Some of the antiquities suggest an Egyptian origin, some a Phœnician, and some a Chinese. The people may have come from Eastern and Western Asia, from Africa, from Europe, or from other parts of the western hemisphere. They may have come from all of these quarters.

When it is remembered that even at the present day thirty-seven languages are spoken in Mexico, and that the so-called aborigines of the present time differ in complexion, it must be inferred that originally the peoples came from different places, and the traditions of many migrations strengthen this conclusion.

Tradition tells of immigrations from the North, supposedly Chinese or Japanese. There were the Toltecs, who reached Central Mexico about A. D. 648. They were a mild and refined people with a high civilization. Later came the Chichimecas, a ruder people, who adopted the language and some of the civilization of the Toltecs, and after the Chichimecas came the Aztecs, in A. D. 1196.

The Aztec capital was charmingly located in the central valley with its lakes and its surrounding ranges of mountains, above which arise the snowy peaks of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl.

In 1519, after the Aztecs had dominated more than three hundred years, the Spaniards invaded the country. Securing Indian allies, Cortes, with his followers, approached the capital. They were permitted to enter as friends. When it was discovered they were enemies they were driven from the city in 1520, but later Cortes returned and finally conquered the country.

The Spaniards found a strong government, a contented people, and a pagan religion. They brought a hard and oppressive government, the suppression of real freedom, a corrupted religion, and the Spanish Inquisition.

ROMANISM

The result was a repaganized Romanism, an impoverished people, and a devastated country. The population of Mexico City alone was, in about eighty years, reduced from 300,000 Aztecs to only 8,000 natives and 7,000 Spaniards.

After three centuries of Spanish oppression a desire for freedom began to take possession of the masses of the people. Miguel Hidalgo, a priest of Dolores in the state of Guanajuato, raised the cry for liberty. For a time he was victorious, but at last he suffered defeat, was captured, and executed.

In 1821, three hundred years after Cortes captured the City of Mexico, the land was freed from Spanish tyranny and the

next year Iturbide became emperor, but in the same year the empire was succeeded by a republic.

War between the United States and Mexico began in 1846 and continued until 1848, when a treaty of peace was signed and a great part of Mexico was ceded to the United States, this country paying fifteen millions of American dollars. The war, however, left a prejudice against Americans, which has continued down to the present time.

The political uplift of Mexico came with President Comonfort and the constitution of 1857. After him came Benito Juarez, a full-blooded Indian, who became president in 1858. He carried forward the battle against the political power of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The Roman Church in Mexico had absorbed wealth and was against the liberty and progress of the Mexican people, and soon attempted to overthrow the republic and introduce foreign authority.

The plotting of the Pope and the French emperor, Louis Napoleon, resulted in placing Maximilian, of Austria, on the throne of Mexico, and this foreign-made Roman Catholic empire was to hem in the United States.

In 1864 Maximilian and Carlotta were crowned in the Cathedral in Mexico City. To accomplish all this, advantage had been taken of the fact that the United States was occupied with a great Civil War, but in 1865 that war was over and the United States government notified the French emperor in diplomatic language, that the French army must be withdrawn or the United States would fight.

The result was that the French army was withdrawn, Maximilian was defeated, captured, and executed.

Juarez now was triumphant, the republic was firmly established, and Mexico was assured of political and religious freedom.

THE OPPORTUNITY

The opportunity for evangelical Protestantism to enter Mexico had come and the Methodist Episcopal Church decided to enter.

Toward the close of 1872 Bishop Gilbert Haven bought part of the old monastery of San Francisco, which had been confiscated by the Mexican government. Then, early in 1873, came the Reverend Doctor William Butler, who had founded the Methodist Episcopal Mission in India, and he began the mission in Mexico.

Beginning in Mexico City in 1873, the work extended to Puebla and various other points. After nearly forty years of effort the Methodist Episcopal Church in the republic has 3,434 probationers and 3,310 full members, making 6,774 members and probationers, an increase of 388 members and probationers

in the last year. In the Sunday Schools there are 4,319 scholars of all ages. In the City of Mexico there is evangelistic work with house-to-house visitation and including work by Bible women.

There are high-grade schools at different points. At Quere-taro there is an institute for boys, with an enrollment of 75. At Puebla is the Mexican Methodist Institute, with 90 boarding pupils. It has a splendid building, spacious grounds, but unfortunately with a debt of \$54,000, gold, which should be speedily provided for. Besides these, there is a considerable number of elementary schools.

The work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is very extensive and exceedingly creditable. In Mexico City is the Sara L. Keen College for girls. Its building might be called a magnificent structure, and it is free of debt. In the suburbs is a new Industrial School for girls, which is in affiliation with the Mrs. Keen College. It has 78 pupils enrolled.

The Normal School for girls in the City of Puebla is a great school, with nearly 500 pupils. On this school there is no debt, and Miss Purdy, the principal, states that "the moral and spiritual growth of our students keeps pace with the intellectual development." Much might be said for the schools at Miraflores, Pachuca, Guanajuato, and other places.

The medical work in Guanajuato is worthy of note. The Publishing House publishes a Christian Advocate, and a considerable issue of Sunday School publications and general books.

For all kinds of work the mission receives about \$50,000 a year from the Board of Foreign Missions, and about \$30,000 a year from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Recently, by mutual agreement between our Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there has been an exchange of mission points and property, which, it is hoped, will be of mutual advantage.

The evangelistic work should be greatly expanded, but to do this will require more missionaries and more money. In the last year the work has been impeded by the revolutions which have taken place.

The conditions in Mexico—the poverty, immorality, drunkenness, and ignorance—call for help from the good people of the United States. The religious conditions are even worse, for the grossest superstition abounds on all sides.

The Romanism of Mexico is not Christianity, and is responsible for many of the prevailing evils. The people have never generally been truly Christianized—Romanism has exercised a despotism over mind and conscience, it has failed to uplift the masses and has interfered with the civil government. The great need of Mexico is pure Christianity, and this can now be given only through the gospel as presented by Protestantism.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMISSION

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I beg leave to submit herewith my report as Treasurer of the General Conference Commission, covering the receipts and disbursements for this quadrennium up to May 16, 1912.

Four years ago I intimated to you I did not expect to make another report as Treasurer of the General Conference Commission. Had the prophecy of one of our most eminent physicians proven true, it would have been my last report. I am thankful to my Heavenly Father that he has given me health and strength to do the work which was assigned to me.

I wish to thank the faithful district superintendents and pastors who have so loyally supported me in my effort to raise the apportionments for the General Conference expense fund. I find where the district superintendents followed the provisions of the Discipline governing this collection, which provides that the apportionment shall be divided into three equal parts and one third raised each year in the three years preceding the General Conference, they have succeeded generally in raising the full amount.

Since, with the help of the district superintendents and pastors, we have succeeded in collecting seventy-seven per cent of our apportionment, I hope that the district superintendents, pastors, and laymen living within the bounds of the Conferences which have not collected at least ninety per cent of their apportionment will return home fully determined to give this collection a "square deal." I submit to you that nothing less than this is fair. If this matter is explained to our people, they will respond. I do not think a single member of the Church would be willing to return to the old method of charging deficiencies to the proceeds of the Book Concern, which would be equivalent to taking just that amount from the superannuated preachers.

I hope this General Conference will pass a strong resolution urging delinquent districts to bring up the amount so that they can start the new quadrennium with a clean balance sheet. The General Conference Commission at my urgent request have authorized me to give each district credit for ten per cent of its apportionment. In other words, I am authorized to reduce the apportionment of each district ten per cent, and each and every district that has paid more than ninety per cent of the original apportionment, including deficiency, will be credited with the amount overpaid on its apportionment for the quadrennium 1913-1916. Up to date 228 districts have paid one hundred per cent or more of their apportionments. If you would lessen the work of the Treasurer, as well as reduce the cost of collecting,

go home and bring up the deficiencies at once; send the money to me, when I will issue a receipt that can be used as a voucher at the next session of your Annual Conference. Give the preachers to understand that nothing will be gained by leaving anything unpaid, as all deficiencies must be carried into the next quadrennium, and added to the new apportionment.

Up to this date \$151,285.43 has been collected as compared with \$139,368.24 four years ago at this date. \$4,950 has been collected as interest on certificates of deposit and on daily balances, as compared with \$1,905.57 last quadrennium up to January 23, 1909. The total expenses to date of collecting and disbursing this large sum of money is \$9,539.28, or six and three tenths per cent. If you were to deduct the amount of interest collected from the expenses, the net cost of collecting and disbursing same would be \$4,589.28, or three per cent.

You will notice that \$17,887.34 has been paid on account of Judicial Conferences and General Conference Commissions, and the end is not yet. I have made annual reports to the Commission and the same have been duly audited each year. My books are open for inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR P. MILLER, *Treasurer.*

Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 16, 1912.

N. B.—Instead of printing the Treasurer's Report of the date May 16, 1912, as submitted to the General Conference and printed in the *Daily Advocate*, I print the complete report, made on the date of July 10, 1912, part of which appears in the Appendix to the Discipline of 1912, ¶ 541.

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY,
Secretary General Conference.

OSCAR P. MILLER, TREASURER, ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA

IN ACCOUNT WITH

GENERAL CONFERENCE EXPENSE FUND, 1912

RECEIPTS

January 21, 1910.	To balance on hand at beginning of quadrennium.....	\$13,983 60
	To amount collected, as per Exhibit A..	153,075 76
	To interest collected, as per Exhibit B..	5,260 56
	To amount refunded by delegates.....	385 20
		\$172,705 12

DISBURSEMENTS

	By amount paid Expenses General Conference Commissions, as per Exhibit C	\$32,639 59
	By amount paid General Conference Delegates, as per Exhibit D.....	115,148 54
July 10, 1912.	By balance on hand.....	24,916 99
		\$172,705 12
	Estimated unpaid expenses of last General Conference.....	5,000 00

OSCAR P. MILLER, *Treasurer,*
General Conference Commission.

EXHIBIT A

AMOUNT PAID BY CONFERENCES AND DISTRICTS FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE
EXPENSES TO JULY 10, 1912

The original apportionment for this quadrennium has been reduced 10%, by order of the Book Committee, and the amount shown below is the new apportionment. At the close of the coming Fall and Spring Conferences any and all districts which shall have paid more than the apportionment shown below will be credited the amount overpaid on the apportionment for the General Conference of 1916; and any districts which shall have paid less than this apportionment will be charged with the deficiency, as provided by the Discipline, ¶ 374, § 2.

** Indicate districts that paid amount of original apportionment.

* Indicates districts that have paid apportionment after it has been reduced 10 per cent.

Districts not marked have a deficiency.

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Alabama.....	Anniston.....	\$27 00	\$14 00
".....	Birmingham.....	34 20	39 00**
".....	Boaz.....	27 00	30 00**
".....	Gulf.....	27 00	23 00
Alaska Mission.....		26 10	19 00
Arizona Mission.....		257 40	221 00
Arkansas.....	Fort Smith.....	107 10	38 00
".....	Harrison.....	50 40	9 00
".....	Little Rock.....	117 90	41 00
Atlanta.....	Atlanta.....	117 00	35 00
".....	Gainesville.....	82 80	28 00
".....	Griffin.....	112 50	60 00
".....	Rome.....	92 70	58 00
Atlantic Mission Conf.....		29 70	6 00
Austin.....	Austin.....	56 70	52 00
".....	Fort Worth.....	204 30	227 00**
Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	613 80	663 00*
".....	East Baltimore.....	559 80	627 00**
".....	Frederick.....	494 10	410 00
".....	Washington.....	711 00	640 00
".....	West Baltimore.....	542 70	597 00*
Bengal.....		...	1 67
Black Hills Mission.....		90 00	24 00
Blue Ridge.....	Clyde.....	27 00	19 00
".....	Statesville.....	22 50	27 00**
".....	Trap Hill.....	25 20	21 00
Bombay.....		104 18	104 18**
Bulgaria Mission Conf.....		6 73	6 73*
California.....	Napa.....	430 00	437 00*
".....	Oakland.....	564 00	564 00*
".....	Sacramento.....	462 00	399 50
".....	San Francisco.....	703 00	756 00*
California German.....		148 50	165 00**
Central Alabama.....	Anniston.....	83 70	15 00
".....	Birmingham.....	108 90	30 00
".....	Huntsville.....	57 60	10 50
".....	Marion.....	63 90	16 00
".....	Montgomery.....	78 30	12 00
".....	Opelika.....	88 20	43 00

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Central China		\$44 73	\$44 73**
Central German	Cincinnati	213 30	239 00**
"	Louisville	287 10	319 00**
"	Michigan	241 20	268 00**
"	North Ohio	237 60	282 00**
Central Illinois	Galesburg	466 20	230 50
"	Kankakee	514 80	516 14*
"	Peoria	602 50	535 50
"	Pontiac	527 40	389 00
"	Rock Island	466 20	518 00**
Central Missouri	Kansas City	107 10	52 00
"	Mexico	107 10	58 50
"	Saint Louis	107 10	87 00
"	Sedalia	107 10	32 00
Central New York	Auburn	462 60	459 00
"	Cazenovia	393 30	385 00
"	Elmira	562 50	492 00
"	Geneva	460 80	449 00
"	Syracuse	480 60	541 00**
Central Ohio	Bellefontaine	447 30	346 00
"	Defiance	439 20	323 40
"	Delaware	509 40	398 00
"	Findlay	385 20	169 75
"	Lima	460 80	221 00
"	Toledo	421 20	287 00
Central Pennsylvania	Altoona	732 60	734 50*
"	Danville	745 20	636 00
"	Harrisburg	606 60	639 00*
"	Juniata	595 80	566 25
"	Williamsport	637 20	750 00**
Cent. Provinces Mis. Conf.			25 00
Central Swedish	Chicago	188 10	210 00**
"	Galesburg	135 90	66 00
"	Jamestown	74 70	44 00
Central Tennessee	Baxter	29 70	35 00**
"	Huntington	29 70	38 00**
"	Lawrenceburg	40 50	45 00**
Chicago German	Appleton	453 00	170 00**
"	Chicago	277 20	287 00*
"	Milwaukee	185 40	206 00**
Chile		59 00	59 00**
Cincinnati	Cincinnati	809 10	539 30
"	Dayton	576 00	568 00
"	Hillsboro	497 70	439 76
"	Springfield	582 30	589 25*
Colorado	Colorado Springs	315 00	196 00
"	Denver	431 10	476 50*
"	Greeley	412 20	432 00*
"	Pueblo	415 80	272 00
"	Rio Grande	277 20	301 00*
Columbia River	Columbia	224 10	193 00
"	Coeur d'Alene	180 00	187 00*
"	Spokane	297 00	294 00
"	The Dalles	297 00	331 00**
"	Walla Walla	270 00	302 00**
Dakota	Aberdeen	200 70	242 00**
"	Huron	314 10	349 00**
"	Mitchell	333 90	212 00
"	Sioux Falls	355 50	395 00**
"	Watertown	264 60	294 00**

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Delaware.....	Cambridge.....	\$179 10	\$199 00**
".....	Centerville.....	243 00	310 00**
".....	Philadelphia.....	243 00	160 00
".....	Salisbury.....	352 80	208 00
".....	Wilmington.....	201 60	206 00*
Denmark.....	.....	39 89	39 89**
Des Moines.....	Atlantic.....	432 00	446 00*
".....	Boone.....	477 90	514 00*
".....	Chariton.....	429 30	443 00*
".....	Council Bluffs.....	459 00	510 00**
".....	Creston.....	455 40	501 00*
".....	Des Moines.....	455 40	519 00**
Detroit.....	Ann Arbor.....	585 00	587 00*
".....	Detroit.....	607 50	523 00
".....	Flint.....	587 70	549 60
".....	Houghton.....	526 50	355 50
".....	Port Huron.....	657 00	322 00
".....	Saginaw Bay.....	603 00	386 00
".....	Straits.....	587 70	220 00
East Central Africa Mis- sion Conference.....	.....	.....	12 00
East German.....	East.....	306 00	316 00*
".....	West.....	261 90	302 00**
East Maine.....	Bangor.....	357 30	334 00
".....	Bucksport.....	411 30	219 00
".....	Rockland.....	268 20	202 01
East Ohio.....	Akron.....	516 60	511 30
".....	Barnesville.....	445 50	400 00
".....	Cambridge.....	455 40	370 00
".....	Canton.....	421 20	497 00**
".....	Cleveland.....	845 10	702 00
".....	Steubenville.....	527 40	586 00**
".....	Youngstown.....	645 30	370 00
East Oklahoma Mission.....	.....	153 00	117 00
East Tennessee.....	Bristol.....	59 40	25 00
".....	Chattanooga.....	55 80	44 00
".....	Knoxville.....	54 90	52 00
".....	Pulaski.....	64 80	50 00
".....	Welch Mission.....	45 00	31 00
Eastern South America.....	.....	161 00	161 00**
Eastern Swedish.....	Boston.....	32 40	35 00*
".....	Brooklyn.....	59 40	70 00**
".....	New York.....	39 60	47 00**
".....	Worcester.....	78 30	87 00**
Erie.....	Clarion.....	675 00	270 79
".....	Erie.....	490 50	446 50
".....	Franklin.....	445 50	347 55
".....	Jamestown.....	495 00	403 75
".....	Meadville.....	468 00	397 00
".....	New Castle.....	648 00	472 40
Finland.....	.....	31 65	31 65**
Florida.....	Gainesville.....	81 25	76 55
".....	Jacksonville.....	63 90	74 00**
".....	Live Oak.....	.....	4 00
".....	Ocala.....	70 90	38 00
Foochow.....	.....	98 39	98 39**
Genesee.....	Buffalo.....	760 50	773 25*
".....	Central.....	611 10	501 00
".....	Corning.....	615 60	621 36*
".....	Olean.....	603 00	475 00

<i>Conference</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Apportionment</i>	<i>Paid</i>
Genesee.....	Rochester.....	\$675 00	\$707 00*
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	31 50	30 00
".....	Blue Ridge.....	31 50	21 00
Gulf.....	East Texas.....	50 40	56 00**
".....	New Orleans.....	36 00	25 00
".....	North Louisiana.....	36 00	23 00
".....	Southern.....	77 40	79 00*
Hinghwa.....	.....	36 42	36 42**
Holston.....	Athens.....	108 90	57 00
".....	Bristol.....	36 00	21 00
".....	Chattanooga.....	174 60	167 00
".....	Greenville.....	99 00	119 00**
".....	Harriman.....	108 00	124 00**
".....	Knoxville.....	180 00	126 00
".....	Roanoke.....	27 00	33 00**
Idaho.....	Boise.....	180 00	184 00*
".....	La Grande.....	135 90	153 00**
".....	Pocatello.....	56 70	63 00**
Illinois.....	Bloomington.....	409 50	419 00*
".....	Champaign.....	540 00	455 00
".....	Danville.....	518 40	462 00
".....	Decatur.....	427 50	525 00**
".....	Jacksonville.....	501 30	417 00
".....	Mattoon.....	498 15	492 00
".....	Quincy.....	427 05	368 00
".....	Springfield.....	530 10	357 00
Indiana.....	Bloomington.....	380 70	302 00
".....	Connersville.....	412 20	284 00
".....	Evansville.....	443 70	210 00
".....	Indianapolis.....	634 50	596 00
".....	Moore's Hill.....	316 80	352 00**
".....	New Albany.....	349 20	247 50
".....	Seymour.....	316 80	352 00**
".....	Vincennes.....	316 80	352 00**
Iowa.....	Burlington.....	442 80	437 00
".....	Muscatine.....	450 00	374 00
".....	Oskaloosa.....	446 40	392 00
".....	Ottumwa.....	423 00	332 00
Italian Mission.....	.....	.....	1 00
Italy.....	.....	22 60	22 60**
Kansas.....	Atchison.....	296 10	330 00**
".....	Clay Center.....	293 40	306 00*
".....	Kansas City.....	318 60	284 00
".....	Manhattan.....	288 00	350 00**
".....	Topeka.....	306 00	372 00**
Kentucky.....	Ashland.....	180 00	44 00
".....	Covington.....	225 90	94 00
".....	Lexington.....	205 20	74 00
".....	Louisville.....	210 60	45 30
Lexington.....	Indiana.....	180 00	67 00
".....	Lexington.....	180 00	79 00
".....	Louisville.....	180 00	53 00
".....	Maysville.....	180 00	72 00
".....	Ohio.....	225 00	121 00
Liberia.....	.....	63 00	63 00**
Lincoln.....	Guthrie.....	41 40	13 50
".....	Muskogee.....	54 00	15 00
".....	Topeka.....	41 40	19 00
Little Rock.....	Clow.....	61 20	35 00
".....	Forest City.....	55 80	57 00*

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Little Rock.....	Fort Smith.....	\$52 20	\$6 00
" ".....	Little Rock.....	64 80	29 00
" ".....	Pine Bluff.....	45 00	29 00
Louisiana.....	Alexandria.....	179 10	38 00
" ".....	Baton Rouge.....	226 80	36 00
" ".....	Lake Charles.....	85 50	21 00
" ".....	Monroe.....	73 80	13 00
" ".....	New Orleans North.....	150 30	52 00
" ".....	New Orleans South.....	222 30	51 00
" ".....	Shreveport.....	218 70	48 00
Maine.....	Augusta.....	600 75	357 00
" ".....	Portland.....	600 75	365 00
Mexico.....	.....	128 00	128 00**
Michigan.....	Albion.....	517 50	483 00
" ".....	Big Rapids.....	384 30	375 00
" ".....	Grand Rapids.....	475 20	501 00*
" ".....	Grand Traverse.....	334 80	277 00
" ".....	Kalamazoo.....	423 00	515 00**
" ".....	Lansing.....	485 10	539 00**
" ".....	Niles.....	406 80	395 00
Minnesota.....	Mankato.....	1,799 10	455 50
" ".....	Marshall.....		314 50
" ".....	Saint Paul.....		340 23
" ".....	Winona.....		523 00
Mississippi.....	Brookhaven.....	126 00	42 00
" ".....	Gulfport.....	162 00	34 00
" ".....	Hattiesburg.....	108 00	69 00
" ".....	Jackson.....	113 40	43 00
" ".....	Meridian.....	147 60	44 00
" ".....	Vicksburg.....	83 70	21 00
Missouri.....	Brookfield.....	262 80	126 00
" ".....	Cameron.....	294 30	302 00*
" ".....	Kirksville.....	246 60	168 40
" ".....	Maryville.....	309 60	292 00
" ".....	Saint Joseph.....	325 80	201 00
Montana.....	Butte.....	388 80	168 00
" ".....	Yellowstone.....	245 70	257 00*
Nebraska.....	Beatrice.....	339 30	222 00
" ".....	Hastings.....	324 00	319 00
" ".....	Lincoln.....	396 00	389 00
" ".....	Nebraska City.....	288 00	300 00*
" ".....	York.....	303 30	268 00
Nevada Mission.....	.....	243 00	67 00
New England.....	Boston.....	1,040 00	788 00
" ".....	Cambridge.....	1,028 25	712 00
" ".....	Lynn.....	1,276 20	747 00
" ".....	Springfield.....	931 50	531 00
New England Southern.....	New Bedford.....	853 20	616 74
" ".....	Norwich.....	731 70	525 00
" ".....	Providence.....	853 20	733 00
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	500 40	248 00
" ".....	Dover.....	464 40	354 25
" ".....	Manchester.....	471 60	300 00
New Jersey.....	Bridgeton.....	806 40	643 00
" ".....	Camden.....	806 40	812 00*
" ".....	New Brunswick.....	806 40	896 00**
" ".....	Trenton.....	806 40	529 00
New Mex. Eng. Mission.....	.....	106 00	106 00**
New Mex. Span. Mis. Conf.....	.....	32 00	32 00**
New York.....	Kingston.....	818 10	563 00

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
New York	New York	\$2,449 80	\$1,679 00
" "	Newburgh	894 60	674 00
" "	Poughkeepsie	1,022 40	565 00
New York East	Brooklyn North	1,464 30	1,152 00
" " "	Brooklyn South	1,696 50	1,389 50
" " "	New Haven	1,339 20	1,286 50
" " "	New York	1,571 40	862 00
Newark	Elizabeth	772 20	780 00*
"	Jersey City	943 20	858 00
"	Newark	1,063 80	1,093 50*
"	Paterson	760 50	900 00**
North Carolina	Greensboro	90 90	25 25
" "	Western	76 50	53 25
" "	Wilmington	85 50	54 25
" "	Winston	95 40	41 25
North China		74 01	74 01**
North Dakota	Bismarck	217 80	246 75**
" "	Fargo	271 80	307 00**
" "	Grand Forks	315 00	400 00**
" "	Minot	404 10	271 00
North Germany		448 00	448 00**
North India		48 00	48 00**
North Indiana	Fort Wayne	454 50	448 00
" "	Goshen	408 00	408 00*
" "	Logansport	459 90	427 00
" "	Muncie	447 30	447 30*
" "	Richmond	387 90	371 00
" "	Wabash	451 80	395 00
North Montana	Kalispell	130 50	145 00**
" "	Great Falls	130 50	145 00**
North Nebraska	Grand Island	360 90	327 00
" "	Neligh	207 90	231 00**
" "	Norfolk	422 10	297 00
" "	Omaha	414 00	344 00
North Ohio	Cleveland	448 20	350 00
" "	Mansfield	468 90	434 00
" "	Mount Vernon	387 00	430 00**
" "	Sandusky	411 30	308 00
" "	Wooster	522 00	319 30
Northern German	Minneapolis	184 50	205 00**
" "	Saint Paul	222 30	247 00**
Northern Minnesota	Brainerd		28 00
" "	Duluth	493 20	548 00**
" "	Fergus Falls	346 50	385 00**
" "	Litchfield	422 10	366 00
" "	Minneapolis	556 20	627 00**
Northern New York	Black River	489 60	499 05*
" "	Mohawk	569 70	502 00
" " "	Saint Lawrence	483 30	508 00*
" " "	Ontario	474 30	454 00
Northern Swedish	Lake Superior	126 00	130 00*
" "	Minneapolis	156 60	174 00**
Northwest German	Galena	118 80	132 00**
" "	South Dakota	54 00	60 00**
" "	Upper Iowa	140 40	162 00**
Northwest India		58 13	58 13**
Northwest Indiana	Crawfordsville	452 70	429 35
" "	Greencastle	413 10	260 00
" "	Hammond	418 50	405 00
" "	La Fayette	342 00	353 00*

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Northwest Indiana	South Bend	\$400 50	\$423 00*
Northwest Iowa	Algona	352 35	399 50**
"	Fort Dodge	369 00	453 00**
"	Ida Grove	338 85	376 50**
"	Sheldon	357 30	435 00**
"	Sioux City	380 70	388 00**
Northwest Kansas	Colby	231 30	114 00
"	Ellsworth	274 50	300 00*
"	Mankato	274 50	289 00*
"	Salina	274 50	290 00*
Northwest Nebraska	Chadron	104 40	116 00*
"	Long Pine	79 20	88 00**
Norway		108 12	108 12**
Norwegian and Danish	Chicago	185 40	206 00**
"	Minneapolis	138 60	103 00
"	Red River Valley	82 80	92 00**
Ohio	Chillicothe	400 50	445 00**
"	Columbus	549 00	534 00
"	Lancaster	382 50	453 00**
"	Marietta	382 50	279 00
"	Portsmouth	406 80	345 00
"	Zanesville	405 00	285 50
Oklahoma	Enid	249 30	261 00*
"	Guthrie	219 60	138 25
"	Lawton	247 50	226 00
"	Oklahoma City	270 00	124 00
"	Ponca City	270 00	260 00
"	Woodward	133 20	110 00
Oregon	Eugene	225 00	216 00
"	Klamath	126 00	171 00**
"	Portland	287 10	320 00**
"	Salem	270 00	302 00**
Pacific Chinese Mission		36 00	32 00
Pacific German		118 80	132 00**
Pacific Japanese Mission		51 00	68 00**
Pacific Swedish Miss. Con		90 00	28 00
Philadelphia	Central		762 00
"	North	1,246 50	1,012 00
"	Northwest	1,402 20	839 00
"	South	1,297 80	644 00
"	West	1,246 50	754 00
Pittsburgh	Allegheny	1,071 00	740 00
"	Blairsville	770 40	563 00
"	McKeesport	738 90	627 00
"	Pittsburgh	1,224 90	1,131 00
"	Washington	720 00	471 00
Porto Rico Mission		27 90	24 00
Puget Sound	Bellingham	256 50	298 00**
"	Olympia	191 70	213 00**
"	Seattle	383 40	426 00**
"	Tacoma	259 20	288 00**
"	Vancouver	189 00	213 00**
Rock River	Chicago Northern	961 20	1,079 00**
"	Chicago Southern	1,014 30	682 00
"	Chicago Western	961 20	1,068 00**
"	Dixon	801 00	592 00
"	Joliet	801 00	706 00
"	Rockford	801 00	571 35
Saint Johns River	Jacksonville	210 60	199 00
Saint Louis	Carthage	315 00	295 00

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Saint Louis	Farmington	\$160 20	\$48 00
" "	Kansas City	398 70	307 00
" "	Lebanon	131 40	125 00
" "	Saint Louis	274 50	320 00**
" "	Sedalia	216 00	205 00
" "	Springfield	245 70	192 00
Saint Louis German	Belleville	284 40	187 00
" " "	Quincy	268 20	276 00*
" " "	Saint Louis	286 20	234 00
Savannah	La Grange	54 90	61 00**
" "	Savannah	46 80	48 00*
" "	Waycross	37 80	42 00**
" "	Waynesboro	47 70	43 00**
South Carolina	Beaufort	153 00	44 00
" "	Bennettsville	167 40	45 00
" "	Charleston	153 00	25 00
" "	Florence	171 00	156 00
" "	Greenville	126 00	54 00
" "	Orangeburg	153 00	35 00
" "	Spartanburg	99 00	88 00
" "	Sumter	166 50	71 00
South Florida Mission		33 30	39 00**
South Germany		552 00	552 00**
South India		60 70	60 70**
South Kansas	Emporia	269 10	299 00**
" "	Fort Scott	358 20	398 00**
" "	Independence	358 20	402 00**
" "	Ottawa	358 20	402 00**
Southern California	Fresno	270 00	215 50
" "	Los Angeles	693 00	770 00**
" "	Pasadena	454 50	514 00**
" "	San Diego	454 50	531 00**
Southern German	Brenham	76 50	99 50**
" "	San Antonio	87 30	106 00**
Southern Illinois	Alton	304 20	256 00
" "	Lebanon	338 40	284 00
" "	Mount Carmel	365 40	406 00**
" "	Mount Vernon	337 50	408 00**
" "	Olney	324 00	370 00**
" "	Vandalia	253 80	282 00**
Southwest Kansas	Hutchinson	350 10	463 00**
" "	Larned	220 50	277 00**
" "	Pratt	234 90	307 00**
" "	Wichita	311 40	363 00**
" "	Winfield	338 40	380 00**
Sweden		448 68	448 68**
Switzerland		400 00	400 00**
Tennessee	Cumberland	68 40	45 15
" "	Lexington	48 60	5 00
" "	Nashville	90 00	43 00
" "	West Nashville	79 20	18 00
" "	West Tennessee	71 10	25 00
Texas	Beaumont	...	13 00
" "	Houston	135 00	142 00*
" "	Huntsville	63 00	70 00**
" "	Marshall	102 60	31 00
" "	Navasota	81 00	47 00
" "	Palestine	74 70	83 00**
" "	Paris	81 00	21 00
Troy	Albany	774 90	707 00

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Troy	Burlington	\$534 60	\$384 00
"	Plattsburg	595 80	515 00
"	Saratoga	571 50	586 00*
"	Troy	650 70	685 00*
Upper Iowa	Cedar Falls	441 00	357 00
"	Cedar Rapids	548 10	473 00
"	Davenport	306 00	350 00**
"	Decorah	315 00	351 00**
"	Dubuque	363 60	404 00**
"	Marshalltown	453 60	491 00*
Upper Mississippi	Aberdeen	115 20	76 00
"	Clarksdale	62 10	73 00**
"	Greenville	62 10	40 00
"	Holly Springs	101 70	89 00
"	Starkville	108 90	68 00
"	Tupelo	108 90	124 00**
"	Winona	103 50	63 00
Utah Mission		110 00	96 00
Vermont	Montpelier	349 20	221 00
"	Saint Albans	274 50	306 00**
"	Saint Johnsbury	374 40	229 00
Washington	Alexandria	137 70	116 00
"	Annapolis	198 90	131 00
"	Baltimore	198 90	196 00
"	Cumberland	137 70	84 00
"	Staunton	153 00	96 00
"	Washington	214 20	133 00
W. Cent. Africa Miss. Con.		12 00	12 00**
West China Miss. Conf.		27 53	27 53**
West German	Kansas City	173 70	210 00**
"	Lincoln	192 60	178 25
"	Wichita	163 80	210 00**
West Nebraska	Holdrege	378 00	136 00
"	Kearney	287 10	253 00
"	North Platte	252 90	230 00
West Texas		346 00	386 00*
West Virginia	Buckhannon	261 00	250 00
"	Charleston	306 00	210 00
"	Huntington	175 50	122 00
"	Morgantown	342 00	291 00
"	Oakland	261 00	232 00
"	Parkersburg	261 00	290 00**
"	Ronceverte	261 00	180 00
"	Wheeling	351 00	381 00*
West Wisconsin	Ashland	266 40	187 00
"	Eau Claire	332 10	277 00
"	La Crosse	467 10	291 00
"	Madison	412 20	351 50
"	Platteville	416 70	391 00
Western Norw.-Danish	Pacific Coast	80 10	89 00**
"	Rocky Mountain	19 80	23 00**
Western Swedish	Eastern	109 80	115 00*
"	Western	106 20	118 00**
Wilmington	Dover	404 10	451 00**
"	Easton	406 80	312 00
"	Salisbury	558 90	621 00**
"	Wilmington	508 28	495 25
Wisconsin	Appleton	585 90	251 00
"	Fond du Lac	396 00	409 00*
"	Janesville	495 00	347 00

Conference	District	Apportionment	Paid
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	\$666 00	\$434 00
"	Oshkosh	426 60	68 00
Wyoming	Binghamton	734 10	579 00
"	Oneonta	560 70	402 00
"	Scranton	694 80	626 00
"	Wilkes-Barre	886 50	857 00
Wyoming Mission		... ..	15 00
Received from the Saint Louis District, Central Missouri Conference, on account of the Expenses of the Ecumenical Commission..		... ..	3 00
		<u>\$176,964 54</u>	<u>\$153,075 76</u>

EXHIBIT B

Interest collected on Daily Balances and Certificates of Deposit, as per itemized statement to Book Committee:

First Report	\$488 63
Second Report	937 12
Third Report	1,898 33
Collected since last report	1,936 48
	<u>\$5,260 56</u>

EXHIBIT C

By expense of Judicial Conferences	\$1,011 30
By expense of Federal Council of Churches of Christ	11,000 00
By expense of General Conference Commission	1,524 66
By expense of Commission on Judicial Procedure	611 49
By expense of Ecumenical Commission	2,308 47
By expense of Commission on Federation	1,161 98
By expense of Fraternal Delegates	1,074 41
By expense of General Conference Secretary	1,354 96
By expense of Commission on the Reduction of the Size of the General Conference	974 93
By expense of Commission on Japanese Methodism	11 00
By expenses of treasurer, assistant treasurer, clerks, rent, furniture, and office	9,700 00
By postage, stationery, etc., for treasurer's office	363 85
By expense of Publicity Committee	354 65
By expense stenographic work clerk hire, at General Conference	342 83
By amount paid meals for tellers	168 25
By expense badges	234 50
By amount paid Jennings & Graham, 3,000 "Delegate Companions"	347 50
By expenses use of typewriter, printing, telegrams, etc., at General Conference	64 81
By amount refunded to Saint Louis District, not Saint Louis Conference	30 00
	<u>\$32,639 59</u>

EXHIBIT D

By railroad fare, Delegates in America	\$26,638 33
By sleeping car fare, Delegates in America	6,955 96

By meals en route, Delegates in America.....	\$5,744 82	
By hotel bills in Minneapolis, Delegates in America.....	42,852 50	
	<hr/>	\$82,191 61

Expenses of Fifty-seven Foreign Delegates and Seven Missionary Bishops

By railroad fare and meals in foreign countries.....	\$1,368 02	
By steamship tickets, gratuities, etc.....	21,988 29	
By railroad fare in America.....	3,412 80	
By sleeping car fare in America...	1,022 12	
By meals en route in America....	1,342 20	
By hotel bills in America.....	3,823 50	
	<hr/>	32,956 93
		<hr/>
		\$115,148 54

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON FEDERATION OF COLORED CHURCHES

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May, 1912:

In the report of the Committee on Federation adopted by the General Conference of 1908 provision was made for the appointment of a Commission, "To confer with similar Commissions, if such shall be appointed, from the African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, concerning such questions as may lead to more harmonious coöperation in extending the kingdom of Christ." Said Commission consists of Bishop Walden, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ministers W. H. Brooks, New York city; J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta, Georgia; R. E. Gillum, Saint Louis, Missouri; Laymen I. Garland Penn, Atlanta, Georgia; R. S. Lovinggood, Austin, Texas; M. S. Davage, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This Commission was directed to notify the General Conferences of the three colored churches above named of its appointment and of the purpose for which it was created and to tender any service it could render.

The General Conferences of the two churches first named held their sessions in May, 1908, and both adjourned finally, before our Commission was appointed, hence for want of a timely provision they could not be notified of the good purpose of our General Conference.

The General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church held its session in 1910 and was notified of the action of our General Conference by the chairman of our Commission during his visit as fraternal delegate. No notice of the appointment of a Commission for Conference has been received.

The Chairman of our Committee hearing that the Bishops of these three colored churches were to meet together in Mobile, Alabama, wrote to each of them explaining the purpose of the commissioners and suggesting that possibly some, if not all, of its members might be present. Cordial replies were received, but the time of the meeting was so near at hand that when the Commission received notice there was little time to arrange for the trip and reach Mobile before the close of the meeting. The chairman had an engagement which could not be put aside, but he sent the following letter, which was read before this meeting of the "Federated Methodist Bishops," and given here by direction of the Commission:

"To the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Churches, in joint meeting assembled:

"HONORED AND BELOVED BRETHREN: My letters to you severally were written immediately after I received the impression that you would meet together some time in February, and I hoped it would be not earlier than the middle of the month. I shall be eighty years old on next Saturday, the 11th. I had expected to pass the anniversary quietly, but before I wrote you my friends had taken the matter out of my hands and arranged for a public reception in Trinity Church on that day; of course the guest of honor should be present on time. If I could have remained one full day in Mobile after the opening of your joint meeting with time to reach Cincinnati Friday evening, gladly would I have made the trip, but I must deny myself the pleasure and profit of meeting with you this time.

"Your cordial letters have warranted me to advise my colleagues of the Commission that they will be welcome should they or any one of them visit you in your joint meeting. Permit me now to express my fullest appreciation of the cordial response to my letters by those of your honored body from whom I have heard and for the earnest welcome proffered by you.

"All of our Bishops who were at the Ecumenical Conference in Washington in 1891, rejoiced in the good feeling inspired by the joint meeting then and there of the Bishops of your churches.

"Reference has been made at times by my colleagues to the possible blessed sequence of that auspicious incident. The union of great churches can only be slowly reached. The supreme condition for such union is an earnest desire for it among preachers and members connected with a conviction that the interests of the Lord's kingdom will be greatly and constantly promoted through such union.

"I rejoice that you are holding your present joint meeting for the purpose you have in view and trust that the results will be such as to encourage you to hold such meetings even more frequently until the Lord's prayer for the union of his followers be answered as to your churches.

"You will be glad to know that the Commissions of the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Protestant, and the Methodist Episcopal South Churches have been greatly encouraged by the spirit and results of their recent joint meeting in Baltimore. They meet again in April.

"An intimation has recently reached me that your General Conferences have appointed Commissions to confer concerning such questions as may lead to more harmonious coöperation in extending the kingdom of Christ. If such have been appointed you will confer a great favor by advising me of the fact and by having the names and addresses sent to me.

"Again assuring you of my regret that I cannot be with you, of my gratitude for the kind expressions in your letters, and of my earnest prayer that you may be divinely guided in your deliberations and each be abundantly blessed, I am

"Yours sincerely,

"JOHN M. WALDEN."

These Bishops inaugurated in 1908 "The Tri-Council of Colored Methodist Bishops," and we learn from the Episcopal Address to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church now in session, that "The Meeting of Federated Methodist Bishops" in Mobile in 1911 referred to above, was the triennial meeting of the Tri-Council. The following from the Episcopal Address is of marked interest:

"An illuminating address was formulated and adopted from which we extract the two following paragraphs as evidencing the trend of thought of your Chief Pastors as well as that of the Chief Pastors of the two sister denominations:

"Existing conditions and acts of other Church bodies require of us the exercise of better mutual understanding, consideration, and communion among our three bodies of identical doctrines, racial heredity, and of similar polities that they so elevate and strengthen their influences by federating their forces that they may command the respect of the general spirit of Church federation.

"The federation of the Bishops of the three leading colored Methodist bodies means much in advancing the thought and hope of making Methodism among Negroes one coöperative body capable of great resistance to evil in our special communities, as well as of great corrective power in reclaiming and saving, training and cultivating our fellow man in general. It is true that no man liveth unto himself. Whether so acknowledged or not, these Methodist bodies are capable of influencing for good others besides the "Souls of the Black Folk." God's Word cannot return to him void. We serve him not alone for our own, but for universal salvation."

"A genuine spirit of federation was in evidence throughout the entire proceedings, as well as an earnest desire to reach a basis of effective and permanent coöperation. We ask your approval of the work of the Council so far as it relates to the appointment of committees to prepare a Hymnal and a Catechism to be used in common by the denominations participating. It was agreed to hold biennial meetings of the Council. We deem it highly expedient to reproduce the declaration of the first Council, reaffirmed by the second, relative to ministerial transfers. It follows:

"We believe that the time is ripe for exchanging ministers who are in good and regular standing in their respective denomi-

nations composing the three branches of Methodism here represented, when such an exchange will promote the cause of Christ, strengthen our common Methodism, and contribute to the welfare of the race; and we recommend that this form of ministerial transfer be agreed upon in such manner as may be mutually satisfactory to the A. M. E., A. M. E. Zion, and C. M. E. Churches.”

There are thirty Bishops in the three colored Churches represented in the Tri-Council and from the recommendations as to the exchange of ministers and a common Hymnal and Catechism this Council of Bishops appears to exercise functions similar to those of the Joint Commission on Federation of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Evidently these Bishops have a purpose in common to encourage and promote a practical coöperation on the part of their respective Churches and thereby reach their union.

At the Ecumenical Conference of 1891 among the first manifest results of the forceful pleas made in favor of cordial and earnest coöperation among the branches of Methodism occupying the same territory whether in the home lands or mission fields, was the report of the colored Bishops of an agreement to cultivate the spirit of fraternity and promote coöperation among their preachers and people, a report which was hailed by that great body as the harbinger of the hoped-for brighter and better day. Although the first Tri-Council did not meet until 1908, it is among the facts which suggest the abiding influence of the keynote of Methodist fraternity and coöperation which was sounded so forcefully, solemnly, hopefully by the representatives of the Methodisms of all lands. Coöperation is all that has been named, thus far, by the Bishops of the three colored Churches in their Tri-Council; coöperation is all that has been practically reached through the careful labor of the joint commission on Federation of the two larger Methodisms in our country; and it may be that much more is to be done through coöperation before the way is fully prepared for the closest union into which the Head of the Church purposes to lead his Methodist followers.

At the Centennial Conference of American Methodisms at Baltimore, in 1884, in a meeting of the Bishops present, it was just suggested by our own honored, great-hearted, and broad-visioned Foster that the Bishops of Episcopal Methodism might promote the fraternity and coöperation planned for by the Cape May Commission. A connection between that suggestion and the Tri-Council of the Bishops of the three colored Episcopal Methodisms may not be traced, but they are one in spirit. Bishop Foster's suggestion probably never reached the General Conferences concerned and these bodies having inaugurated the consideration of coöperation by commissions, the Bishops concerned naturally deferred to the pleasure of their

respective General Conferences. This incident adds interest to the fact that the Bishops of the colored Episcopal Methodist Churches have their Tri-Council, and that hereafter it will meet biennially.

There are within Continental United States nearly sixteen hundred thousand colored Episcopal Methodists, not quite one sixth of the entire Negro population, and nearly nine tenths of these Methodists are within the former slave States. The unchristian competition and other local causes of needless irritation among those who should be brethren are greater and more damaging among the Negro Methodists than white Methodists in those States. We are glad to report the advance made in federation by the three great colored Churches under the leadership of their Bishops and the evidences of readiness to receive and welcome any encouragement our Church can give them in their efforts to make their "Methodism among Negroes one coöperative body."

Hoping that it may prove to be the purpose of this General Conference to go forward with the service planned four years ago, your commissioners join in recommending:

1. That the Commission be composed of three Bishops, three ministers, and three laymen.

2. That the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church now in session be advised in time of the purpose of the Commission and the number of its members.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. WALDEN, *Chairman.*

M. S. DAVAGE, *Secretary.*

W. H. BROOKS,

J. W. E. BOWEN,

R. E. GILLUM,

I. GARLAND PENN,

R. S. LOVINGGOOD.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: As the representative of the largest denominational body in the fellowship of the Federal Council, we send to you our greetings and herewith submit a brief report in behalf of the Committee intrusted with the conduct of its work.

We deem it no exaggeration to say that through the activities of the Federal Council, the essential unity of the Churches that hold to Christ as the Head, has been manifested as never before in the history of American Christianity. As an inspirational force, the Council has exerted a world-wide influence. Officially appointed delegates representing thirty-one denominations at the meeting in Philadelphia in 1908, that completed the organization of the Council, by unanimous action, voiced the convictions of the churches on coöperation in missionary work at home and abroad, industrial relations, temperance, family life, Sabbath observance, peace and arbitration, and the separation of church and state. These messages through the religious and secular press have been brought to the attention of millions of Christian homes, and have become the source of fruitful action.

The Standing Committees of the Council are in close and helpful relations with all of the missionary and interdenominational agencies supported by the churches in its fellowship. The most notable and far-reaching coöperative action in the history of our American Protestant Christianity is illustrated in the plans already inaugurated through the Federal Council Committee on Home Missions. Twenty-two State federations and over fifty city and local federations have been organized through the initiative influence and aid of the national offices of the Council. Several of these federations have made extended surveys of religious conditions and are carrying forward coöperative Evangelistic efforts to meet these conditions. In the recent Men and Religion Forward Movement, it has been found that where local federations were effectively organized, the success of this movement has been secured with the smallest financial outlay, and with the largest assurance of permanent usefulness.

In securing a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in matters affecting the moral and social life of the people, the Council has proved an effective agency. The Federal Council at its meeting in 1908 placed on record its con-

viction that "war is evil, and that Christian nations should determine by obligatory arbitration the international differences which cannot be settled by arbitration." This declaration has enabled the national office of the Federal Council to give leadership in the great peace movement of our day.

We do not hesitate to affirm that as the official representative of the churches, the Council is the greatest and most influential of all peace societies. Recent events have also shown the imperative need and value of the Council as the representative of united Protestantism in standing for the separation of church and state as a fundamental principle of our national life. The Council at its meeting in 1908 gave a timely message to the world regarding the relation of the Church to modern industrial conditions. Disclaiming the function of the school, of the legislature, and of the court, the Council declared the convictions of united Protestantism that "the Church must witness the truths which should shape industrial relations and strive to create the spirit of brotherhood, in which alone those truths become imperative. It must give itself fearlessly to the furtherance of all reforms by which it believes that the weak may be protected, the unscrupulous restrained, injustice abolished, equality of opportunity secured, and wholesome conditions of life established.

Nothing that concerns human life can be alien to the Church of Christ. Its privilege and its task are measured by the sympathy, the love, and the sacrifice of its Lord. This message has already, through the labors of the Council's Commission on the Church and Social Service, become a source of helpful and fruitful action. The federal plan and conception of Church unity realized in this great linking of forces is proving both practicable and workable.

From our viewpoint it is a very high and holy mission which the Federal Council is fulfilling as a means of bringing together the officially chosen leaders of the churches in its fellowship. The unity of spirit and purpose that lies at the heart of our American church life has already been disclosed in ways that make evident that there are many things that can be better done in union than in separation. As your official agency in carrying forward the great and difficult task of unifying, correlating, and allying the religious forces of our country in matters of common interest, those charged with the administration of the work of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America bespeak the generous and prayerful support of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We ask that, in harmony with the action of the other constituent bodies of the Federal Council, you make suitable provision for the appointment of the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Federal Council which will meet for its second quadrennial session in Chicago in December next

and for the denominational appropriation upon the basis of the quadrennium now closing.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. H. ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

FRANK MASON NORTH, *Vice-Chairman.*

E. B. SANFORD, *Corresponding Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD

The General Deaconess Board met for its first session in July, 1908, at Detroit, Michigan. The organization was perfected by the election of the following officers:

President, Bishop Luther B. Wilson.

Vice-President, Rev. Dr. W. H. Wilder.

Secretary, Rev. Christian Golder.

Treasurer, James N. Gamble.

It has held two meetings annually and has given faithful attention to the duties assigned it. The report to the General Conference follows:

In the supervision of the Deaconess Work of the Church during the quadrennium, interpretations of the chapter in the Book of Discipline on Deaconesses have been necessary, legal and Disciplinary decisions in adjustment of difficult matters have been made, and rules and regulations have been formed. These interpretations, legal and Disciplinary decisions, rules and regulations have been based upon the law conceived by us. This conception is given in brief outline.

I. POWERS OF THE GENERAL DEACONESS BOARD

1. To prescribe the garb of Deaconesses. § 5, ¶ 217.
2. To fix allowance of Deaconesses. § 3, ¶ 217.
3. To approve Deaconess Homes and Institutions on the recommendation of an Annual Conference and the Form of Deaconess Administration with which the Home or Institution is allied. § 1, ¶ 221; also § 1, ¶ 216.
4. To supervise (a) all Deaconess Work. (b) Approve rules for Deaconess Homes and Deaconess Institutions and for government of all Deaconesses however maintained or employed. § 4, ¶ 217.
5. To determine with final authority all matters of difference arising between Institutions or Societies in administration of Deaconess Work. § 2, ¶ 217.

II. POWERS OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

1. To authorize the establishment of Deaconess Homes or Deaconess Institutions or other Institutions in which Deaconesses are maintained or employed, subject to the approval of the General Deaconess Board. ¶ 216 and § 1, ¶ 221.
2. To approve the continuance of a Deaconess within the

bounds of the Conference after renewal of her license. § 5, ¶ 219.

III. POWERS OF THE CONFERENCE DEACONESS BOARD

1. To license Deaconesses on the recommendation of a Quarterly Conference. § 2, ¶ 218; also § 1, ¶ 219.
2. To transfer Deaconesses under conditions. § 2, ¶ 218; also §§ 10 and 11, ¶ 219.
3. To renew the license of a Deaconess on the recommendation of a Quarterly Conference. § 4, ¶ 219.
4. To restore an honorably discharged Deaconess to the service under conditions. § 7, ¶ 219.

IV. RIGHTS AND POWER OF THE FORM OF DEACONESS ADMINISTRATION

1. To hold property without disturbing tenure of Homes or Institutions held and operated by it for Deaconess Work in 1900. § 2, ¶ 221.
2. Employ Deaconesses and establish and operate Homes and Institutions for Deaconess Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church under provisions of this chapter. § 3, ¶ 221.
3. To direct Deaconesses in work, Homes and Institutions under rules and regulations approved by the General Deaconess Board. § 4, ¶ 217.
4. The Form of Deaconess Administration is under obligation to provide for the support of each Deaconess, whether active or retired, enrolled in its membership. ¶ 220; also §§ 2 and 8, ¶ 212.

V. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF A DEACONESS

1. She must be approved by the Church. § 1, ¶ 212; also § 4, ¶ 212.
2. She may be licensed as a Deaconess on the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference of the Church of which she is a member and the Deaconess Institution with which she is connected. §§ 1 and 2, ¶ 219.
3. She must be enrolled as a member of a Deaconess Institution or one of the three Forms of Deaconess Administration, and shall be subordinate to and directed by the superintendent or officer in charge or vested with authority of the Administration except when absent on detached service. § 8, ¶ 219.
4. She shall be a member of the Quarterly Conference of the church in which she is employed when approved by the Quarterly Conference for membership therein, and shall report to said Quarterly Conference. § 13, ¶ 219.
5. She is entitled to a suitable support while in active service and to proper care when honorably retired. § 2, ¶ 212.

6. To wear the prescribed garb for a Deaconess only so long as she complies with Disciplinary requirements. § 3, ¶ 219; also § 6, ¶ 219.

7. When detailed for service in a particular church or Institution, she shall be under the direction of the pastor of the Church or officer of the Institution. When on detached service outside of an organized church or Institution not under the direction of the Conference Board, she shall be under the direction of the Deaconess Administration to which she belongs. § 9, ¶ 219.

8. When transferred from the bounds of one Conference by the other, she shall secure a certificate issued and recorded by the authority of her Conference Board and present to the Conference Board to whose jurisdiction she is transferred. § 11, ¶ 219.

VI. LEGAL AND DISCIPLINARY QUESTIONS

Under the above conception, the following decisions and regulations have been rendered and adopted:

1. The maximum allowance for the support of a Deaconess and a probationary Deaconess has been fixed at \$12 and \$8 per month respectively.

2. The annual assessment on account of the Permanent Deaconess Fund shall be paid by each Form of Administration on or before the first of February of each calendar year.

It is also ruled (*a*) that the annual assessment (see § 5, ¶ 220) should not be upon a retired Deaconess; (*b*) that the assessment should not be exacted of probationers while in school; (*c*) that the phrase "entered the work" (see § 3, ¶ 220) refers to the time when the Deaconess was licensed.

3. It is advised that the Annual Conference Deaconess Board receive certificates from the Deaconess training schools approved by the General Deaconess Board in lieu of the formal examinations provided: (*a*) the candidate has been a regular attendant upon class instruction and training for a period of not less than two full school years; (*b*) that she be not exempt from examination on her personal attitude toward the doctrine and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

4. A distinctive garb for a licensed Deaconess, also for a probationary Deaconess, has been determined, but the General Deaconess Board has not been able to secure legal protection for the same.

5. The Deaconess should deposit her certificate of church membership where she resides or is employed.

6. It was ruled that if a Conference Deaconess Board recognizes the candidate as a Deaconess probationer, it should be done only upon the recommendation of a training school or Deaconess Institution that has been approved by the General

Deaconess Board, and said recommendation should be indorsed by the Quarterly Conference of the charge of which the candidate is a member.

7. The names of all probationers shall be published in the annual publication of the Form of Deaconess Service with which the probationer is allied.

8. Do the license and consecration of a Deaconess carry, explicit or implied, obligation for support?

Answer: Under the provisions of the Discipline, § 2, ¶ 212, the license and consecration of a Deaconess do carry obligation for support, but such claim may be voluntarily relinquished or forfeited for cause. Since there is no general fund under the control of the Annual Conference available for the support of Deaconesses, it is important that no Deaconess be licensed except she shall have been recommended by one of the three Forms of Deaconess Administration, to which the Deaconess may look for support.

9. "Inasmuch as the different Forms of Deaconess Administration are personally familiar with our Deaconess force, and are responsible for the conduct and efficiency of their Deaconesses, and must ultimately be responsible for their financial maintenance, it is clear that no license should be renewed without the formal recommendation of the Form of Deaconess Administration with which the candidate is identified."

10. It is the decision of the Board that no Conference has jurisdiction in the matter of licensing or renewing the license of a Deaconess, except the Conference in which she is employed.

11. In response to the following query:

"In view of the requirement of the Discipline, that each Deaconess shall be enrolled in the list of one of the three Forms of Administration, what is the status of a Deaconess who does not wish to be a member of any of the three Forms of Deaconess Administration, or a Deaconess whom none of the three Forms, for some reason, is willing to accept?"

We answer: No woman can be legally recognized as a Deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church who has not conformed to that requirement. § 8, ¶ 219.

12. "Referring to the last Discipline, page 161, § 5, and page 156, § 1, ought \$5 to be paid each year for two years into the Pension Fund for a person whose two years of probation have been the two years in school? If so, who is responsible for such payment?"

To this we reply: As soon as a young woman has been formally recognized as a probationary Deaconess by the Conference Board, the payment of the assessment of \$5 on account of the Retired Deaconess Fund becomes an obligation upon that Form of Administration which receives her as a probationer.

13. "Should a detached Deaconess, working for a nonsec-

tarian organization, thus (a woman's club doing Traveler's Aid work) report? And to whom?"

Answer: Yes. To the Home or Institution with which she is connected.

14. By whom should "honorable discharge" be given to a Deaconess?

The only body having authority to grant discharge is the Form of Administration with which the Deaconess is allied. See Discipline, § 7, ¶ 219.

15. "The provisions of the Discipline must be so interpreted and applied that the rights of the Deaconess in the matter of transfer shall be safeguarded, and the status of the Deaconess not be lost because of change in membership from fall to spring or spring to fall Conference."

16. When an Annual Conference has established a Deaconess Institution within its boundary no effort should be made to divert the loyalty of those within the Conference, or to send Deaconesses of another Form of Deaconess Administration to the same field of work, unless especially requested by the Annual Conference.

In view of the numerous difficulties in administering their work, encountered by two of the Forms of Administration, the Board deemed the following rulings as being of very great importance, and they were unanimously adopted at its last meeting, held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 3-5, 1912:

(1) The employment of a Deaconess in any field shall be only with the consent and approval of the Form of Administration with which she is identified, as well as the approval of the Deaconess Board of the Conference having jurisdiction in the field.

(2) The regular employment of a Deaconess allied with one Form of Administration within a field assigned to another Form of Administration shall automatically effect the transfer of said Deaconess to the Form of Administration having jurisdiction within such field.

(3) In the case of a Deaconess in impaired health temporarily employed in a field assigned to a Form of Administration, other than to which said Deaconess belongs, the provisions of the preceding rule shall not apply if the term of employment be less than six months. If, however, the term of employment shall exceed six months, the provisions of the preceding rules (1) and (2) shall apply.

(4) In all cases of injury or illness, a Deaconess shall have her claim upon the funds of that Form of Administration with which she was affiliated at the time the accident happened or the illness began.

(5) In the case of Deaconesses employed in New York city within the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, the pro-

vision of the foregoing rules (1 and 2) shall not apply unless the boundary between the New York and New York East Conferences shall be so changed as to bring these boroughs wholly within the bounds of the one or other Conference.

(6) The employment of Deaconesses in any field shall require the consent of the Form of Administration to which such field has been assigned, as well as that of the Annual Conference concerned or by the Deaconess Board of such Conference, if action is desired between the sessions of the Annual Conference.

Any rulings of the Deaconess Board previously adopted, not in harmony with the foregoing items under Rule 16 should be and hereby are rescinded.

KOREA QUARTER-CENTENNIAL

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910,
TO JUNE 30, 1912

(Prepared by George Heber Jones)

RECEIPTS

Support of Missionaries on the special gift basis running from one to five years.....	\$47,800 00
Theological Seminary and Bible Training Schools.....	16,250 00
For general education.....	31,500 00
Church buildings.....	11,800 00
Hospitals and medical work.....	29,950 00
Parsonages.....	5,300 00
Miscellaneous cash and pledges.....	66,336 00
For women's work.....	52,979 00
Making a sum total of.....	\$261,915 00

EXPENDITURES

*Salaries, Secretaries **

George Heber Jones, Executive Secretary, salary, 22 months.....	\$4,583 33	
F. H. Sheets, secretary, salary, 16 months.....	3,333 31	
Dillon Bronson, secretary, salary, 8 months.....	1,666 66	
		\$9,583 30

Printing and Publicity

Booklets and leaflets.....	\$5,560 48	
Salary, R. W. Keeler, 16 months.....	1,436 32	
Multigraphing and other expenses.....	265 34	
		7,262 14

General Office Expenses

At New York.....	\$1,518 49	
At Chicago†.....	2,551 66	
Rent.....	711 81	
Supplies.....	465 24	
Furniture.....	191 30	
Telephone.....	69 35	
		5,507 85

Stenographic and clerical help..... 2,868 67

Travel expenses of secretaries of the Movement, Missionaries at home, Board Secretaries, and those who have assisted in the campaign.....	3,524 97
Postage.....	1,430 50

It might be noted that the Secretaries and their families have paid personal subscriptions to the fund as follows:

George Heber Jones.....	\$500 00	
F. H. Sheets.....	1,500 00	
Dillon Bronson.....	500 00	
		\$2,500 00

* Secretary's salary fixed at \$2,500.00 per annum.

† This item also includes travel expenses of F. H. Sheets, but time does not allow to ascertain the exact amount.

(Signed) O. P. MILLER,
HANFORD CRAWFORD,
A. B. LEONARD,
Committee,

JOHN STREET CHURCH TRUST FUND SOCIETY

NEW YORK, May 1, 1912.

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
1912.*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: This Society is a body incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, in 1873, having twelve trustees elected from the membership of our Church in and about the city of New York. While legally independent, it is in effect a Society auxiliary to John Street Church, having been organized for the sole purpose of assisting in the maintenance of that church, and having sacredly observed this trust until the present time.

Officially, this Society has no connection with your body. Yet, as the Old John Street Church is under the special care of the General Conference, in that your body elects its Board of Trustees, and in the further fact that our Society is its largest source of financial support, it is not inappropriate that we should inform you in summary of our doings for the past quadrennium.

I.* *Income and Expenditures.* In the last four years—the quadrennium from January 1, 1908, to January 1, 1912—the gross income of this Society, mainly from the rental of property at 48 John Street, has been \$18,156.47. Much of this sum has been disbursed in payment of taxes, interest, and insurance upon the property of the Society and on the John Street Church building; after which, virtually all of the balance has been appropriated to the treasury of the church for the payment of the salary of the minister, repairs upon the church, and repairs upon the parsonage or its furnishing.

The amount appropriated to the current expenses of the church has been as follows:

For 1908.....	\$848 54
For 1909.....	1,750 00
For 1910.....	1,600 00
For 1911.....	1,900 00
For 1912.....	2,200 00

In addition to this, extensive repairs and improvements were made at the John Street Church edifice in 1910, aggregating the sum of over \$2,500, and rendering the present property, in its antique settings, most attractive to its many visitors.

The balance on hand in the treasury of our Society January 1, 1908, was \$880.18. The balance in the treasury January 1,

1912, was \$351.70. By these figures, it will be seen that in the last quadrennium \$528.48 more than our income has been expended for the benefit of the John Street Church.

II. *Assets.* The assets of the Trust Fund Society, May 1, 1912, are as follows:

Building at 48 John Street, valued at.....	\$95,000
Parsonage, 73 Willow Street, Brooklyn, subject to mortgage of \$2,500.....	12,000
Bonds and mortgages.....	5,000

III. *Needs of John Street.* The Trust Fund Society most earnestly asks that some action may be taken by the General Conference of 1912 for the better care and preservation of John Street, and for the enlarging of its work. It is not merely a local church, as are others; it belongs to the whole denomination. While the Methodist Episcopal Church is ministering to the wide world in its many great organizations and philanthropies, we feel that it should not forget the altars of Webb and Embury.

At the present time the security of the John Street edifice and the comfort of its worshipers are threatened by the invasion of towering office buildings which would shut off all light and air. We have discussed the possibility of purchasing the adjoining property on the west, at a cost of, say, \$90,000, where we could put up an office building that would be in keeping with others in the neighborhood, and from the rentals thereof could provide a permanent revenue for the support of the church. This step would require the coöperation of the Board of Trustees elected by the General Conference, and would also necessarily invite gifts from benevolent Methodists resident outside the city of New York. A fund is also needed for missionary work in the community, where the great Trinity corporation, with its fabulous wealth, is the competitor. A new emphasis of the historic value of John Street would also help to increase the visitors to the historic spot and to win their sympathetic aid.

For its present activities the old church is to be greatly commended. Though situated in the midst of a very sparse residential community, it is regularly maintaining Sabbath worship, a Sunday school, an Epworth League, a class meeting, and such other prescribed organizations as are possible. A business men's noonday meeting—carried on in the lecture room of the church under independent auspices for the past twenty-five years—is also proving a blessing to many hundreds.

We therefore respectfully ask that the General Conference of 1912 give most earnest consideration to the interests of John Street; that it sanction the plan for the enlargement of the property as before suggested; and that it thus help by its official word of approval to make this early shrine of Amer-

ican Methodism, now situated in one of the world's greatest business centers, a memorial worthy of our great denomination.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. SANFORD,
J. W. PEARSALL,
OMAR POWELL,

*Committee of Trust Fund Society appointed
to make this report.*

TRUSTEES OF JOHN STREET CHURCH

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church
Assembled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May, 1912.*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The trustees of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, N. Y., would respectfully report that the Board of Trustees elected by the General Conference of 1908, were as follows:

James W. Pearsall,	Samuel W. Bowne,
James S. Coward,	John M. Bulwinkle,
John W. Crawford,	Frederick Gilbert,
John S. Huyler,	William W. Sibley,
Christian Greenwold.	

At a meeting for organization James W. Pearsall was elected President and John M. Bulwinkle, Secretary and Treasurer.

In May, 1910, William Kennedy and John H. Fedeler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of William W. Sibley and Christian Greenwold.

By the death of John S. Huyler, October 1, 1910, and Samuel W. Bowne, October 29, 1910, twenty-eight days later, this board in common with other boards on which they served, suffered a great loss. The two vacancies made have remained unfilled.

Memorial services in honor of the deceased were held at John Street Church on Saturday, November 13, 1910. Large numbers of their employees attended the services, two of whom made addresses. Other addresses were made by the Pastor, Rev. L. R. Streeter; John Wyburn, Superintendent of the McAuley Mission; John Callahan, Superintendent of the Hadley Rescue Hall, Dr. Frank Mason North, and Bishop William Burt.

TABLETS IN OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH

There were unveiled in John Street Church (well called the cradle of Methodism in New York) on Friday, April 26, three tablets of record, erected by a committee of which Dr. A. B. Sanford is chairman, with Dr. L. R. Streeter, the present pastor.

The tablet to Bishop Andrews is erected on the side of the pulpit recess, opposite one already in place to Bishop Harris, and is in white marble, on severe lines, resting on a heavily molded base, above which is arranged the inscription, incised and darkened, surmounted by a richly carved Ionic frieze and crowned by a machicolated border. This tablet is on a background of black marble.

The inscription reads as follows: "In reverent tribute to Edward Gayer Andrews, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, August 7, 1825—December 31, 1907. Eminent for thirty-five years in the episcopal office as statesman, administrator, counselor. Life's close found him still at work. The Church in all lands lamented his departure. As resident Bishop at New York he actively befriended this earliest shrine of American Methodism. His solid piety, broad vision, and devotion to the truth are held in enduring memory. 'God buries his workmen, but carries on his work.'"

Two other tablets in white marble were installed at the same time, one to commemorate a former trustee, B. M. Tilton.

The inscription on this is as follows:

"In tender memory of Benjamin Morris Tilton, September 16, 1829—June 26, 1906. Member of this church from 1869 till his decease. Trustee, 1876—1906. Trustee of endowment fund, 1879—1906. Of sterling integrity, unblemished reputation, winsome spirit, Christian serenity. 'He had this testimony that he pleased God.'"

The other, in memory of Dr. William H. De Puy, LL.D. The inscription on this is as follows:

"William Harrison De Puy, D.D., LL.D., October 3, 1821—September 4, 1901. Member of the Genesee Conference, prominent as pastor and professor, author and editor. Pastor of this society, 1866—1869. Trustee, 1884—1900. An ardent friend of the mother Church, beloved by many now with him in the better land. 'He endureth as seeing him who is invisible.'"

These two last-mentioned tablets are placed on the walls of the church in proximity to each other.

During the Quadrennium twenty-six hundred dollars has been expended for repairs and improvements upon the church, and all current expenses promptly paid. The property is adequately insured.

The attendance upon the Sunday services continues well up to the average of the past twenty-five years. Of this attendance, it is estimated, the number designated as "visitors" is increasing.

But the John Street Church stands for more than its Sunday services. Its noonday business men's prayer meeting, now in its twenty-sixth year, is as progressive and vigorous as ever. This meeting is in charge of an interdenominational committee, with which the pastor of the church is intimately associated. Every week day in the year the attendance at this meeting aggregates from one hundred to two hundred and twenty-five. The testimony to conversion through this meeting is a frequent occurrence.

Perhaps no church connected with world-wide Methodism has as large a week-day opportunity for gathering a congregation between the midday hours of twelve and three as John Street, situated, as it is, in the center of the great financial district. Adding the attendance at this service to the attendance

at the Sunday and week-night services, John Street ministers closely to an average of fifteen hundred persons each week, the year round.

There can be no question that it is the manifest duty of the General Conference to maintain a perpetual tenure upon this historic shrine. There is a question, however, a question that will confront the trustees elected by this General Conference to serve during the next quadrennium, as to whether the time is not at hand when a physical reconstruction of the property should be undertaken. Regarding this three reasons may be mentioned:

1. The age of the present church building, which is seventy-two years.

2. The very near approach of the time when an office building of the skyscraper variety will be erected on both sides of the church (two have recently been erected on the opposite of the street).

3. The feasibility and practical wisdom of using this very valuable site without disturbing to any great extent the interior of the church with its sacred memorials, and furnishings of historic interest so as to make it serve as a source of large financial revenue not only for support of the church itself, but for aid to benevolent needs in other quarters.

The church has a frontage of forty-two and a half feet, and a depth of ninety feet. Its present estimated value is two hundred thousand dollars, an increase of fully twenty per cent during the past quadrennium. This valuation does not include the three-story building on the east side of the church, having a frontage of twenty feet, and estimated as having a market value of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. This building is held by the Trust Fund Society of John Street Church.

It is our judgment that it would be well if this General Conference should take steps looking to a suitable celebration of the sesqui-centennial of American Methodism which will occur in 1916. Such a celebration will of necessity make John Street Church a central feature, and will serve to educate the present generation in the history of American Methodism.

We recommend that the Board of Trustees be empowered to fill vacancies in their Board during the quadrennium caused by death, removal, or resignation. The Board of Trustees avails itself of this opportunity to express its grateful appreciation of the generous contributions and cordial coöperation of the Trust Fund Society.

JAMES W. PEARSALL, *President*,
JOHN M. BULWINKLE, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

The Commission on reducing the size of the General Conference and fixing the basis of representation, appointed by the Bishops by resolution of the General Conference of 1908 (see Journal General Conference, 1908, pp. 533 and 424) respectfully reports:

REPORT No. 1

The following recommendations are unanimously presented by the Commission for adoption by the General, the Annual, and the Lay Electoral Conferences:

Resolved, That Division III, Chapter II, Article I and Article II of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE I. *How Composed*

The General Conference shall be composed of seven hundred members, three hundred and fifty of whom shall be ministers, chosen by the Annual Conferences, and three hundred and fifty shall be laymen chosen by the Lay Electoral Conferences; but the General Conference, at any regular session, by a vote of two thirds of all the members present and voting, may change the size of the next General Conference; *provided*, that the number of members shall not be more than seven hundred, nor less than five hundred.

ARTICLE II. *Ministerial Delegates*

§ 1. Each Annual Conference shall be entitled to at least one ministerial delegate. The ministerial delegates shall be apportioned among the Annual Conferences in proportion to the number of full members in the several Annual Conferences, as follows: The quotient obtained by dividing the total number of full members in all the Annual Conferences of the Church by three hundred and fifty shall be the ratio for apportionment. The number of full members in each Annual Conference shall be divided by the ratio, and the quotient shall be the number of ministerial delegates which such Annual Conference shall be entitled to elect; *provided*, that if the total number produced by such apportionment shall be less than three hundred and fifty, an additional delegate shall be assigned to each of the Annual Conferences having the largest remainder in the order thereof, respectively beginning with the highest, until the

ministerial delegates shall number three hundred and fifty; *provided*, also, that should two or more Conferences have equal claim to the last additional delegate because of equal remainder, the delegate shall be assigned to that one of these Conferences which has the largest membership.

§ 2. The ministerial delegates shall be elected by ballot by the members of the Annual Conference at its session immediately preceding the General Conference. Such delegates shall be elders, at least twenty-five years of age, and shall have been members of an Annual Conference four successive years, and at the time of their election and at the time of the session of the General Conference shall be members of the Annual Conference which elected them. An Annual Conference may elect reserve delegates, not exceeding three in number, and not exceeding the number of its delegates.

§ 3. No minister shall be counted twice in the same year in the basis for the election of delegates to the General Conference, nor vote in such election where he is not counted, nor vote in two Conferences in the same year on a constitutional question.

§ 4. During the interval between the spring and fall Conferences in the year 1915, and quadrennially thereafter, the Bishops shall apportion ministerial delegates among the several Annual Conferences according to the above provisions. The apportionment shall be immediately published in the official Church papers and notice thereof given to the Secretary of each Annual Conference and to the Secretary of each Lay Electoral Conference.

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and they are hereby instructed, to submit the foregoing constitutional amendments to the fall Annual Conferences of 1913 and the spring Annual Conferences of 1914, and that special Lay Electoral Conferences be and are hereby called to meet in connection with such Annual Conferences for the purpose of considering and voting upon the foregoing proposed amendments.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference be, and is hereby instructed, to tabulate the returns of the votes from all Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences on the foregoing amendments and to certify the result to the Board of Bishops.

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and are hereby instructed, to certify and publish the result of the vote, and that upon the announcement by them that the amendments have received the constitutional majority, said amendments shall at once become a part of the Constitution of the Church.

Signed by the Commission:

XIV District, W. C. EVANS, *President*.

I District, W. I. WARD, *Vice-President*,

- V District, HERBERT WELCH, *Secretary*.
II District, F. A. HORNE,
III District, C. E. WELCH,
IV District, W. L. McDOWELL,
VI District, G. B. HINES,
VII District, E. A. WHITE,
VIII District, O. L. STROMBERG,
IX District, J. W. JENNINGS,
X District, J. M. MITCHELL,
XI District, W. A. FOOTE,
XII District, F. A. THATCHER,
XIII District, C. A. J. WALKER,
XV District, R. A. BOOTH.

Report No. 1 laid on the table, May 10.

REPORT NO. 2

The Commission has given careful attention to the inequities of representation growing out of the fact that some of the Annual Conferences have so few members that the minimum number of delegates which they send to the General Conference, gives them disproportionate representation. It is aware that these inequities, while not so great as many suppose, will be increased as the total number of delegates in the General Conference is decreased. It believes that some check should be put upon the further extension of such inequities. To this end the following recommendation is unanimously presented by the Commission for adoption by the General, the Annual, and Lay Electoral Conferences:

Resolved, That Division III, Chapter II, Article X, Section 2, of the Constitution be amended by striking out the word "twenty-five" and inserting therefor the word "forty," so that it shall read:

"The General Conference shall not organize nor authorize the organization of an Annual Conference with less than forty members."

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and they are hereby instructed, to submit the foregoing constitutional amendment to the fall Annual Conferences of 1913 and the spring Annual Conferences of 1914, and that special Lay Electoral Conferences be and are hereby called to meet in connection with such Annual Conferences for the purpose of considering and voting upon the foregoing proposed amendment.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the General Conference be, and is hereby instructed, to tabulate the returns of the votes from all Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences on the foregoing amendment and to certify the result to the Board of Bishops.

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and are hereby instructed, to

certify and publish the result of the vote, and that upon the announcement by them that the amendment has received the constitutional majority said amendment shall at once become a part of the Constitution of the Church.

Signed by the Commission:

XIV District, W. C. EVANS, *President*.

I District, W. I. WARD, *Vice-President*,

V District, HERBERT WELCH, *Secretary*.

II District, F. A. HORNE,

III District, C. E. WELCH,

IV District, W. L. McDOWELL,

VI District, G. B. HINES,

VII District, E. A. WHITE,

VIII District, O. L. STROMBERG,

IX District, J. W. JENNINGS,

X District, J. M. MITCHELL,

XI District, W. A. FOOTE,

XII District, F. A. THATCHER,

XIII District, C. A. J. WALKER,

XV District, R. A. BOOTH.

Report No. 2 declared out of order, May 13.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF GENERAL CONFERENCE OFFICERS FOR THE QUADRENNIUM 1908-1912

<i>Publishing Agents</i>	SALARY	EXPENSES
Homer Eaton.....	\$20,000 00	\$1,615 44
George P. Mains.....	20,000 00	1,123 05
Henry C. Jennings.....	20,000 00	3,424 61
Edwin R. Graham.....	20,000 00	3,194 34

<i>Editors</i>		
W. V. Kelley.....	20,000 00	203 33
J. M. Buckley.....	20,000 00	133 77
John T. McFarland.....	20,000 00	1,202 14
John J. Wallace.....	14,400 00	600 00
Levi Gilbert.....	18,000 00	597 78
Albert J. Nast.....	18,000 00	562 80
Frederick Munz.....	18,000 00	401 41
*David D. Thompson.....	5,342 50	202 06
Charles M. Stuart.....	12,875 00	597 71
Claudius B. Spencer.....	18,000 00	1,700 24
Robert E. Jones.....	9,020 76	1,283 18
Robert H. Hughes.....	.... ..	.... ..
Stephen J. Herben.....	18,000 00	1,177 01
Freeman D. Bovard.....	16,000 00	447 65

<i>Corresponding Secretaries</i>		
Adna B. Leonard.....	20,000 00	2,330 02
Homer C. Stuntz.....	20,000 00	1,563 60
S. O. Benton.....	14,500 00	1,581 97
Homer Eaton, Treasurer.....	.... ..	983 59
H. C. Jennings, Assistant Treasurer....	.... ..	76 56
Robert Forbes.....	20,000 00	2,149 06
Ward Platt.....	18,000 00	2,510 58
C. M. Boswell.....	17,125 00	3,362 96
A. G. Kynett.....	12,000 00	3,270 38
Thomas Nicholson.....	20,000 00	6,265 86
David G. Downey.....	17,125 00	5,836 92
J. B. Hingeley.....	16,125 00	2,498 00
M. C. B. Mason.....	18,000 00	3,180 22
P. J. Maveety.....	16,374 96	2,972 25
Edwin M. Randall.....	18,000 00	2,744 84

*Deceased.

REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE

To the General Conference of 1912.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The members of the Book Committee elected by the General Conference of 1908, met for organization at the Hotel Belvidere, Baltimore, Md., June 2, 1908. The members from the General Conference Districts were as follows: 1st, Silas Peirce, Brookline, Mass. 2d, Charles S. Wing, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3d, James G. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa. 4th, Alpheus S. Mowbray, Wilmington, Del. 5th, William F. Whitlock, Delaware, O. 6th, John A. Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn. 7th, Wade H. Logan, Houston, Tex. 8th, Hanford Crawford, Saint Louis, Mo. 9th, Oscar P. Miller, Rock Rapids, Ia. 10th, John F. Harmon, East Saint Louis, Ill. 11th, Charles E. Bacon, Indianapolis, Ind. 12th, Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich. 13th, William E. Bletsch, Chicago, Ill. 14th, Rolla V. Watt, San Francisco, Cal. 15th, Wilmot W. Van Dusen, Idaho Falls, Ida. The members elected from New York city and the contiguous territory, constituting the local committee at New York, were:

Ezra B. Tuttle.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
John E. Andrus.....Yonkers, N. Y.
James W. Pearsall.....Ridgewood, N. J.
J. Edgar Leaycraft.....New York, N. Y.
George F. Washburn.....Boston, Mass.

The members elected from Cincinnati, O., and the contiguous territory, constituting the Local Committee at Cincinnati, were:

Richard Dymond.....Cincinnati, O.
James N. Gamble.....Cincinnati, O.
Robert T. Miller.....Cincinnati, O.
William Christie Herron.....Cincinnati, O.
James M. Kittleman.....Berwyn, Ill.

The Committee organized by the election of William F. Whitlock, chairman, and Alpheus S. Mowbray, secretary.

During the quadrennium four changes have occurred in the personnel of the Committee. In May, 1909, the honored chairman of the Book Committee, Rev. William Francis Whitlock, D.D., passed to his heavenly reward. Richard T. Stevenson, of Delaware, O., was elected to fill the unexpired term of membership and John A. Patten was elected to the chairmanship of the Book Committee also made vacant by the death of Dr. Whitlock. A little later in the same month, May, 1909, the Book Committee

was again bereaved by the death of Mr. William Christie Herron, a faithful member of the Local Committee at Cincinnati. Edward E. Shipley was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Herron. The next year, 1910, the Rev. Charles S. Wing, D.D., fell in the battle, with his honors thick upon him, and ceased from earthly labors. He was succeeded by Frank Mason North, of New York. Again, in 1911, the hand of death invaded our circle and Richard Dymond, of Cincinnati—for many years the honorary chairman of the Book Committee—honored and loved by all, “walked with God; and *was* not, for God took him.” Mr. Dymond is succeeded by Jesse R. Clark, of Cincinnati.

THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENTS

The report of the work done in our permanent and transient publications and the sales of our books and periodicals during the quadrennium, even when told in condensed form, occupies large space. The most accurate way to present it within the limits of this report is to refer to the combined quadrennial exhibits of the Publishing Agents, which follow. These exhibits will require study if they are to convey the full message of the large operations of the Publishing Houses of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOOKS

The Publishing Agents, with the intelligent and hearty co-operation of the Book Editor, have been earnestly engaged in fulfilling the chief mission of the Book Concern; namely, to provide the people of our church with the best and most helpful kinds of Christian literature. A long list of titles, showing a great variety of well-selected book literature in all departments of Christian thought and activity, has been placed before the church during the last four years. If the General Conference can devise some way by which to stimulate the appetite for the literature thus provided, and the pastor-agents of the Book Concern be persuaded to place these books promptly with their constituents, one of the most important problems of our church life will be solved. The power of the Publishing Department of our church for good cannot be overestimated, nor its help too carefully cultivated. Wherever there is a preacher of the gospel, *there* is the field, and *there* is the work of the Book Concern to aid him in the “spread of Christianity,” according to its original purpose and its present charter. This is done by supplying literature that (1) nourishes faith, that (2) combats infidelity, that (3) informs the Christians, and that (4) builds churches, opens the springs of benevolence.

PERIODICALS

No changes have been made in the official list of the church periodicals during the quadrennium except by the transfer of

several papers to the Book Concern as authorized by the last General Conference. Two of the editors, elected to the charge of periodicals by the last General Conference, have been claimed by death: Dr. David D. Thompson, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and Dr. Daniel L. Rader, editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*. Dr. Charles M. Stuart was elected to succeed Dr. Thompson, and Mr. Robert H. Hughes was appointed to fill the place of Dr. Rader.

The problem of the periodical literature, heretofore described as "difficult," continues to be serious. No subject has commanded more of the time and anxious thought of the Publishing Agents and the Book Committee than the question of the successful circulation of the periodical literature of the church. A satisfactory solution of this problem has not yet been reached, and therefore is submitted to the serious consideration and judicious adjustment of the assembled wisdom of the church, as represented in the General Conference. There can be no question as to the excellence and value of the church papers. Neither time, money, skill, nor labor has been spared to make these periodicals such as should command the attention and patronage of the people of the church. The *Review*, the several *Advocates*, and the *Epworth Herald* are among the very best religious papers published. It would be an untold loss to Methodism if pastors and people should permit them, for want of support, to be driven from the field of battle for righteousness.

We earnestly invite your attention and coöperation in this—the work of the church most nearly allied to that of the ministry itself. In the study of this problem it will be seen clearly that the circulation of our books and periodicals is a vital question, a question of the relation of the church to the religious thought of our day, to all the vagaries of unbelief which find enthusiastic welcome where the historic truth of God should have deep root and abundant fruit. No church can influence the age in which we live that depends on numbers or wealth or ancient prestige. Intelligent piety alone and a message rendered in terms of modern life and experience must be the means by which the church can be related to the vigorous, self-reliant, and aggressive life of to-day. But how can the church inform the mind, guide the thought of Christian men, encourage civic righteousness, or in any way advance the kingdom of God in the souls of men if the thought, intent, and prophetic office of the church are absolutely nullified because of the lack of a medium—books and papers—through which it may vitally relate itself to the hearts and minds of those who are of the state and who constitute the church? We do not underrate the mighty influence of the pulpit on the thought and life of our day, but in our judgment the church that is without a living literature is a decadent church. It is out of touch with human life and thought and in the nature of things

must be left far behind in the onward march of human progress. We need not suggest to you further the relation which our literature bears to the great institutions of the church and all her activities both at home and abroad.

It is highly important that the General Conference should give faithful consideration to the adoption and introduction of some modified use of the Bible school plan of providing religious literature through the local current expense budget, in recognition of the responsibility of the church to develop loyal, intelligent Christians. In the light of these significant facts, it is not necessary to stop, or even to attempt to answer such trivial objections as that one must pay for a thing before he will appreciate it or use it; or that many in the churches would not read the papers even if they had them free. Give the Book Concern such support and its publications such circulation as would be involved in this suggestion, and these problems will speedily settle themselves. As a minimum, may we not recognize the reasonableness of this contention, at least to the extent of providing a place for the church paper through the weekly duplex envelope, and thus give our literature the same emphasis and the same support as the benevolences receive?

The efforts of the Book Committee to reach the right solution of the periodical question will more clearly appear from the following quotation from the report of the standing committee on periodicals, adopted at the 1912 session of the Book Committee (if results of value follow this action, they will be communicated to the General Conference in a later report) :

Your Committee has given all the time and attention possible to the consideration of a proposal to consolidate the Mississippi Valley Advocates. We have had long conferences with the Publishing Agents and the Editors, and have endeavored to secure a free expression of all views. Your time is too precious for us to recite them.

We are prepared to say that we have not light enough at present to recommend a consolidation of the Advocates in question, the Western, the Northwestern, and the Central.

Yet we have not discharged our duty in saying this. Something yet remains to be done. We face an altogether baffling, indeed an alarming, condition of affairs. The seriousness of the crisis cannot be too vividly realized by us, nor too forcibly stated to our people. We may wince and apologize for the losses of a year, or even of a quadrennium; but supinely to face a steady, continuous, and apparently inevitable decline is not only unworthy of our traditional vigor in overcoming obstacles, but a biting comment on the confessed helplessness of the most influential branch of American Protestantism to master the problems of the future.

What then? In general, we may say:

(1) We are clearly in a new day. From all sides the cry comes for *readjustment*. It will not do to say: "Our Advocates are as good as ever." They must not only be better than ever, but possibly different. "Time makes ancient good uncouth." Some appeal with frankest concern to our Editors for renewed examination of the problem of the best methods for arresting and interesting and inspiring the mind and heart of our membership. If it is needful to avoid the rock of officialism on the one side and the whirlpool of sensationalism on the other, then let them get such a mastery of the rudder as will gain the unqualified approval of a greatly increased list of subscribers.

(2) Nor would we stop here. We appeal to our Publishing Agents for the most skillful and loyal coöperation with the Editors in plans for increasing the circulation—such as will remove from every mind the thought that there may be some item of their responsibility as publishers as yet undischarged.

(3) We recommend to our Pastors that they take the matter to heart and arouse themselves to a new activity in the circulation of our church papers, their church papers. They, if any persons, hold the key to the situation. They must learn afresh the lesson of coöperation. The Editors and the Publishing Agents must do their utmost, yet they cannot of themselves release the energies of the church, of which the pastor is the most potent organizer.

(4) Finally, we appeal to our membership. For the sake of the church, of whose millions they are the major part, our laymen must be stirred to an appreciation of the necessity of a great church periodical in developing a highly efficient membership. Let them know that from highest official to humblest reader, a new note is being sounded. The church, that has been wont to triumph because it knew the problems it encountered, and fearlessly accepted their challenge—the church is not done with its work; it knows, or must learn, its increasing obligations, and boldly go forward into the future a conquering because a well-informed church. A Methodism ignorant of its traditions and indifferent to its destiny is doomed.

We therefore recommend only as far as we can see—no policy which shall extend beyond the next General Conference.

We recommend the appointment of a committee of five who shall bend their utmost strength to discover a way out, if possible, and report to the Book Committee at its next session in April.

Meanwhile, let the Publishing Agents, with the special Committee on Periodicals, have power to make an immediate offer of the three Advocates in question to our churches in the territories involved, to their membership on the budget plan.

We fear the adoption of a flat subscription rate of one dollar would make such a difference in the income of the papers, for

a time at least, as would greatly increase the deficits chargeable to them. Nevertheless, there seems to be so general a demand for a dollar paper that we think it worth while to recognize it, if that can be done without prospect of serious loss.

We therefore recommend that the present rate of two dollars be retained, but that, to churches which will adopt the budget plan, or some modification of it, the Advocates shall be offered at the one-dollar rate, as an experiment, until May, 1912.

It is understood that the essence of the budget plan is that the local church shall arrange to place a copy of an Advocate in every home represented in its membership, or in an equal number of homes, and that the amount of the total subscriptions shall be charged to the church.

We believe that our energetic circulation agent can address himself to no more important and ennobling task within the period named than the effort to put our Advocates into the thousands of homes to which they have been strangers and into which, if they enter, they will not fail to prove a blessing.

We authorize our Agents to extend this experiment to such other Advocates as in their judgment seems desirable.

The Committee has a profound conviction that these recommendations are more worthily concerned to reach every family of the church than to consider too closely the question of mere financial results.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE

The progress in the circulation and use of our Sunday school literature—admittedly of the highest class produced—for the eight years beginning with 1904, and ending with 1911, will be indicated by the following statements:

The total sales of our Sunday school literature from 1904 to 1911, inclusive, amounted to \$6,844,304.39.

The total sales for the Eastern and Western Houses for 1904 were \$656,668.23; for 1911, \$1,091,310.15; representing an increase in 1911 over 1904 of \$434,641.92, or 66.2 per cent.

The new Graded Lessons are included in the sales for 1910 and 1911 only. By comparing the sales for 1909, which consist entirely of the Uniform Lessons, with the sales for 1910, we see the effect of the introduction of the new system of lessons. The total sales for 1909, the year preceding the introduction of the Graded Lessons, were \$905,363.00; the total sales of the Uniform Lessons for 1910 were \$889,954.93; showing a decrease in the sales of the Uniform Lessons for 1910, as compared with the sales for 1909, of \$15,408.07. But over against this decrease in the sales of the Uniform Lessons for 1910 stand the sales for the same year of the Graded Lessons, amounting to \$121,404.84, making an excess of \$105,996.77 in the Graded Sales over the decrease in the Uniform sales.

Comparing 1910 and 1911, the total sales of the Uniform Lessons for 1910 were \$889,954.93, and the Uniform sales for 1911 were \$890,511.56, showing an increase in the Uniform sales for 1911 of \$556.63; which, added to the Graded sales for 1911, amounting to \$200,798.59, shows an increase of \$201,355.22 in the total sales for 1911.

When it is remembered that this exhibit covers the period of the introduction of this new system of instruction, the results reflect special credit upon both editors and publishers, whose services and good judgment the Committee recognizes and has commended.

THE PROCEEDS

One of the most certain indications of the material prosperity and the gracious usefulness of the publishing department of the church is found in the distribution of the earnings which the Book Committee has been able to declare for the benefit of the Traveling, Supernumerary and Superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children. This will best appear if we go back to the reports of the past quadrennium and note the growth in this beneficent work. The amounts paid to the Conferences and through them to the Conference Claimants, have been as follows:

1909	\$160,000 00
1910	170,000 00
1911	200,000 00
1912	250,000 00

From this it will appear that the Book Concern is not only beneficent, but that it is philanthropic. There is no other philanthropic institution like it. It does not beg; it *gives*. It alone takes no "collections." It goes bravely to work to make its money for the purpose of giving it all away. It is hardly conceivable that from its modest beginning of \$600 borrowed capital more than a century ago, your denominational publishing business should now have to its credit, in addition to its priceless beneficent contribution of good literature, also a record of more than three millions of dollars of proceeds distributed to the ministers of God whose day's work is done. In the quadrennium that is closing, three quarters of a million of dollars will have gone to these heroes and their dependent families, now numbering 2,561 veteran ministers, 2,798 widows of ministers and their 266 orphans. This quadrennium pays dividends 40 per cent in excess of 1904-08, while these last two quadrenniums exceed the two previous by about 100 per cent, although the last four quadrenniums, taken together, have credit for nearly 50 per cent more than all the payments to the superannuates from the beginning of the Concern up to 1896.

The great comfort and relief which these earnings bring to a ministry retired in age and need should not be permitted to

blind the church to the fact, however, that the chief aim of the Book Concern is not to make money, but to disseminate Christian literature. Important as is the care of these worthy servants of the church, the tasks of first importance for the Book Concern are to preserve the "faith of our fathers" and "to spread scriptural holiness over these lands."

THE EPISCOPAL FUND

The support of the church's chief pastors continues to show a gratifying loyalty to the Methodist Episcopacy as originally constituted and named. The basis of the apportionment has been materially reduced during the quadrennium, from one and one quarter per cent to three quarters of one per cent of the total of the pastoral support, including house rent. This reduction in the apportionment has been slow in reaching the detailed application, and the momentum of the larger apportionment has carried over. This, together with the materially decreased demands on the Fund, leaves a considerable balance. These demands will no doubt be speedily increased to a large extent, while the reduced apportionment will lead to lessened income, and this combined influence will no doubt soon reduce the balance. The present condition of the fund may be seen by the following exhibit:

January 1, 1908, balance in treasury.....		\$81,096	24
Receipts in 1908.....		123,625	32
Total		\$204,721	56
Disbursements in 1908.....	\$120,495	19	
Balance.	84,226	37	204,721 56
Increase compared with previous balance.....		\$3,130	13
January 1, 1909, balance in treasury.....		\$84,226	37
Receipts in 1909.....		134,207	61
Total		\$218,443	98
Disbursements in 1909.....	\$129,591	23	
Balance	88,842	75	218,443 98
Increase compared with previous balance.....		\$4,616	38
January 1, 1910, balance in treasury.....		\$88,842	75
Receipts, 1910.....		136,790	39
Interest paid by Book Concern in New York.....		1,875	00
Total		\$227,508	14
Disbursements, 1910.....	\$126,074	82	
Balance	101,433	32	227,508 14
Increase compared with previous balance.....		\$12,590	57
January 1, 1911, balance in treasury.....		\$101,433	32
Receipts, 1911.....		133,993	56
Interest paid by Book Concern in New York.....		2,000	00
Total		\$237,426	88
Disbursements in 1911.....	\$118,003	30	
Balance	119,423	58	237,426 88
Increase compared with previous balance.....		\$17,990	26

The apportionment of the church is now reduced to the lowest point compatible with safety and, despite the temporary satisfactory condition of the treasury, the full amount now asked should be paid throughout the church in order to escape the unpleasant conditions of temporary embarrassments in former years.

GENERAL CONFERENCE ENTERTAINMENT

At its session in February, 1910, the Book Committee elected as the Commission on Entertainment of the General Conference for 1912: Charles S. Wing, chairman; Hanford Crawford, John A. Patten, Alpheus S. Mowbray, Oscar P. Miller, Charles E. Bacon, and James W. Pearsall. Upon the death of Dr. Wing, Hanford Crawford was made chairman, and the vacancy on the Committee filled by the selection of George F. Washburn.

Invitations were received from Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Detroit, Ocean Grove, Atlantic City, Saratoga Springs, Des Moines, Denver, and Salt Lake City. The Commission in whole or in part visited all of these cities, very carefully investigating their claims, and at the meeting of the Book Committee in Chicago, February, 1911, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Indianapolis, and Saratoga Springs were represented by sub-committees which presented their claims. The decision of the Commission was in favor of Minneapolis, and the Book Committee approved this selection.

The arrangements have been completed for entertaining the General Conference in the Auditorium, Minneapolis, on Nicollet Avenue at 11th Street. The arrangements for hotel and boarding house accommodations, the facilities for committee halls, etc., all promise to be most satisfactory. It has not been possible to secure as favorable railroad rates as at previous General Conferences, or as was at first anticipated, but the Commission believes that as much has been done in this direction at Minneapolis as could have been done by any city in the United States.

Pursuant to the directions of the General Conference of 1908, the Commission on Entertainment has also arranged a tentative program for the reception of fraternal delegates, for anniversaries of the church boards and other societies, which will be presented at the opening session May 1. The work of the General Conference Treasurer has been most thoroughly done during the entire quadrennium, and the amount collected seems adequate, except for some unforeseen emergency, to fully pay the expenses which are properly chargeable against the General Conference Expense Fund.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Gratifying results have ensued from the efforts of the Epworth League to provide self-support. Not only has this ideal of the

independence and self-reliance of our young people been realized, but, in a large measure, the Board of Control has been able to meet the obligations created in other days, and the organization now faces the future solidified, strengthened, and made confident by its success.

The arrangements and agreements entered into between the Epworth League and the Book Committee at the last session of the General Conference have been faithfully carried out and the results have been most satisfactory.

UNIFICATION AND UNIFORMITY

The movement looking to the unification of the Book Concern was begun in 1902 and approved and committed for completion to the Book Committee by the action of the last General Conference. This task was replete with perplexing problems, which, however, have gradually yielded to the persistent efforts of the Committee, seconded by competent counsel. It was found that existing charters of the Book Concern, East and West, possessed advantages of great value to the church, which could hardly be recovered if surrendered, and that no charters comparable to these in their provisions could probably be had at this time. It was decided, therefore, to carry out the spirit of the instructions of the General Conference in the wisest and most practical way, and to give perpetuity to the representative principle of the church, by so amending the two existing charters as to incorporate the Book Committee under the corporate name, "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN." This has been accomplished under the guidance of competent counsel, so that the advantages of real unification have been effected without sacrificing any advantages enjoyed under the former charters. The actual results of these efforts will be incorporated and presented to the General Conference in a restatement of the Chapter of the Discipline on Book Concern, made necessary by the re-incorporation and unification under the instruction of the General Conference of 1908.

During the quadrennium a very important work has been done in introducing uniformity into the management of the affairs of the Book Concern. Experts—"chartered accountants"—have been employed to devise a modern and uniform system of accounting, which has been installed in practically every department of the publishing houses. Uniform systems for determining costs and for the treatment of Suspense and Profit and Loss accounts have also been devised for the publishing houses and the depositories. The two houses are now buying certain materials under united contracts, the different superintendents have had many business conferences and much advance has been made in harmonizing and unifying the systems and practices in vogue

in the different houses and departments. The Agents will report in detail of the property held by the Book Concern.

It is a pleasure to record our appreciation of the services of the Publishing Agents, Editors, Department Managers, and all others connected with the Book Concern during the quadrennium, and to report to you that never in its history has such a happy, harmonious relation existed between all departments of this great enterprise of yours as is seen to-day. With one name and one purpose, all who have responsibility for the conduct of The Methodist Book Concern are united in a determination to meet to-day's problems and bring the interest committed to their care to the high destiny for which it was created, as set out in its charter.

JOHN A. PATTEN, *Chairman.*

ALPHEUS S. MOWBRAY, *Secretary.*

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN BALANCE SHEET, 31st October, 1911

ASSETS

	EASTERN	WESTERN	COMBINED
CASH IN BANKS AND ON HAND.....	\$135,310 52	\$117,584 77	\$252,895 29
Less—Benevolent Funds included therein.	82,268 65	50,502 20	132,770 85
	\$53,041 87	\$67,082 57	\$120,124 44
INVESTMENTS:			
Surplus Cash.....	548,968 75	301,238 84	850,207 59
Market Value: Eastern... \$544,537 50			
Western... 298,106 09			
Fire Reserve Fund.....	117,868 75	114,228 75	232,097 50
Market Value: Eastern... \$113,035 00			
Western... 112,445 00			
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:			
Notes Receivable.....	\$7,719 10	\$6,693 02	\$14,412 12
Preachers, Sunday Schools, Trade and Miscellaneous Accounts.....	420,019 78	378,041 72	798,061 50
	\$427,738 88		\$812,473 62
Less—Reserve for Doubtful Accounts..	13,477 43		13,477 43
	\$414,261 45	\$384,734 74	\$798,996 19
DEFERRED ACCOUNTS:			
Prepaid Insurance (Chicago & Kansas City).....		3,268 57	3,268 57
Payment on Account of Boiler Con- tract (Cincinnati).....		4,000 00	4,000 00
		\$7,268 57	\$7,268 57
INVENTORIES:			
Bound Books and Stationery.....	\$94,531 11	\$228,600 05	\$323,131 16
Sheet Stock.....	25,185 76	24,409 06	49,594 82
Printing and Binding—Work in Progress.	63,226 35	16,112 31	79,338 66
Printing and Binding Materials.....	48,707 17	49,109 53	97,816 70
	\$231,650 39	\$318,230 95	\$549,881 34
REAL ESTATE AND PLANT:			
Land and Buildings.....	1,199,021 93	963,680 90	2,162,702 83
Machinery, Fixtures, Type, etc.....	212,633 44	245,162 50	457,795 94
Book Plates.....	44,789 68	40,726 28	85,515 96
Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	4,134 13	32,369 41	36,503 54
	\$1,460,579 18	\$1,281,939 09	\$2,742,518 27
	\$2,826,370 39	\$2,474,723 51	\$5,301,093 90

LIABILITIES

	EASTERN	WESTERN	COMBINED
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:			
Notes Payable.....	\$1,000 00	\$..... ..	\$1,000 00
Sundry Accounts.....	50,851 82	49,492 01	100,343 83
Dividend: Authorized; portion not yet paid.....	9,375 00	8,288 00	17,663 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$61,226 82	\$57,780 01	\$119,006 83
RESERVES:			
Fire Reserve Fund.....	122,178 45	121,318 85	243,497 30
Unfilled Graded Lesson Sales (same amount as at October 31, 1910).....	8,000 00	..... ..	8,000 00
Depreciation of Plant.....	96,547 61	159,813 68	256,361 29
Suspense Items.....	1,655 72	115 84	1,539 88
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$228,381 78	\$281,016 69	\$509,398 47

CAPITAL

Capital Account.....	\$1,500,000 00	\$1,500,000 00	\$3,000,000 00
Working Capital.....	988,310 37	606,322 93	1,594,633 30
DIVIDEND ACCOUNT:			
Income from real estate and invested surplus, year ended October 31, 1911.....	48,451 42	29,603 88	78,055 30
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Capital Account.....	\$2,536,761 79	\$2,135,926 81	\$4,672,688 60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,826,370 39	\$2,474,723 51	\$5,301,093 90

REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1912 ON THE SUBJECT OF THE UNIFICA- TION AND REINCORPORATION OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Book Committee, at its first meeting after the General Conference of 1908, appointed a Special Committee to investigate and report the best methods of bringing about the Unification and Reincorporation of the Book Concern, ordered by that body. Aided by counsel, this Committee made a thorough investigation and reported to the Book Committee at its session of 1911, that, in the judgment of the Committee, a practical and efficient unification by reincorporation under one name and management, as proposed, could be effected better by amending the existing charters than by securing entirely new ones. The disadvantage of surrendering either of the existing charters soon became apparent during the investigation and, if done, seemed likely to prove finally unsatisfactory in many particulars. The Special Committee reviews the question with great care in its report to the Book Committee, which is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE UNIFICATION AND REINCORPORATION OF THE BOOK CONCERN

By adopting "Report No. 2 and Supplemental Report No. 2-A of the Committee on Book Concern," the General Conference, on May 25, 1908, directed, with respect to Reincorporation, as follows:

First.—That "The Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York" and "The Western Methodist Book Concern" at Cincinnati, O., be united by one act of incorporation, under the corporate name, "The Methodist Book Concern."

Second.—That the publishing business of the church be intrusted to the Book Committee elected by the General Conference of 1908, and to its successors, to be administered by the Publishing Agents elected by the General Conference, under the supervision and direction of said Book Committee, and as the General Conference may from time to time direct.

Third.—"That the Book Committee be authorized and directed to proceed under competent legal advice to perfect the incorporation herein proposed."

At its first session after adjournment of the General Con-

ference of 1908, the Book Committee proceeded to appoint William F. Whitlock (then chairman of the Committee), Charles S. Wing, and John E. Andrus, of New York city, and Richard Dymond and Robert T. Miller, of Cincinnati, O., a Special Committee on Reincorporation of the Book Concern, with instructions to prepare and report plans for carrying out the instructions of Item 5 of said report No. 2 of the Committee on Book Concern.

Attorneys W. F. Boyd, of Cincinnati, and Lemuel Skidmore, of New York, were selected as counsel by this Committee, and later, owing to the serious indisposition of Mr. Boyd, Merrill C. Slutes (the partner of Mr. Boyd) was added to counsel.

In May, 1909, William F. Whitlock died, and John A. Patten, having been elected chairman of the Book Committee in February, 1910, was also appointed to succeed Dr. Whitlock as chairman of this Committee. On account of the illness of Richard Dymond, at the time of the meeting of the Committee in May, 1910, Edward E. Shipley, of Cincinnati, the successor of the late William Christie Herron on the Book Committee, was appointed a substitute at that meeting. George F. Washburn, of Boston, became a member of the Committee to succeed the late Charles S. Wing, who, prior to his death, had attended every meeting of the Committee and had ably participated in the deliberations of the Committee and the preparation of this report up to that time.

Your Committee has held four meetings and has given such attention to the business in hand as its importance demanded and the circumstances permitted. Through correspondence and consultation with counsel, the subject has been under almost constant consideration and investigation since May, 1908.

Early in the course of these investigations, unexpected difficulties appeared, proceeding from the differing statutes, court decisions, and local conditions in the several States, under the laws of which the property of the Book Concern is held by the two corporations. It also appeared that the general appreciation of the benevolent purposes for which the Book Concern was organized, and the beneficent objects to which, under the Constitution of the church, the proceeds of its operations must be applied, might be diminished by the cancellation of existing charters. The plain duty of the Committee was to act in harmony with the spirit as well as the letter of the directions given by the General Conference of 1908, and to give due attention to such weighty considerations as these.

Your Committee is convinced that by the reorganization under the same corporate name, and under one supervision and direction, as herein proposed, and as the General Conference has provided, such changes in methods may be made as will simplify operations, reduce expenses, and secure uniformity in the ad-

ministration of the publishing houses, and thereby increase their profits, extend their usefulness, and insure the largest coöperation and approval of the Church.

After mature deliberation and under the guidance of counsel, we have reached the conclusion embodied in the following recommendations:

(1) That the Book Committee and the two agents for the publishing house in New York proceed, through counsel, to secure an amendment to the charter of "The Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York," now incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, by changing the name of the corporation to "The Methodist Book Concern," the members of the Book Committee to be the incorporators, with power of succession, as directed by the General Conference.

(2) That the Book Committee and the two agents for the publishing house in Cincinnati proceed through counsel to secure an amendment to the charter of "The Western Methodist Book Concern," now incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, changing the name of this corporation also to "The Methodist Book Concern," the members of the Book Committee to be the incorporators, with power of succession, as directed by the General Conference.

(3) That the accompanying amendments to existing charters be approved, and that the necessary steps be promptly taken to make them operative.

We are advised that the amendments herein proposed involve no legal difficulties and impair no existing rights. The General Conference may direct the surrender of either or both of these amended charters, whenever it so determines. Meantime, we would not feel justified in recommending the surrender of either of the present charters pending the completion of the foregoing recommendations.

JOHN A. PATTEN.

JOHN E. ANDRUS.

RICHARD DYMOND.

ROBERT T. MILLER.

GEORGE F. WASHBURN.

EDWARD E. SHIPLEY, *Secretary*.

This report was unanimously adopted by the Book Committee at its regular meeting on February 8, 1911. Legislation granting the amended charter in the form approved by the Book Committee was enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, and the necessary steps were also taken to amend the existing Ohio charter, according to the laws of the State of Ohio.

These amended charters having been secured, have been accepted by the Book Committee and are now in force. They are almost identical in form, differing only in minor details, which grow out of differences in method under the State laws.

The corporate name is the same under each charter, namely, THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. The members of the Book Committee constitute the members of each corporation, as will appear from copies of the amended Articles of Incorporation hereto attached, as follows:

AMENDED CHARTER OF THE METHODIST BOOK
CONCERN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 263

LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

An Act to incorporate THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN in the city of New York. Passed April 21, 1869.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. Richard Dymond, James N. Gamble, Robert T. Miller, James M. Kittleman, Edward E. Shipley (successor to William Christie Herron), Ezra B. Tuttle, John E. Andrus, James W. Pearsall, J. Edgar Leaycraft, George F. Washburn, Silas Peirce, Frank Mason North (successor to Charles S. Wing), James G. Shepherd, Alpheus S. Mowbray, Richard T. Stevenson (successor to William F. Whitlock), John A. Patten, Wade H. Logan, Hanford Crawford, Oscar P. Miller, John F. Harmon, Charles E. Bacon, Durand W. Springer, William E. Bletsch, Rolla V. Watt, and Wilmot W. Van Dusen, constituting the Book Committee elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America at its sessions in the years nineteen hundred and four and nineteen hundred and eight, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN," and by that name and style they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law of holding property, real, personal, and mixed, either by purchase, gift, grant, devise or legacy; subject, however, to the provisions of Section Seventeen of Article Two of the "Decedent Estate Law," and to sell and convey the same; provided that all such property shall be held in trust and used only for the purpose or purposes hereinafter designated.

2. The object of the said corporation shall be to promote the advantages of education and the spread of Christianity, by the publication and sale of books, tracts, newspapers, and periodicals, and by the dissemination of moral and religious literature; also by such other business as is commonly connected with publishing houses, or with bookmaking and book-selling.

3. The persons named in the first section of this Act shall hold their membership in said corporation until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected or appointed to serve

on said Book Committee, as prescribed in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, or until their successors shall be elected or appointed; and they shall have the management, control, and disposition of the business, affairs, and property of the said corporation during their term of service; and may hold meetings within or without the State of New York.

4. The members of the Book Committee from time to time elected or appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, shall be members of the said corporation, to succeed the persons named in the first section of this Act, and the said General Conference shall have full power to make by-laws for the government and the management, control, and disposition of the property and business of the said corporation. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, or removal from office for cause, the vacancy or vacancies may be filled as prescribed in said Book of Discipline of the said church.

5. None of the property of said Methodist Book Concern shall be employed, distributed, or donated in any manner except in accordance with the Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the action of the General Conference thereunder. The proceeds arising from the operations of the said corporation shall be applied to the relief of Effective, Supernumerary, and Superannuated Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their wives, widows, and children, as provided by the said Constitution.

6. All the real and personal property now held by, or in the names of, the present or any former Agents of "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN" in the City of New York, in the States of Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and elsewhere, under an Act passed April 21, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, relative to "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN" in the City of New York, shall, by virtue of this Act, become the property of this corporation.

7. The said corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

8. Said corporation is, and shall be located in the City of New York, and its principal business there transacted.

9. This Act shall take effect immediately.

AMENDED ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

(Including change of name.)

First.—Richard Dymond, James N. Gamble, Robert T. Miller, James M. Kittleman, Edward E. Shipley (successor to

William Christie Herron), Ezra B. Tuttle, John E. Andrus, James W. Pearsall, J. Edgar Leaycraft, George F. Washburn, Silas Peirce, Frank Mason North (successor to Charles S. Wing), James G. Shepherd, Alpheus S. Mowbray, Richard T. Stevenson (successor to William F. Whitlock), John A. Patten, Wade H. Logan, Hanford Crawford, Oscar P. Miller, John F. Harmon, Charles E. Bacon, Durand W. Springer, William E. Bletsch, Rolla V. Watt, and Wilmot W. Van Dusen, constituting the Book Committee elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at its sessions in the years nineteen hundred and four and nineteen hundred and eight, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name of "THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN," and by that name and style they and their successors shall have perpetual succession, with power to contract, be contracted with, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded; to take and hold by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, any property, real, personal, or mixed, in the State of Ohio, and in the States of California, Illinois, and Missouri, and elsewhere, whenever and as the General Conference may, from time to time, direct or determine, or as may be required in the transaction of the ordinary business of the corporation, and the same to manage, grant, convey, lease, or otherwise dispose of, and to execute such trust or trusts as may be confided to said corporation for the promotion of the objects of this incorporation.

Second.—The objects of this corporation shall be the publication, diffusion, and circulation of moral and religious literature, books, periodicals, and other publications, under the direction and in conformity with the constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and the rules and regulations of the General Conference of said Church.

Third.—The members of the Book Committee from time to time elected or appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, shall be members of the said corporation, to succeed the persons named in the first section of these Amended Articles of Incorporation; and should any person so elected or appointed, die, resign, or be removed in the interval of said General Conference, the vacancy so arising may be filled in such way as said General Conference shall prescribe; and the said persons named in the first section of these Amended Articles of Incorporation, and their successors elected or legally appointed to serve on said Book Committee, shall hold their office, exercise the powers herein conferred, and manage and conduct the business of said corporation, in conformity with the constitution of said church, and such rules, regulations, and directions as from time to time may be prescribed by the said General Conference.

Fourth.—The proceeds arising from the operations of the said corporation shall be applied to the relief of Effective, Supernumerary, and Superannuated Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their wives, widows, and children, as provided by the constitution of the said Church.

Fifth.—Said corporation is and shall be located at Cincinnati, in Hamilton County, Ohio, and its principal business there transacted, and it may hold meetings within or without the State of Ohio.

The same persons have been elected to fill the same offices in each corporation, excepting that the Publishing Agents have been elected as the treasurers and assistant treasurers, and an assistant secretary has been elected at both New York and Cincinnati for convenience in conducting the business of the Concern, and each corporation is governed by the same by-laws.

The local committees, acting jointly, constitute an executive committee for the Book Committee, thereby insuring uniformity and continuity of administration in all departments of the Book Concern.

RECOMMENDATION FOR RESTATEMENT OF CHAPTER ON BOOK CONCERN

The General Conference of 1908 adopted Report Number Two of the Committee on Book Concern, Item Nine of which is as follows:

"9. And, further, that the committee elected by you to edit the Discipline be authorized and directed to make Chapter VIII, Part VIII, of the Discipline, and all other provisions thereof, conform to your action therein." (See General Conference Journal, 1908, p. 558.)

This instruction not appearing to have been so carefully observed as the interests of the Book Concern seemed to require, the Book Committee appointed a Special Committee, at its meeting in 1911, to prepare and submit Chapter VIII in such form as would more fully serve to carry into effect the provisions authorized by this action. This Committee, assisted by counsel, carefully considered the action of the General Conference on "The Unification of the Book Concern" (see Journal, 1908, pp. 556-558); the Articles of Incorporation, prepared and completed by counsel, in compliance with said action (see proceedings of the Book Committee, 1911, pp. 40-43), all of which were approved by the Book Committee at its meeting held at Chicago, February, 1911; and, in connection with these, submitted the following proposal for such changes in the form of statement of the Chapter as in its judgment seemed necessary to carry out the action of the General Conference more fully. This report received the unanimous approval of the Book Com-

mittee in regular session, February 19, 1912, and is herewith presented to the General Conference with the request that the same be adopted. It will be observed that, though the order of subjects in the Chapter has been changed, nothing essential to the action of the General Conference has been omitted.

PROPOSED RESTATEMENT

of

CHAPTER VIII, PART VIII, DISCIPLINE, 1904

[See Chapter I, Part VIII, Discipline, 1908.]

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

¶ 344. Sec. 1. The Methodist Book Concern comprises the publishing interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church—as set forth in the Discipline and in its Articles of Incorporation, under the corporate name, THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN—and consists of the Publishing Houses located in New York City and in Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively; the Depositories connected therewith; the Books, Periodicals, and publications of the Church, and such other property, equipment, and appliances for their production, sale, and distribution, as the General Conference or the Book Committee may, from time to time, have authorized and directed.

Sec. 2. The objects and purposes for which the Methodist Book Concern was established and is carried on are, the promotion of Christian education, the dissemination of moral and religious literature, the spread of Christianity by the publication, sale, and distribution of moral and religious literature, the transaction of such other business as is properly connected with book-publishing, book-making, and book-selling; the produce of the same to be applied for the benefit of the Traveling, Supernumerary, and Superannuated Preachers, their wives, widows, and children, in accordance with the Constitution and the Discipline of the Church.

THE BOOK COMMITTEE

¶ 345. Sec. 1. Beginning with A. D. 1900, the General Conference shall quadrennially elect a Book Committee, consisting of one member from each of the General Conference districts into which the Annual Conferences are distributed, and the ten members constituting the Local Committees as defined in section 2 hereof. Those elected from the districts designated by *odd* numbers shall be elected for a term of *eight* years, and those from the districts designated by *even* numbers for a term of *four* years; and hereafter each General Conference shall elect for a term of eight years one member for each district to take the place of the member whose term is then expiring, or to fill any vacancy in the Committee for the unexpired term, provided

that in any such case the person elected to fill such vacancy in a General Conference district membership shall be from the same Annual Conference to which the retiring member belonged, or within the bounds of which he resided. Any vacancy occurring in the district membership of the Book Committee, by a member's removal from the district from which he was elected, or by any cause whatsoever, shall be filled by the Committee until the next session of the General Conference.

Sec. 2. In 1912 the General Conference shall elect five members of the Book Committee from New York City and the territory contiguous thereto, two of whom shall serve for four years and three for eight years; and shall elect five members from Cincinnati, Ohio, and the territory contiguous thereto, three of whom shall serve for four years and two for eight years. Thereafter each General Conference shall elect for eight years members from the respective territories to take the place of those whose terms are then expiring, and shall fill for the unexpired term any other vacancy by election of a member from the territory in which such vacancy occurred. The members provided for by this section shall be known as the Local Committee at New York and at Cincinnati respectively. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Local Committee shall be filled by the Book Committee until the next session of the General Conference.

Sec. 3. The General Conference shall quadrennially elect four Publishing Agents, who shall be the principal administrative officers of the Book Concern, and whose duties shall be designated by the Book Committee, and they shall give their undivided attention to these duties. The General Conference, however, may, by vote, direct the Book Committee to elect the Publishing Agents provided for in this section.

¶ 346. The General Conference of 1908 directed the Book Committee to proceed under competent legal advice, to unify the Book Concerns and to perfect the incorporation of "The Methodist Book Concern" in New York, and "The Western Methodist Book Concern" in Cincinnati, under the corporate name "The Methodist Book Concern"; and that the Book Committee shall have general supervision and direction of all departments of the publishing interests.

¶ 347. Sec 1. The Book Committee shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the General Conference and organize by the election of a Chairman, a Secretary, and such other officers as may be required by the laws of the States under which its articles of incorporation are obtained, and may also appoint such other officers and committees and adopt such rules and regulations for the transaction of its affairs as it may deem necessary. The officers shall perform such duties as are usually performed by similar officers. At this meeting the Book Committee shall assign each of the Publishing Agents to his place of residence

and define his services, subject to such changes as the Committee may afterward direct.

Sec. 2. The Annual Meeting of the Book Committee shall be held on the third Wednesday in April, or at such time as the Book Committee may determine, and special meetings may be held at such times and places as the Committee may appoint, or at the call of the chairman, or upon the written request of ten members of the Committee. At all meetings of the Book Committee a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.

¶ 348. Sec. 1. The Book Committee shall keep a correct record of its proceedings and shall examine carefully into the condition of the affairs of the Book Concern and make report thereof to the Annual Conferences and to the General Conference.

Sec. 2. The Committee shall have full power to discontinue any Depository or Periodical when, in its judgment, the interests of the Church or Book Concern demand it; but said action shall not be taken except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Committee present, and after due notice of such contemplated action shall have been given the Publishing Agents and Editors concerned. The Book Committee shall have power to order expenses curtailed in any of the departments of the Concern, and when such action as above specified shall have been taken, the Publishing Agents shall proceed at once to carry out the instructions of the Committee. The Book Committee shall also attend to all matters referred to it by the Publishing Agents or Editors for its action or counsel.

Sec. 3. The Book Committee shall annually fix the salaries of the Bishops, Publishing Agents, and all official Editors elected by the General Conference or the Book Committee not otherwise provided for, and shall determine the Correspondence Fund, if any, to be allowed the official periodicals, and the distribution of the same.

¶ 349. The Book Committee shall quadrennially elect a Book Editor, who shall have editorial supervision of all manuscripts and printed matter intended for publication in book form, whether purchased or otherwise obtained, and intended to bear the imprint of The Methodist Book Concern, or such other imprint as the Book Committee may determine. The Book Editor shall also have editorial supervision of all Tracts published by the Book Concern.

¶ 350. Sec. 1. At the beginning of each quadrennium the Book Committee shall estimate the amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of the next General Conference, and of the Judicial Conferences, General Conference Commissions, and for such other expenses as the General Conference may have authorized to be paid from this fund. The District Superintendents shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of their respective Annual Conferences in the first year of the quadrennium, make up

an equitable apportionment of the amount asked from their districts for the quadrennium, and send a copy of this apportionment made to the charges of the district to the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission. Should any District Superintendent fail to make such an apportionment within the time named above, the General Conference Treasurer is authorized to make the apportionment on the basis ordered by the Book Committee. One third of the full amount of the apportionment shall be raised in each of the three Conference years preceding the session of the General Conference and promptly remitted to the Treasurer of the General Conference Commission.

Sec. 2. Any part of the apportionment unpaid at the close of the Annual Conference session preceding the General Conference shall be reapportioned and raised within the coming Conference year. Should there remain any deficiency at the close of the first Annual Conference session succeeding the General Conference, it shall be added to the first of the three years' apportionment of the quadrennium and shall be collected with it.

Sec. 3. All sums collected by the Pastor in charge shall be promptly paid to the General Conference Treasurer, who shall give him a sufficient voucher for the same.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEES

¶ 351. The five members of the Book Committee chosen from the territory contiguous to New York and Cincinnati, respectively, shall assemble as soon after their election as practicable and organize separately, by the election of a Chairman and a Secretary for each of said Committees, and thereafter shall meet monthly to examine into the affairs under their charge and, as directed by the Book Committee, shall have the general supervision and direction of the affairs of the Publishing Houses and Depositories under their immediate charge, and during the intervals of the Book Committee meetings, shall also exercise such powers and perform such duties as commonly belong to the Executive Committee of a Board of Trustees. A majority of the members of each Local Committee shall constitute a quorum. The duties of the Chairman of the Book Committee, in case of his absence or disability, may be performed by the Chairman of either of the Local Committees.

¶ 352. Sec. 1. The Local Committees respectively shall meet monthly and shall keep correct records of their proceedings, and when requested they shall submit the records either to the Book Committee or to the Local Committees in Joint Session. At the beginning of the quadrennium each Local Committee shall value all real estate under its supervision, which valuation shall be entered in the records and shall not be changed during the quadrennium, except by the purchase, sale, improvement, or destruction of property, as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 2. The Methodist Book Concern shall not buy, sell, or exchange any real estate, except by order of the General Conference, or by a three-fourths vote of all the members of the Book Committee between sessions of the General Conference. But this provision shall not prevent the making or protection of investments on mortgage security, or the collection of claims and judgments.

¶ 353. Sec 1. The Local Committees shall meet in Joint Session semiannually at such time and place as they may determine, or at the call of the Chairman of the Book Committee, or at the request of three members of each of the Local Committees, expressed in writing; and when in joint session shall act as a Joint Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Book Committee shall be ex-officio Chairman, and shall preside at the Joint Sessions of the Local Committees; and a majority of the members of each of the Local Committees shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. The Local Committees, acting jointly, shall have power to suspend a Publishing Agent or an Editor, for cause to them sufficient, and in such case, a time shall be fixed at as early a day as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Agent or Editor. Due notice of the time and of the nature of the charges shall be given by the Chairman of the Book Committee to such Agent or Editor, and also to the Bishops through their Secretary. The Bishops thereupon shall elect one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation.

Sec. 3. The investigation shall be before the members elected from the General Conference districts, two thirds of whom may remove said Agent or Editor from office, between the sessions of the General Conference.

Sec. 4. In case a vacancy occurs in either publishing, editorial, or other official departments of the Book Concern, authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, two at least of the General Superintendents being present, and a majority of those present concurring, to provide for such vacancy as soon as possible, until the next General Conference.

THE PUBLISHING AGENTS

¶ 354. Sec. 1. The Publishing Agents elected by the General Conference shall be the principal administrative officers of the Book Concern, who shall have authority, by and with the approval of the Local Committee in charge, to appoint necessary assistants and heads of departments.

Sec. 2. The Book Committee shall designate one of the Agents as the General Publishing Agent and prescribe his duties.

¶ 355. Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Publishing Agents to publish, purchase, sell, and distribute such books, tracts, periodicals, and publications, as are authorized by the General Conference, or the Book Committee.

Sec. 2. Tracts supplied to the different societies of the Church by order of the Book Committee shall be charged at the actual cost of publication.

¶ 356. Sec. 1. The Publishing Agents shall keep the accounts of the Book Concern by such uniform system as shall be authorized by the Book Committee.

Sec. 2. The Publishing Agents shall annually take a complete inventory, including therein all assets of whatever nature belonging to the respective departments under their charge and accurately determine by a uniform system their cash value; and shall include the real estate at the valuation made by the Local Committees at the beginning of each quadrennium, noting any changes made therein and the reasons therefor. The annual account shall be submitted to the Book Committee at its first session, and shall contain a full and detailed statement of all assets and liabilities, income, and disbursements in the respective departments of the Book Concern.

Sec. 3. The Publishing Agents shall deliver to their successors in office such statements of assets and liabilities as shall be ordered, approved, and certified by the Book Committee.

¶ 357. Sec. 1. The Publishing Agents shall keep a separate account with the several departments of the Concern under their charge, including real estate, and shall set forth in their reports of the same to the Book Committee, to the Annual Conferences, and to the General Conference the amount of sales, receipts, and expenditures for books and periodicals, including sales by the Depositories under their management.

Sec. 2. They shall furnish the Local Committees a full and satisfactory statement of the transactions of each month, and when the Committees require, they shall present, for examination, proper vouchers for all payments made by them during the period specified, and shall afford said Committees every possible means and facility for a full and intelligent understanding of the affairs of the several departments under their care.

¶ 358. Sec. 1. The Publishing Agents shall send to the Annual Conferences a statement of the accounts due the Book Concern from the several members thereof and early in the session the Conference shall appoint a Committee on Periodicals, Publications, and Collections, composed of one Pastor for each Superintendent's District, which shall assist in collection of the accounts forwarded, and pay all collections to the Publishing Agent or his representative, if present; and if not present, the Committee shall make prompt and accurate return for the same to the Publishing House from which they were received, and shall receive a voucher for same. This Committee shall make a careful canvass among the Preachers in each of the districts and ascertain what periodicals are supplied by the Book Concern, and what publications issued by other societies in the Church are

taken, reporting the names and number of these publications in open Conference; and shall also send a copy of said report to the Publishing Agent by whom the accounts are issued.

Sec. 2. Every District Superintendent and Pastor shall do all in his power to collect debts due the Book Concern, when requested by the Publishing Agents; and should any minister or member of our Church who is indebted to the Book Concern refuse or neglect to make payment or come to a just settlement of his account, he shall be reported and dealt with in the same manner as in other cases of debt or disputed accounts.

¶ 359. The produce of the Book Concern, after the Book Committee has determined and retained a sufficient amount with which to carry on its affairs, shall be regularly applied to the benefit of the Traveling, Supernumerary, and Superannuated Preachers, their wives, widows, and children. The division of the produce of the Book Concern available for distribution according to this section shall be equitably made to the Annual Conferences upon the basis of membership. In making this distribution the Publishing Agents shall forward a statement to each Annual Conference, during its session, showing the amount due the Conference, together with a draft for the same.

THE DEPOSITORIES

¶ 360. Sec. 1. There shall be depositories for the sale and distribution of our books and publications at Pittsburgh, Pa., at Boston, Mass., and at Detroit, Mich., which shall be in charge of The Methodist Book Concern in New York; and depositories at Chicago, Ill., at Kansas City, Mo., and at San Francisco, Cal., which shall be in charge of The Methodist Book Concern in Cincinnati; and depositories at such other places as the General Conference may from time to time determine; each of which shall be supplied with a full stock of the books of our General Catalogue, Sunday School Books, Sunday School Supplies and Tracts, to be sold for the Publishing House with which the Depository is connected.

Sec. 2. The expenses incident to transportation, management, and sale of our books and publications at the depositories having been paid out of the sales, the net proceeds shall be forwarded to the Publishing House by which they were supplied, to which full statements of the amounts of sales and expenses shall be made at dates fixed, cash sales being distinguished from those on credit. Statements of the amount of stock shall also be made and sent to the Publishing House, when required.

THE EDITORS

¶ 361. The Book Editor shall be elected by the Book Committee and shall have editorial supervision of all manuscripts and other printed matter intended for publication in book form, or in-

tended to bear the imprint of The Methodist Book Concern, as hereinbefore provided. The Book Editor shall also be the editor of the tracts published by the Publishing Agents.

¶ 362. Sec. 1. The Editor of the Sunday School Literature and the Editors of the following periodicals shall be quadrennially elected by the General Conference, namely: The Methodist Review, The Christian Advocate, The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, The Southwestern Christian Advocate, The Western Christian Advocate, The Northwestern Christian Advocate, The Central Christian Advocate, The Epworth Herald, Der Christliche Apologete, The Pacific Christian Advocate, Haus und Herd, The California Christian Advocate, The Methodist Advocate-Journal. The General Conference, however, may by vote direct the Book Committee to elect the Editors of any of the above named or of any other publications conducted by The Methodist Book Concern.

Sec. 2. The Editor of Haus und Herd shall also be editor of German Sunday school books, periodicals, and tracts.

Sec. 3. The Editors shall perform such duties as properly belong to the editorial positions and in such manner as the interests of the Church may require, the General Conference may authorize, or the Book Committee in its business relations to the Editors may direct, and shall give their undivided attention to these duties.

¶ 363. The Annual and District Conferences are earnestly requested not to establish or encourage the founding of Conference or Local Church papers, except such as are approved and authorized by the General Conference or the Book Committee; and where such papers exist, the Conferences are requested to discontinue the same, when it can be done consistently with existing obligations. They are also requested to discourage the display or sale of other than our own publications at the sessions of the Annual Conferences.

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEES

¶ 364. There shall be a Publishing Committee for the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, consisting of three members from the Pittsburgh, two from the Erie, two from the East Ohio, and two from the West Virginia Conferences, to be chosen by the General Conference. This Committee shall fix the salary of the Editor, keep an account of the receipts and expenditures for the paper, and report annually its financial condition to the patronizing Conferences. A copy of said report shall also be sent to the Publishing Agent in charge and any balance remaining after defraying current expenses shall be subject to the order of said Agent.

THE CIRCULATION OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS

¶ 365. Sec. 1. It is recommended to our people everywhere to

form Tract Societies, auxiliary to the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the distribution of Tracts and religious literature.

Sec. 2. It is recommended to pastors to take annually in their several congregations collections in behalf of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of each District Superintendent to bring the Tract Cause before the last Quarterly Conference of each year in each charge within his district; and said Conference shall appoint a Committee, of which the Pastor shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to devise and execute plans for local Tract distribution.

Sec. 4. The Book Editor shall be editor of all Tracts issued by the Book Concern.

NOTE: In view of the following action of the General Conference of 1908, respecting Tracts, it is recommended that this paragraph be omitted from this Chapter: (See Journal, page 304.)

"4. The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools is directed to transfer the funds in the possession of said Board, contributed or held for the publication of Tracts (after meeting outstanding obligations and unpaid appropriations), to the Board of Foreign Missions and Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, share and share alike, said funds to be administered by said Mission Boards in harmony with the purpose of the donors.

"The Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension are hereby directed to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of Tract Literature, and, under the direction of their boards of managers, to make distribution of said funds in their respective fields."

JOHN A. PATTEN, *Chairman*.

ALPHEUS S. MOWBRAY, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING AGENTS OF The Methodist Book Concern IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In making our quadrennial report of the business of the Book Concern in the city of New York we would recognize with gratitude that gracious Providence which has given to this important institution of our church protection and prosperity throughout its long and useful career.

Tracing the history of The Methodist Book Concern from the date of its founding, one hundred and twenty-three years ago, one cannot but be impressed with the fact that its growth has been steady and continuous, though not always rapid, and that to-day it is the oldest publishing house in America and is out-ranked by none in its financial stability and profit-earning power. While the primary purpose of its founding was not to make money, but to provide suitable literature for our people, its projectors foresaw that profits might result from the business and directed that such profits should be used only for the benefit of our ministers and their families. The institution has grown to such magnitude, however, that the profits earned and the dividends made have been beyond the fondest dream of the fathers and are a surprise to men of the present generation.

Great as have been the net earnings of the House, and the dividends declared therefrom in other years, the quadrennium covered by this report shows larger profits and greater dividends than any preceding four years. Our profit-showing for the quadrennium ending October 31, 1907, was \$735,999.30, while the profits of the last four years have been as follows:

1908.....	\$154,821 59
1909.....	180,968 35
1910.....	230,861 09
1911.....	230,080 68
Total.....	\$796,731 71

being an increase over the previous quadrennium of \$60,732.41.

The dividends which have been declared from the earnings

of the business and duly distributed among the Annual Conferences give striking evidence of the financial strength of the House and promise of continued and increasing prosperity. In our quadrennial report four years ago, we said: "We are gratified to report that the dividends paid in this quadrennium aggregate a larger sum than was ever paid in any corresponding period in the history of the church." It now gives us added pleasure to report a decided increase in dividends paid in the quadrennium just closed as compared with amounts paid in the previous four years. In the quadrennium ending October 31, 1907, the House paid in dividends \$240,000. During the last quadrennium there was paid \$370,000, an increase of \$130,000.

REAL ESTATE

The real estate values of the House have been materially increased. The large and growing business of the manufacturing department necessitated more room and better facilities. Therefore, three new stories have been added to the rear section of the New York building and a Mansard story to the front section. This added space is used only for manufacturing purposes and enables us to handle, without embarrassment, the great volume of work that comes to us. For many years an indebtedness of \$45,000 was carried on the Pittsburgh property. This has now been fully paid and the appraised value of that property increased by the sum of \$50,000. The New Orleans property has been remodeled and adapted to our uses at a cost of \$3,228. The appraised value of this property is now \$13,363.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

The output of this department is greater than ever before. While our own work has largely increased by the publication of the new graded lesson series of Sunday school periodicals, there has been an increased demand upon us for high-class outside job work, such as the printing and binding of Oxford Bibles for the American market. We have materially added to the plant and equipped it with electric motors, etc., making it fully equal to any similar plant in the city of New York.

BOOKS AND MERCHANDISE

The output for the quadrennium in the department of Publication and Sales shows a substantial increase from year to year. The total sales of merchandise, classed as "Book Sales," amount to \$1,391,826.04. The sales of periodicals aggregate \$1,757,415.88. The output of job sales is \$1,445,677.64. The combined sales of books, periodicals, and job work for the quadrennium make a total of \$4,594,919.56.

This represents an increase of sales over sales reported in the

same classes of literature for the previous quadrennium of \$419,900.34.

Under the general term "Book Sales" is included all merchandise sold exclusive of periodicals and job sales. The periodical sales, as classified, do not include the graded lessons. These lessons have been sold through the Merchandise Department for the reason that they are in pamphlet form and cannot be sent to customers in the second-class mail, as are the other periodicals.

Any apparent falling off in the years of the quadrennium itself as reported in Periodical Sales is explained by this fact. Where there has been a relative decline within the quadrennium in the sales of the uniform Sunday school periodicals, caused by the substitution in many schools of the graded lessons, this decline has been much more than counterbalanced by the graded lesson sales.

It is gratifying to be able to report that under "Periodical Sales," which includes all periodicals of the House as distributed in the second-class mail, while there has been some falling off relatively within the quadrennium itself in the uniform lesson sales, yet the four years as a whole show an advance of sales over the same classes of the preceding quadrennium by the sum of \$23,480.19.

The inventory of the Merchandise Department for October 31, 1911, as compared with that of October 31, 1907, shows an increase of \$16,956.88, all of which is accounted for by the present necessity of carrying a large stock of graded lesson material from which to fill current orders.

The proposition to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, if accepted by the General Conference, will be greatly to the advantage of the annual showing of inventory in the Merchandise Department. Hitherto, with the fiscal year ending October 31, the inventory has of necessity included a large bulk of stock purchased for the holiday sale, and which is mostly sold in the closing weeks of the calendar year.

DEPOSITORYES

Our Depositories in Boston, Pittsburgh, and Detroit have continued as valuable adjuncts to the parent House in the distribution of our literature and in the promotion of patronage in their several territories. These Depositories are purely sales agencies, their stock being supplied or purchased by the New York House. This system has the great advantage of placing at the disposal of the management at headquarters a constant knowledge of the amount of stock on hand in all our departments, as also of permitting an easy transfer of a surplus of stock in any one department to another department where this stock may be in demand.

PERIODICALS

In the quality of matter and volume of output there has been no relaxation of effort on the part of both editors and publishers to keep our periodical literature at the very front.

The Methodist Review still holds its upward and ever-improving way. This Review, easily peerless, is now the oldest in its class of any in America, being now in its ninetieth year. While its circulation is somewhat larger than ever before, a circulation larger than that of any like publication in the world, yet its intrinsic excellence and its adaptation to all cultured readers, both clerical and lay, should insure for it many times over its present circulation. The Christian Advocate is too well known throughout the church to require any special statement in this report. The Southwestern Christian Advocate has, amid some outward adverse conditions in its constituencies, fully held its own during the quadrennium. Under the direction of its able editor it is rendering a service of highest value in the large field which it aims to cover.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS

During the four years just passed there has probably been greater progress in the quality of Sunday school helps than in any similar period since Sunday schools were organized. Four years ago our Uniform Lesson Helps stood in the front rank of all Sunday school supplies. In their class they still hold this rank, and they have been greatly improved in quality in the period under review.

Within this period, however, an entirely new line of Sunday school helps has been prepared, known as "The Graded Sunday School Lessons." These graded lessons have been issued in response to a growing demand that instruction in the Sunday school should be equal in efficiency to that in the day school, and that the quality of supplies furnished should compare favorably with those used in our secular schools. The graded series for the several years meets both of these requirements, and its reception has been such as to permit no doubt as to both the strength and sincerity of the demand which led to its preparation and publication. Undoubtedly the uniform lessons will remain in use for some years, but in all probability they will gradually be supplanted by the courses of graded lessons now nearing completion.

BOOKS

During the quadrennium the House has published from original manuscripts one hundred and twenty-eight volumes; has imported forty-two volumes in sheets; has purchased in sheets from outside publishers forty volumes, twenty-five of which have received the house imprint, fifteen bearing the imprint only of the original publishers. There have also been published eighty-

four different sets of church and Sunday school requisites, thus making two hundred and ninety-four distinct publications for the quadrennium.

In coöperation with our official book editor we have diligently sought to secure manuscripts of a high order for publication. We do not underestimate the place and importance of books designed to instruct and interest a large constituency of average readers who may be greatly profited by a clear and wholesome Christian literature written in popular style. We must also meet the requirements of readers who demand books of a high scholarly order, and this we have endeavored to do. For example, there comes from our press a notable volume by Professor Robert W. Rogers, LL.D., F.R.G.S., entitled *Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament*, which will command the attention of biblical scholars the world over; also a scholarly and invaluable work by Professor William F. Warren, D.D., LL.D., on *The Religions of the World and World-Religion*.

It is with us a sincere and growing conviction that our great Methodist Publishing Houses can in no way afford to take a second place in publishing a reverent, constructive, Christian literature for the times—a literature which shall ring true to the best spiritual aspirations and possibilities of the Christian life, and at the same time throw the clearest light upon biblical history and interpretation. In this way only can Methodists of to-day take a legitimate and worthy rank as the intellectual children of John Wesley, himself the foremost ecclesiastical statesman, the most progressive religious thinker and spiritual leader of his century.

Several of our publications, as is well known, are produced without profit to the House, they being in the character of publications necessary to the records of the denomination. In this connection we venture to repeat the suggestion made in our report of four years ago, that the Methodist Year Book be made an official publication, and that the expense of its preparation in excess of receipts for sales be provided for the same as the expense of the General Minutes. It would seem that this book ought to be indispensable to every minister and layman in Methodism who desires intelligently to command the movements of his denomination and very much other Christian work of the age. The Year Book is a complete annual encyclopedia of Methodism, a most convenient ready reference book of current religious movements. It is sold at the low price of twenty-five cents; but, at best, with diligent advertising, it seems impossible to force a profitable sale upon the market.

With reference to our output in general, we are convinced that in order still greatly to enlarge the prosperity of our Publishing Houses, nothing is needed save that our loyal ministry and laity shall continue to lend their interested and studi-

ous support. There is no publication of value in the market which cannot be promptly secured through an order upon The Methodist Book Concern, and at as low rates as will be furnished by the original publishers. There seems no reason why all Methodist book buyers should not order their books through their own Publishing Houses. If all the book and periodical purchasers in Methodism should give their full patronage to these Houses, the year would not be far removed when their present prosperity would be doubled.

INVENTORIES

Our inventories, as presented from year to year, are made on a basis of discounts so thorough as to make our exhibits show only conservative values of all classes of assets reported.

Following may be found the exhibit as furnished to the Book Committee in our last annual report, and also a synoptical statement for the quadrennium.

Respectfully submitted,

HOMER EATON,

GEORGE P. MAINS,

Publishing Agents.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT

OF

The Methodist Book Concern

NEW YORK

For the Years 1907 and 1911

ASSETS

CASH ON HAND:

	1907	1911
In NEW YORK.....	\$78,459 14	\$125,785 04
In BOSTON.....	84 90	563 26
In PITTSBURGH.....	534 24	568 41
In DETROIT.....	309 48	1,651 99
	<u>\$79,387 76</u>	<u>\$128,568 70</u>

SURPLUS CASH INVESTMENT..... 568,718 75 544,537 50

FIRE RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT..... 113,035 00

INVESTMENTS AND PREMIUM ACCOUNT:

Surplus Cash Investment.....	\$4,431 25
Fire Reserve Fund Investment.....	4,833 75
	<u>9,265 00</u>

ACCOUNTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLE:

In NEW YORK.....	\$229,961 30	\$324,303 60
To Suspense.....	3,673 70	7,682 24
	<u>\$226,287 60</u>	<u>\$316,621 36</u>
In BOSTON.....	\$23,622 08	\$30,740 34
To Suspense.....	248 14	622 60
	<u>23,373 94</u>	<u>30,117 74</u>
In PITTSBURGH.....	\$38,467 88	\$59,871 30
To Suspense.....	407 73	3,567 14
	<u>38,060 15</u>	<u>56,304 16</u>
In DETROIT.....	\$16,920 52	\$24,741 48
To Suspense.....	238 91	1,991 82
	<u>16,681 61</u>	<u>22,749 66</u>
Due from Twentieth Century Thank Offering.....	11,876 62	
Temporary Investment—Fire Insur- ance Reserve.....	868 75	
	<u>317,148 67</u>	<u>425,792 92</u>

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT:

Bound Books.....	\$77,792 19	\$92,072 25
Stationery.....	2,127 65	2,458 86
Sheet Stock.....	22,396 42	25,185 76
Plates.....	45,233 41	44,789 68
	<u>147,549 67</u>	<u>164,506 55</u>

1907

1911

Amount brought forward.....

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT:

Printing Department:

Machinery, Tools, etc.....	\$78,618 50	\$102,555 55
Type, Linotypes, etc.....	40,851 07	54,910 82
Stock.....	23,276 84	32,077 68
Unfinished Work.....	23,596 47	46,252 47

Bindery:

Machinery, Tools, etc.....	31,914 44	54,149 26
Stock.....	16,938 20	16,629 49
Unfinished Work.....	21,647 41	16,973 88

Mailing Room:

Type, Galleys, etc.....	1,011 56	1,017 81
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237,854 49

324,566 96

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES:

In NEW YORK.....	\$2,581 29	\$2,031 10
In BOSTON.....	345 84	434 79
In PITTSBURGH.....	525 20	870 83
In DETROIT.....	299 43	597 41
Editors' Library in New York.....	209 72	200 00

3,961 48

4,134 13

IMPROVEMENTS AND BETTERMENTS TO REAL ESTATE.....

235,430 48

REAL ESTATE:

Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New York.....	\$700,000 00	\$700,000 00
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	120,000 00	175,000 00
4 West Twentieth Street, New York...	75,000 00	75,000 00
New Orleans, La.....		13,591 45

895,000 00

963,591 45

\$2,249,620 82

\$2,913,428 69

LIABILITIES

In NEW YORK, Accounts. \$23,745 78	\$65,347 72
In BOSTON, Accounts... 61 69	26 44
In PITTSBURGH, Accounts 104 04	414 15
In DETROIT, Accounts... 576 79	600 99

\$24,488 30

\$66,389 30

Accrued Interest and Dividend Account.....

40,662 35	48,451 42
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Interest Fire Fund.....

4,517 35	
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69,668 00

Benevolent Funds in New York.....

	82,176 54
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Unexpended Balance on Dividend Account.....	9,375 00
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Fire Reserve Fund.....	117,493 25
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Income Fire Reserve Fund, 1911.....	4,685 20
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Reserve for Depreciation.....	96,547 61
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425,118 32

Capital and Working Capital, October 31, 1907... \$2,179,952 82

Oct. 31, 1911... \$2,488,310 37

RESULTS

Addition to Capital.....		\$308,357 55
Disbursements.....	\$319,381 76	
Deduct Increased Valuation of Real Estate.....	\$5,000 00	
Less Epworth League Loan.....	4,175 80	824 20

313,557 56

Balance Dividend, 1907.....	49,337 65
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Balance Dividends, 1908, 1909, 1910.....	120,478 95
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169,816 60

Actual Earnings for the Quadrennium..... \$796,731 71

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL EXHIBITS, 1907-1911, INCLUSIVE

ASSETS	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cash.....	\$79,387 76	\$69,005 01	\$81,992 55	\$79,349 80	\$128,568 70
Surplus Cash Investment.....	568,718 75	622,318 75	623,168 75	642,668 75	548,968 75
Fire Reserve Fund.....	.....	100,868 75	108,368 75	113,368 75	117,868 75
Accounts and Bills Receivable.....	317,148 67	323,772 92	340,138 08	427,007 55	425,792 92
Merchandise Department.....	147,549 67	142,702 67	138,309 17	146,457 35	164,506 55
Manufacturing Department.....	237,854 49	231,185 82	211,351 74	239,193 02	*324,566 96
Furniture and Fixtures.....	3,961 48	3,642 07	3,450 11	3,398 68	4,134 13
Real Estate.....	895,000 00	†955,363 00	905,041 75	†1,080,502 71	\$1,199,021 93
Total.....	\$2,249,620 82	\$2,448,858 99	\$2,472,480 90	\$2,732,036 61	\$2,913,428 69
LIABILITIES					
On Various Accounts and Reserve for Depreciation.....	69,668 00	245,313 55	210,345 42	356,343 66	**425,118 32
	\$2,179,952 82	\$2,203,545 44	\$2,262,135 48	\$2,375,692 95	\$2,488,310 37

* Increased Valuation Account appraised for insurance purposes.

† Valuation of Real Estate in Pittsburgh increased \$50,000 by order of the Local Book Committee and Purchase of New Orleans Property, \$10,363. Total, \$60,363.

° Increase of cost of New Orleans Property, \$3,228 45. Valuation of Real Estate in Pittsburgh, \$5,000, increased by order of Local Book Committee. Building Improvements in New York, \$2,050.30. Total, \$10,278.75.

† Building Improvements in New York, \$114,860.96.

§ Building Improvements in New York, \$118,519.22.

** Reserve for Depreciation, 1911, \$96,547.61.

Indebtedness on Real Estate, Pittsburgh, \$45,000, cancelled and paid in 1909.

Fire Insurance Fund included in Assets and in Liabilities as above, as per instructions of Book Committee, February, 1908. See Proceedings, page 24.

SALES OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NEW YORK, 1908-1911, INCLUSIVE

	1908	1909	1910	1911
AT NEW YORK:				
Book Sales.....	\$196,720 44	\$207,525 52	\$233,284 16	\$262,834 13
Periodical Sales	341,718 73	332,442 68	323,350 24	204,066 91
Job Work.....	283,351 40	303,225 79	371,240 06	487,860 33
	\$821,790 63	\$843,193 99	\$927,874 46	\$1,044,761 37
AT BOSTON:				
Book Sales.....	\$32,371 03	\$36,076 52	\$41,336 78	\$42,070 69
Periodical Sales	28,250 43	28,928 48	26,576 66	24,883 98
	60,621 46	65,005 00	67,913 44	66,954 67
AT PITTSBURGH:				
Book Sales.....	\$41,650 99	\$45,055 43	\$55,477 40	\$61,785 93
Periodical Sales	49,795 26	52,933 91	53,664 91	54,663 08
	91,446 25	97,989 34	109,142 31	116,449 01
AT DETROIT:				
Book Sales.....	\$29,837 57	\$32,511 09	\$35,375 50	\$37,912 86
Periodical Sales	35,530 75	37,119 98	36,880 04	36,609 84
	65,368 32	69,631 07	72,255 54	74,522 70
	\$1,039,226 66	\$1,075,819 40	\$1,177,185 75	\$1,302,687 75

TOTAL SALES FOR THE QUADRENNIUM, \$4,594,919.56.

INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS QUADRENNIUM, \$419,900.34.

Certain amounts charged against the Graded Lesson Syndicate, but representing products sold through the Merchandise Departments of the Eastern and Western Houses, were, for the last two years, in the statements of "Combined Sales" inadvertently credited to Job Work, thus by so much giving an undue credit to "Job Sales." These amounts were: for 1910, \$47,134; for 1911, \$101,472.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS ISSUED SINCE LAST GENERAL CONFERENCE

8vo Books	PAGES		PAGES
The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria. Rogers.....	249	Edward Gayer Andrews. McConnell.....	303
Sacerdotalism in the Nineteenth Century. Sheldon.....	470	Elements of Religious Pedagogy. Pattee.....	224
General Conference Journal, 1908. 1448		The Ethics of Jesus. Stalker.....	410
The Earliest Cosmologies. Warren.....	222	Etchings of the Master. McFarland.....	297
Journal of John Wesley, Vol. 1. Curnock.....	498	Chapters of Blessing. Henderson.....	68
Journal of John Wesley, Vol. 2. Curnock.....	544	The Divine Craftsman. Selby.....	320
The Case of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cooke.....	24	Modern Theories of Religion. Waterhouse.....	459
The Historical Geography of the Holy Land. Smith.....	732	The Social Engineer. Earp.....	349
A Plea for One Methodism. Cranston.....	20	Housing the Sunday School. Lawrance.....	146
Report of the Fourth Ecumenical Conference, 1911.....	823	The Religions of the World. Warren.....	117
Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament. Rogers.....		The Music and Hymnody of the Methodist Hymnal. Price.....	296
Minutes of the Annual Conferences:		Great Themes of the Bible. Banks.....	408
Spring, 1908.....	412	Some Famous Country Parishes. Tipple.....	256
Fall, 1908.....	553	The Hymns and Hymn Writers of the Church. Nutter and Tillett.....	515
Spring, 1909.....	411	The Church and the Slum. Crawford.....	146
Fall, 1909.....	587	Side Lights on Religion. Brierly.....	286
Spring, 1910.....	438	Thoburn and India. Crawford.....	293
Fall, 1910.....	590	The Chariots of the Lord. Hocking.....	425
Spring, 1911.....	449	Chapel Talks. Knowles.....	210
Fall, 1911.....	594	Social Solutions in the Light of Christian Ethics. Hall.....	390
Patriotic Orations. Fowler.....	345	Charms of the Bible. Young.....	255
The Vatican's Attack on Methodism. Cooke.....	36	In His Footsteps. Revised Edition. McLennan.....	265
		The Underworld and the Upper. Starr.....	269
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		Notes on the Epworth League Devotional Meeting Topics:	
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		The Mystery of Monastery Farm. Naylor.....	135
		Christianity and the United States. Goucher.....	52
		The Moslem World. Zwemer.....	252
		The Why and How of Foreign Missions. Brown.....	298
		The True God. Ballard.....	193
		The Wonderful Life of Christ. Stretton.....	280
		The Prophet's Raven. Pearse.....	152

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The Seed of the Righteous.	Advance in the Antilles. Grose. 268
Bullen..... 204	Religious Certainty. McConnell. 222
The Frontier. Platt..... 302	Organizing and Building up the
Good Night Stories. Parkhurst. 63	Sunday School. Meyer..... 152
The Raiment of the Soul.	South America, Its Missionary
Howard..... 271	Problems. Neely..... 322
Quiet Talks with World Winners.	Behind the World and Beyond.
Gordon..... 203	Stimson..... 303
The Jesuit. Clark..... 282	The Summits of the Soul. How-
The Adult Bible Class. Pearce.. 86	ard..... 248
Lincoln's Use of the Bible.	The Children's Paul. Stevenson. 199
Jackson..... 35	In the School of Christ. Mc-
Does it Matter What a Man Be-	Dowell..... 303
lieves? Ballard..... 253	The Song of Songs. Quayle... 50
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ist Episcopal Church. Revised	Thompson..... 86
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The Socialized Church. Tippy.. 288	The Great Teachers of Judaism
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Under Marching Orders. Hub-	Methodism and the Negro.
bard..... 234	Thomas..... 328
A Primer of Hebrew History.	Souls in Action. Begbie..... 310
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The Upward Path. Helm..... 352	Poems. Wilbor..... 50
The Riches of His Grace. Mudge. 316	Growth of the Missionary Con-
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Keeble..... 307	Adult Class Study. Wood..... 150
Sunday Mornings at Norwood.	Theory and Practice of Foreign
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In God's Orchard. Learmount.. 253	The Evolution of the Sunday
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ment. Lambert..... 311	Faris..... 251
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rison..... 335	The Church of the Open Country.
Christ and Man. Dods..... 283	Wilson..... 252
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REQUISITES

Quarterly Conference Blanks. 1, 2, 3, and 4 quarters.
Deaconess Reports to Quarterly Conference.
Exhorter's Reports to Quarterly Conference.
Methodist Brotherhood Reports to Quarterly Conference.
Pastor's Reports to Quarterly Conference.
Sunday School Superintendent's Reports to Quarterly Conference.
Church Attendance Cards.
Church Membership Certificate. Selle.
My Covenant Card.
Report of the Auditing Committee.
Baptism Certificate, No. 3.
Laymen's Electoral Conference Delegate's Certificate.
To the Secretary of the Lay Electoral Conference.
Cradle Roll Birthday Cards. Six Designs.
Cradle Roll Offering Envelope.
Sunday School Scholar's Report Card.
Invitation Post Cards for New Scholars.
Sunday School Scholars' Absentee Post Cards.
Beginners' Recorder and Birthday Book.
Primary Recorder and Birthday Book.
Junior Recorder and Birthday Book.
Record of Credits for Junior Department.
Sunday School Scholar's Visiting or Vacation Card.
Sunday School Perpetual Enrollment Card.
Teacher's Class Report to the Secretary.

Transfer Sunday School Membership Certificate.
 Librarian's Post Card.
 Adult Bible Class Enrollment Card.
 Adult Bible Class Button.
 Home Department Celluloid Buttons.
 Methodist Sunday School Contest Buttons.
 Sunday School Contest Buttons.
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TOPIC CARDS

Epworth League Devotional Meeting Topics, July to December, 1908.
 Epworth League Devotional Meeting Topics, January to June, 1909.
 Epworth League Devotional Meeting Topics, July to December, 1909.
 Epworth League Devotional Meeting Topics, January to June, 1910.
 Epworth League Devotional Meeting Topics, July to December, 1910.

Epworth League Devotional Meeting Topics, January to June, 1911.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 1, July to December, 1908.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 1, January to June, 1909.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 1, July to December, 1909.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 1, January to June, 1910.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 1, July to December, 1910.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 1, January to June, 1911.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 2, July to December, 1908.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 2, January to June, 1909.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 2, July to December, 1909.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 2, January to June, 1910.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 2, July to December, 1910.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 2, January to June, 1911.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 3, July to December, 1908.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 3, January to June, 1909.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 3, July to December, 1909.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 3, January to June, 1910.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 3, July to December, 1910.
 Cordial Welcome Topic Cards No. 3, January to June, 1911.
 Junior League Devotional Meeting Topics, 1909.
 Junior League Devotional Meeting Topics, 1910.
 Junior League Devotional Meeting Topics, 1911.

REPORT OF THE PUBLISHING AGENTS
OF
The Western Methodist Book Concern
TO THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE
IN SESSION AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, MAY, 1912
FOR THE
QUADRENNIUM ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1911

DEAR BRETHREN:

As Publishing Agents in charge of The Western Methodist Book Concern we present herewith the report of our business and progress for the quadrennium ending with October 31, 1911. We are grateful for the guidance of Almighty God in the work we have had in hand, for the counsels of the Book Committee, for the constant assistance of our Local Committee, for the scholarly service of our Book Editor, for the loyalty and faithfulness of our entire force of employees, for the absence of calamities or accidents either in the Book Concern or in the Depositories, for whatever of common sense and business sagacity we have been given with which to conduct our great and increasing business, and for the Christian literature we have been able to manufacture and distribute, as well as for the money we have been able to make and use to carry out the plans of the Church.

A comparison of the quadrennium just closed with those which have preceded it will show how steadily the business has increased through the years. The present totals have been reached only because the House has maintained its grip on the Church and thus has grown with the growth of the Church.

The total sales for the quadrennium amount to \$5,726,364.64, which is an increase over the sales of the preceding four years of \$355,113.31.

The net earnings for the quadrennium were \$717,769.66, an increase over the earnings of the preceding four years of \$96,693.15.

During the quadrennium we have paid in dividends to the Annual Conferences \$320,000.00, which is an increase over the dividends paid the preceding four years of \$50,000.00. We have also paid in subsidies and other expenses ordered by the General Conference the sum of \$119,539.78, an increase of \$47,344.95.

The net capital of the Western House, October 31, 1907, was \$1,783,313.07. October 31, 1911, it was \$2,106,322.93, an increase for the four years in net capital of \$323,009.86. The business for the four years shows an annual profit on the capital employed of 15 8-10 per cent, and on the sales of 10 3-10 per cent.

We have continued the plan of treating our Depositories as sales agencies, and not as independent houses, in all matters of purchases and sales; thus we have but one inventory of all stock, and the same classifications are made everywhere, so that we have no false valuations. The condition of the stock at all the Depositories is known each month at the Cincinnati House.

We call attention to the large reduction in the amount of stock carried, at Cincinnati and the Depositories, as compared with the same date four years ago. October 31, 1907, we had a total of \$417,230.19 in merchandise. The amount of stock has been steadily decreased until on October 31, 1911, we were carrying \$293,735.39, and of this amount over \$25,000.00 was represented by new Graded Lesson stock and material just manufactured and carried in our merchandise department. We are thus carrying a lessened stock account of about \$150,000.00, while we have had an increasing business and a steadily increasing showing of profits.

For the last year of the quadrennium we have been operating an entirely new Cost System in our manufacturing department, which is every way an improvement and an advantage in the conduct of the business.

For the information of the General Conference we will state that, resulting from a thorough investigation on the part of the Book Committee, an entirely new business system was decided upon to insure perfect uniformity in all our Houses. This system has been worked out in every detail, was put into operation at the beginning of the current fiscal year, and gives promise of great service to our entire business.

REAL ESTATE.

Certain permanent improvements and additions have been made to the Real Estate account in all our places of business. The amounts of such additions being:

At Cincinnati	\$30,581.02
At Chicago	43,330.27
At Kansas City	8,634.28
At San Francisco	110,420.80

making a total of.....\$192,966.37

expended for the quadrennium in buildings and improvements to the Real Estate account. All these items have been paid in full.

At the date of the last General Conference, four years ago, we had begun work on our new building at San Francisco. This building was completed and occupied in March, 1909, at a total cost for lots, building, and equipment of \$170,000.00. Since the San Francisco Depository was placed in charge of the Western House, in 1904, it has been the subject of varying conditions. The great fire of 1906 drove us out of the city, and our business was conducted in the neighboring city of Berkeley for nearly three years. Very recent developments have fixed the civic center of San Francisco in the immediate neighborhood of our Book Concern property. It will always be in the center of the city, and our best advices declare that this property will greatly enhance in value owing to its proximity to the many noble and prominent buildings erected by the city for civic purposes. The sales of the San Francisco Depository show a most gratifying increase, having nearly doubled during the quadrennium, and the entire business is now upon a paying basis.

There has also been a large increase in the valuation of our Kansas City property.

We have installed a complete sprinkling plant throughout our factory and business building at Cincinnati, thus increasing our fire protection and decreasing the cost of insurance by more than three-fourths.

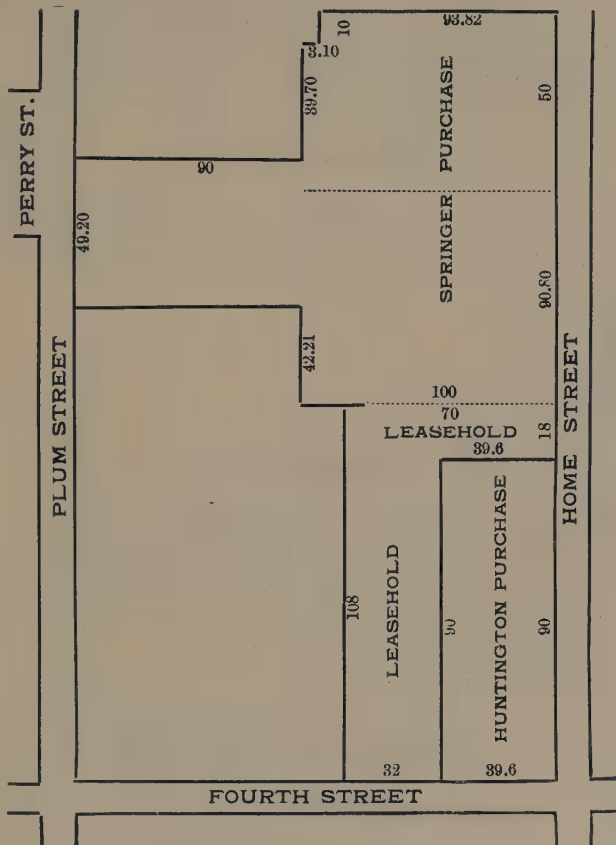
SALE OF CHICAGO PROPERTY.

For the information of the General Conference we report, not as a part of our Quadrennial Report, but to bring the matter down to date, that within the last month, under the advice and instruction of the Book Committee, we have sold our business property located at No. 14 W. Washington St. (formerly No. 57 Washington St.), Chicago, for the sum of \$600,000.00 net cash. This is \$144,469.73 more than the inventory value on which we carry this property in our exhibit. It is believed that we shall be able to re-locate our business where we can have more room and better facilities by the use of much less money.

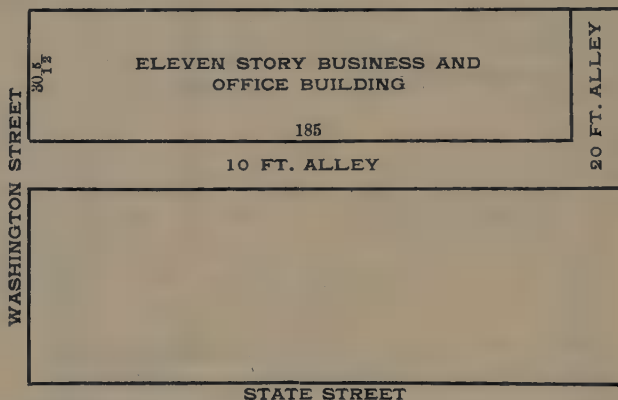
At the request of the Book Committee we present herewith a description with diagrams of our present holdings of property occupied by the Western Methodist Book Concern and its Depositories.

Cincinnati.—Our property at Cincinnati is as follows: Fronting on Fourth Street, at the corner of Home Street, we own a lot 39 6/10 x 90 feet. Adjoining this we own the lease of a lot 32 feet front by 108 feet deep, with additional ground 39 6/10 x 18 feet running behind our own lot through to Home Street, making the entire plot 71 6/10 x 108 feet, or 7,722 square feet. For the leasehold we pay \$3,000 per year. On this lot we have an eight-story business and office building, built of semi-fireproof or "slow burning" construction.

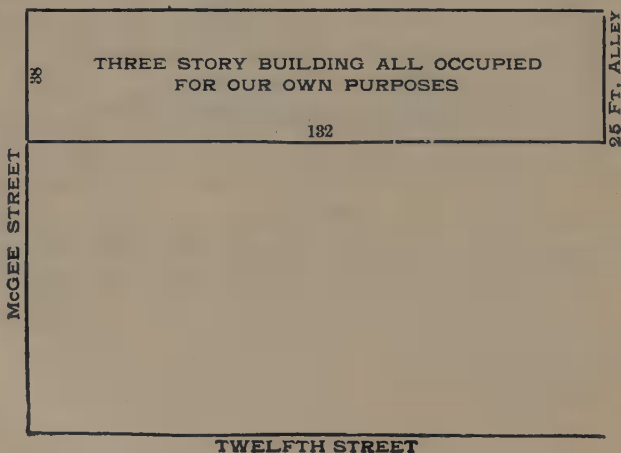
In the rear of the office building we own 140 8/10 feet on Home Street with a depth of 100 feet. Adjoining this on the west we own a lot of 49 2/10 x 90 feet fronting on Plum Street, or a total ground space of 18,508 square feet. On this ground we have assembled our manufacturing business. The main factory building is 90 8/10 x 100 feet, built of brick, part six and part seven stories. On 50 x 100 feet we have a one-story brick pressroom. In these buildings is located our manufacturing plant. On the Plum Street lot, connected with the other buildings, we have a two-story brick building used for paper storage and mailing room,



Chicago.—Our Chicago property consists of a lot, No. 57 Washington Street, on the north side of the street, 30 $\frac{5}{12}$ in width by 185 feet in depth, with a side alley 10 feet wide and an alley in the rear 20 feet wide, or a total of 5,640 square feet. On this we have a building the full size of the lot, eleven stories and basement, and built of first-class steel and terra cotta construction. Our business and printing offices are in this building, and more than one-half the space is occupied by tenants.

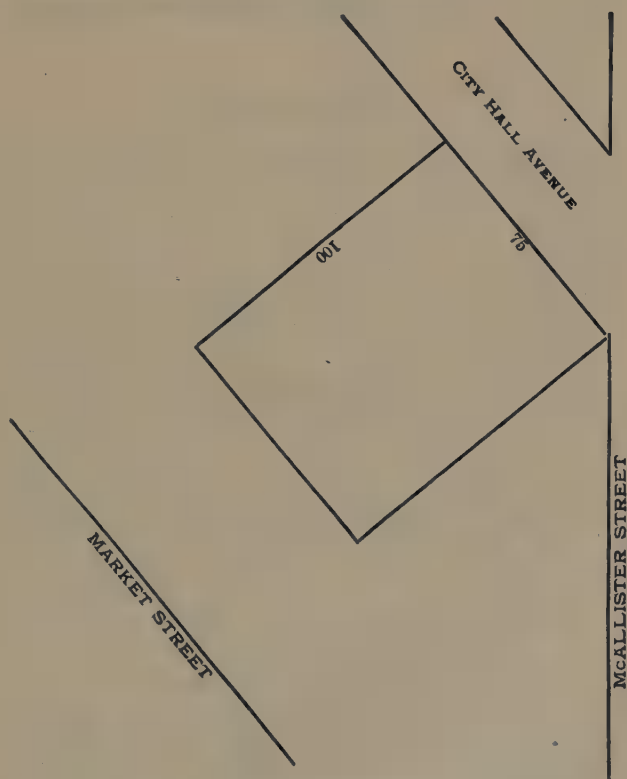


Kansas City.—In Kansas City we own a lot 38 x 132 feet, fronting on McGee Street 100 feet from Twelfth Street, and running east to a 25-foot alley. The entire lot is covered by a thoroughly constructed brick building of three stories. None of this building is rented to outside tenants.



San Francisco.—Our property in San Francisco consists of a lot on the south side of City Hall Avenue at the corner of McAllister Street, 75 feet front by 100 feet in depth. This lot is entirely covered by the new building. It is built of brick and steel, five stories high, with basement. Only about one-fourth of this building will be used for our business, the remainder being for rent.

We have no printing or manufacturing in connection with our Kansas City or San Francisco buildings. There is no indebtedness on any of this property, and all our buildings and premises are kept in first-class condition.



THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

At the General Conference of 1908 your Agents suggested that the amount carried by the Book Concern against the Epworth League as a loan should be donated to the Epworth League on condition that thereafter that Society should be self-supporting. This action was taken and this arrangement made. We canceled the amount of this loan of \$14,651.94, and charged the same to Profit and Loss. As this had been a part of our account of Bills Receivable it resulted in a loss of that amount from our statement of assets; but the experience of four years has satisfied us that this disposition of the matter was wise, as the Epworth League has finally come into a position of self-support, and those who have had the charge of its business interests during the quadrennium are to be congratulated upon the result.

PERIODICALS.

We have continued the publication of all the *Advocates* placed in our charge and have had much the same experience which we had during the previous quadrennium. We have continued to publish the *Western*, *Northwestern*, and *Central Advocates* at \$2 a year. There is a wide demand that these papers shall be reduced in price, and, if necessary, in size. Many believe that the practical need for the Church paper is to exploit the Church as its chief business, and that with the multitude of high-class weeklies and monthlies now circulating in this country, we should confine our *Advocates* to the work of being organs of the Church only.

We greatly desire that the General Conference shall make a careful study of the situation with reference to the present subscription prices, the wisdom of substantially reducing the price, or of circulating the papers upon the budget plan of a special price made to Churches to provide in their annual expense account an *Advocate* for each family of the Church.

Our *Advocates* have had small losses in subscription lists, except the *California*, *Pacific*, and the *Methodist Advocate-Journal*, which have gained in circulation. The *Epworth Herald* has lost heavily in subscribers. The price was increased from \$1 to \$1.25 per year. Four years ago our Report stated our belief that the papers had dropped to their lowest point in circulation and would

improve and were not likely to be a charge on the general resources of the House. We are obliged to revise that statement now, as the loss incident to the publishing of our family of *Advocates*, including the *Epworth Herald*, has been very heavy and is a cause for serious consideration. The *Methodist Advocate-Journal* has more than doubled in circulation. The *Pacific Christian Advocate* has the distinction of having drawn its cash subsidy of \$1,500 for only the first year of the quadrennium, having \$4,500 to its credit undrawn and not needed at the date of this Report.

Our German Periodicals have held on their way steadily, having had small annual losses in their circulation, owing to no lessening of interest in them, but owing to the changed conditions in the German branch of our Church.

In the business of the Sunday school periodicals we have a good report to make. There has been a large increase in the total output. *The Senior Quarterly* and the *Sunday School Advocate* and the *Classmate* have all made a notable record and are published now at a large profit, constantly increasing in circulation. *The Adult Bible Class Monthly* is a very excellent magazine, but has lost money each year. While it has not met our expectation in reaching a paying basis, we believe it should be continued.

The new Graded Lesson System came into use in the Beginners, Primary, and Junior departments October 1, 1910, and the Intermediate department October 1, 1911. These Lessons were introduced to meet a very insistent demand. They have steadily increased in circulation and have secured a permanent place in our plan. Wherever these Lessons have come into direct competition with the *Uniform Lessons* of like grades, already established, the result has been a loss in circulation of the *Uniform Lessons*, and it could not be otherwise. The shrinkage in circulation of the *Sunday School Journal* amounts to several thousands of copies each month. The *Graded Lessons* are published by a Syndicate of Churches, in which we are partners, and the cost of production has been much lessened thereby. So far the *Graded Lessons* have been published at a good profit. With the introduction within the next year of the *Senior Graded Lessons* we may expect a much larger loss in the subscription list of the *Journal* and a serious diminishing of the *Adult Bible Class Monthly* and the *Senior Quarterly*. There is a sufficient demand to maintain the publication of the *Graded Lessons*.

There is also a demand for the continuation of the *Uniform Lessons*. With the multiplication and duplication of our Sunday school periodicals, it seems to us certain that we shall have a considerable loss in profits.

We have continued the publication of the *Methodist Review* through the quadrennium, paying especial attention to an increase in circulation. Our list of subscribers has increased in that time 29 per cent. This great periodical, now in its ninety-fourth year of publication, has a stronger hold upon our preachers and many of our laymen than at any time in its history.

THE BOOK BUSINESS.

By reference to the list of new books, published at the close of this Report, which have been issued by our House during the last four years, it will be seen that we have maintained the high level of production and our statistics show a considerable increase in book sales. We have endeavored to keep before us the entire Methodist family in making up our lists for publication. Our chief patrons are our preachers; upon them we must depend for much the larger part of our book business. We have tried to keep pace with advancing thought, maintaining the standards of Methodism, and we have enlarged our catalogue by the addition of books on travel, history, biography, juveniles, etc., trying to maintain the wide variety which our people need and make up our publications from the very best offerings of such authorship as we can control.

The principle which now obtains in the book publishing world, which reduces the price of books to a low figure after they are about two years old, and which has made remarkable sales of works of fiction at 50 cents that were brought out to sell at \$1.50, we have endeavored to apply to the publishing and sale of theological and other religious books, and we have had noted success in what is known as our "M. B. C. Fifty Cent Library," in which we have drawn upon the very best books of a religious and theological nature published either in Europe or America, putting them out in uniform style, on good paper and with good binding, at fifty cents for books that have sold at from three to four times that amount. We have about seventy-five titles in this Library now and are gradually, but steadily, increasing as fast as the market will warrant, A

number of our own publications have been given renewed life in this list, and the sale has reached into many thousands of volumes.

It has been our purpose to keep before us the needs of our people and preachers, and we have made a steady effort to supply the need. We have had no trouble in keeping our presses busy by giving first attention to our publications, and after that was done, to use what time we have for job work. On the whole, the outlook for steady business in staple books is good.

As a matter of general interest we wish to state that among the improvements of the quadrennium is the provision at our House in Cincinnati and all the Depositories of well-appointed Rest Rooms for the large number of girls in our employ. These are arranged for the comfort of our employees, and all their interests are well looked after.

The entire quadrennium has been marked by great harmony in our entire force, who are working on the eight-hour day plan, so arranged as to give our factory people a Saturday half holiday all the year round. This has its moral value, and the result of the work of the quadrennium proves that a business such as ours can be made a success by working eight hours per day and treating all employees with all possible consideration as to their rights as workmen. The response of our workmen to our position in this matter has made an atmosphere of mutual respect which has made the work of the years a pleasure and not a task.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. JENNINGS,

E. R. GRAHAM,

Publishing Agents.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT

OF

The Western Methodist Book Concern

FOR THE YEARS 1907-1911

ASSETS

Cash on Hand :

	1907	1911
In CINCINNATI.....	\$81,694 05	\$49,021 57
In CHICAGO.....	23,988 83	13,646 91
In KANSAS CITY.....	2,059 07	988 24
In SAN FRANCISCO.....	4,091 90	3,425 85
	<u>\$111,833 85</u>	<u>\$67,082 57</u>

Surplus Cash Investment

20,950 00 300,127 85

Fire Reserve Fund Investment.....

112,445 00

Investment and Premium Account:

Surplus Cash Investment	\$3,132 75
Fire Reserve Fund Investment.....	1,783 75
	<u>4,916 50</u>

Accounts and Bills Receivable:

In CINCINNATI.....	\$123,007 02	\$135,575 18
To Suspense.....	1,039 61	3,766 56
	<u>\$121,967 41</u>	<u>\$131,808 62</u>
In CHICAGO.....	\$92,783 40	\$141,347 08
To Suspense.....	1,331 43	3,036 22
	<u>91,451 97</u>	<u>138,310 86</u>
In KANSAS CITY.....	\$54,921 22	\$75,666 97
To Suspense.....	555 66	1,889 93
	<u>54,365 56</u>	<u>73,777 04</u>
In SAN FRANCISCO.....	\$35,571 18	\$50,359 95
To Suspense.....	2,727 68	388 23
	<u>32,843 50</u>	<u>49,971 72</u>
	<u>300,628 44</u>	<u>393,868 24</u>
EPWORTH LEAGUE LOAN,	20,409 44	

Merchandise Department:

Bound Books.....	\$330,266 27	\$231,786 95
Stationery.....	6,718 83	1,579 40
Sheet Stock.....	32,296 01	23,423 67
Plates.....	47,949 08	36,945 37
	<u>417,230 19</u>	<u>293,735 39</u>

Carried Forward.....\$871,051 92

\$1,172,175 55

	1907	1911
Brought forward.....	\$871,051 92	\$1,172,175 55

Manufacturing Department:**In CINCINNATI:**

Printing Department:

Machinery, Tools, Etc...	\$105,884 58	\$158,854 36
Stock.....	37,494 82	37,179 14
Unfinished Work.....	9,448 36	13,125 37

Bindery:

Machinery, Tools, Etc...	21,537 06	39,472 19
Stock.....	11,637 96	8,642 61
Unfinished Work.....	971 19	1,279 17

Mailing Room:

Type, Galleys, Etc.....	7,882 08	7,258 55
	<u>\$194,856 05</u>	<u>\$265,811 39</u>

In CHICAGO:

Machinery, Tools, Etc...	\$25,088 84	\$34,892 59
Stock.....	7,919 79	2,562 55
Unfinished Work.....	607 48	1,707 77
Mailing Room.....	814 16	1,060 70
	<u>34,430 27</u>	<u>40,223 61</u>

In KANSAS CITY:

Stock, Etc.....	1,489 87	1,506 50
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In SAN FRANCISCO:

Type, Linotype, Paper, Etc.....	3,835 30	2,223 84
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METHODIST ADVOCATE-JOURNAL:

Type, Etc.....		104 00
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VIDNESBYRDET:

Type, Etc.....		485 00
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PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:

Type, Etc.....		30 00
	<u>234,611 49</u>	<u>310,384 34</u>

Furniture and Fixtures:

In CINCINNATI.....	\$4,870 20	\$14,459 91
In CHICAGO.....	4,601 90	13,647 95
In KANSAS CITY.....	1,696 29	956 19
In SAN FRANCISCO.....	1,793 64	2,818 36
METHODIST ADVOCATE-JOURNAL.....		302 00
VIDNESBYRDET.....		15 00
PACIFIC CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.....		170 00
	<u>12,962 03</u>	<u>32,369 41</u>

Carried forward.....\$1,118,625 44

\$1,514,929 30

	1907	1911
Brought forward.....	\$1,118,625 44	\$1,514,929 30
Real Estate:		
In CINCINNATI.....	\$257,284 51	\$287,865 53
In CHICAGO.....	412,200 00	455,530 27
In KANSAS CITY.....	41,650 82	50,285 10
In SAN FRANCISCO.....	59,579 20	170,000 00
	<u>770,714 53</u>	<u>963,680 90</u>
	\$1,889,339 97	\$2,478,610 20

LIABILITIES

In CINCINNATI, Accounts..	\$74,064 99	\$43,278 67
In CHICAGO, Accounts....	5,083 84	6,773 09
In KANSAS CITY, Accounts,	340 06	863 16
In SAN FRANCISCO, Ac-		
counts.....	632 66	612 94
	<u>\$80,121 55</u>	<u>\$51,527 86</u>
Unexpended Balance on		
Dividend Account.....		10,023 00
Accrued Income on Divi-		
dend Account.....	25,905 35	29,603 88
Fire Reserve Fund.....		\$114,228 75
Income Fire Reserve Fund,		
Uninvested.....		<u>7,090 10</u>
		121,318 85
Reserve for Depreciation..		<u>159,813 68</u>
	<u>106,026 90</u>	<u>372,287 27</u>
Net Capital, as per Ledger, October 31, 1907....	\$1,783,313 07	October 31, 1911 .. \$2,106,322 93

RESULTS

Addition to Capital.....		\$323,009 86
Disbursements.....		\$439,539 78
Less Increased Valuation Real Estate.....	\$44,069 98	
Inventory Methodist Advocate-Journal, Vidnesbyrdet, and		
Pacific Christian Advocate.....	710 00	44,779 98
		<u>394,759 80</u>
Total Earnings for the Quadrennium.....		\$717,769 66

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL EXHIBITS 1907-1911, INCLUSIVE.

	ASSETS.				
	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Cash.....	\$111,833 85	\$116,607 31	\$139,862 00	\$148,295 68	\$67,082 57
Surplus Cash Investment.....	20,950 00	20,950 00	74,950 00	200,000 00	300,127 85
Fire Reserve Fund Investment.....	.....	105,146 00	104,333 00	114,040 00	112,445 00
Accounts and Bills Receivable.....	321,037 88	356,442 06	327,425 80	354,490 86	398,784 74
Merchandise Department.....	417,230 19	380,891 06	312,960 07	269,690 90	293,735 39
Manufacturing Department.....	234,611 49	207,234 05	182,878 91	292,622 49°	310,384 34°
Furniture and Fixtures.....	12,962 03	11,702 92	13,139 87	29,576 40°	32,369 41°
Real Estate.....	770,714 53	812,314 19*	922,369 00†	950,325 04	963,680 90
Total.....	\$1,889,339 97	\$2,011,287 59	\$2,077,918 65	\$2,359,041 37	\$2,478,610 20
LIABILITIES.					
On Various Accounts and Reserve for Depreciation.....	106,026 90	191,094 36	192,289 25	367,326 88‡	372,287 27‡
Capital and Working Capital.....	\$1,783,313 07	\$1,820,193 23	\$1,885,629 40	\$1,991,714 49	\$2,106,322 93

* Valuation in Chicago, Kansas City, and San Francisco was increased \$44,069.98 by order of Local Book Committee.

† New building erected in San Francisco, \$110,000.00.

‡ Increased valuation account appraisal for insurance purposes.

§ Reserve for depreciation 1910, \$143,592.39; 1911, \$159,813.68 included.

Fire Reserve Fund included in Assets and Liabilities as above, as per instructions of Book Committee, February, 1908.

SALES OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, CINCINNATI, 1908-1911 INCLUSIVE.

	1908	1909	1910	1911
At CINCINNATI:				
Book Sales.....	\$156,934 52	\$149,425 24	\$160,210 96	\$170,557 94
Periodical Sales.....	284,103 45	291,724 06	285,112 64	288,408 61
Job Work.....	82,513 58	92,709 11	125,378 76	113,587 40
Total.....	\$523,551 55	\$533,858 41	\$570,702 36	\$572,553 95
At CHICAGO:				
Book Sales.....	\$156,457 77	\$148,907 49	\$162,988 61	\$185,861 35
Periodical Sales.....	320,946 52	322,351 52	315,534 72	303,988 03
Job Work.....	27,104 48	30,662 46	34,712 54	40,263 19
Total.....	504,508 77	501,921 47	513,235 87	530,112 57
At KANSAS CITY:				
Book Sales.....	\$81,323 35	\$82,878 91	\$93,996 38	\$98,239 57
Periodical Sales.....	151,950 51	159,059 89	159,365 09	161,889 29
Total.....	233,273 86	241,938 80	253,361 47	260,128 86
At SAN FRANCISCO				
Book Sales.....	\$43,566 90	\$38,173 41	\$45,987 31	\$58,049 08
Periodical Sales.....	51,300 17	55,842 99	60,596 16	69,315 49
Total.....	94,867 07	94,016 40	106,583 47	127,364 57
PACIFIC CHRISTIAN AD- VOCATE.....	10,514 68	14,526 63	13,844 74	13,929 45
METHODIST ADVOCATE- JOURNAL.....		2,320 83	4,451 18	4,797 68
	\$1,366,715 93	\$1,388,582 54	\$1,462,179 09	\$1,508,887 08
Total Sales for the Quadrennium, \$5,726,364.64				
Increase over Previous Quadrennium, \$355,113.31				

LIST OF NEW BOOKS**BOUND LAST FOUR YEARS**

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Addresses Notable Occasions.....	<i>Fowler</i>	584	1,350
Andersonville.....	<i>Hanly</i>	35	500
Assurance of Faith.....	<i>Guth</i>	235	750
At the Beautiful Gate of the Church.....	<i>Tobie</i>	63	22,500
Birds of the Bible.....	<i>Porter</i>	467	3,000
Bishops and the Supervisional System of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	<i>Neely</i>	350	1,000
Bunnyville Folk.....	<i>Knox</i>	157	750
Busy Man's Bible.....	<i>Dudley</i>	104	4,000
Christian Brotherhoods.....	<i>Leete</i>	415	500
Christian Focus.....	<i>McConnell</i>	229	1,000
Christian Science.....	<i>Harker</i>	60	3,000
Christmas Sermons.....	<i>McConnell</i>	256	2,500
Contents of the Boy.....	<i>Moon</i>	302	1,500
Crisis in Church Work.....	<i>Ostrom</i>	118	1,500
Digest Methodist Law.....	<i>R. J. Cooke, Editor,</i>	311	2,250
Discipline—Edition of 1908.....		543	66,500
Easter Reflections.....	<i>Spencer</i>	273	2,250
Europe and Methodism.....	<i>Burt</i>	104	1,000
Every Day Evangelism.....	<i>Leete</i>	210	3,900
Facing East.....	<i>Love</i>	87	500
Fact of Sin.....	<i>Stroup</i>	312	750
Fishin' Fer Men.....	<i>Clark</i>	244	3,000
Frozen Northland.....	<i>Mason</i>	160	500
Fundamentals of the Christian Religion....	<i>Halfyard</i>	244	1,000
Gettysburg.....	<i>Hanly</i>	106	500
Gospel Cheer Messages.....	<i>Swift</i>	346	1,250
Gospel in Literature.....	<i>Greene</i>	236	1,250
Graded Sunday School Permanent File.....	<i>Cook</i>.....	...	500
Graded Sunday School Secretary's Book....	<i>Cook</i>.....	...	500
Great Five.....	<i>Crook</i>	76	1,000
Greatest Things in Religion.....	<i>Antrim</i>	167	750
Heart of Central Africa.....	<i>Springer</i>	223	1,500
Help From the Hills.....	<i>Ascham</i>	254	750
Hildebrand.....	<i>Smith</i>	219	1,000
His Tribute.....	<i>Eastland</i>	210	1,000

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
How to Be Rich.....	<i>Doak</i>	215	750
How the Boy Was Lost.....	<i>Cowgill</i>	121	1,000
In the House of the Tiger.....	<i>Knox</i>	255	750
In Togo's Country.....	<i>Schwartz</i>	233	750
Is the World Growing Worse or Better.....	<i>McKinley</i>	39	750
Jesus.....	<i>Meyer</i>	24	2,550
Jim Family.....	<i>Winold</i>	41	500
Jolly Half Dozen.....	<i>Culter</i>	275	500
King's Conquest.....	<i>Luce</i>	224	750
Law and the Cross.....	<i>Creighton</i>	288	750
Laymen in Action.....	<i>Quayle</i>	307	1,000
Lessons for Methodists.....	<i>Vaughan</i>	202	1,000
Little Stories of Quebec.....	<i>Le Rossignol</i>	174	2,250
Mandy Wilkin's Vision.....	<i>Burleigh</i>	170	500
Matt of the Water Front.....	<i>Eastland</i>	153	1,750
Meaning of Life.....	<i>Cook</i>	47	1,000
Memoirs and Sermons.....	<i>Miller</i>	303	1,000
Millennial Dawn Heresy.....	<i>Eaton</i>	153	1,250
Missionary Story Sketches and Folk Lore			
from Africa.....	<i>Camphor</i>	346	1,250
Modern Revolt from Rome.....	<i>Berkeley</i>	339	1,000
Music of the Wild.....	<i>Porter</i>	428	5,750
My Gift to Thee.....	<i>Potts</i>	235	1,250
My Words.....	<i>Hovis</i>	342	1,300
Out of the Mire.....	<i>Gray</i>	307	500
Passion Week Sermons.....	<i>Eckman</i>	262	2,000
Pastor-Preacher.....	<i>Quayle</i>	411	6,500
Pastors' Ideal Funeral Book.....	<i>De Long</i>	213	4,000
Perfect Life.....	<i>Mudge</i>	311	750
Pictures of Early Ohio Methodism.....	<i>Williams</i>	319	350
Preacher Persuader.....	<i>Reisner</i>	67	2,500
Proceedings Ecumenical Conference, 1911..		792	2,000
Problem of Religion.....	<i>Keesey</i>	139	750
Real College.....	<i>Benton</i>	184	1,000
Records of a Journey.....	<i>Kimball</i>	280	750
Redemption of the Prayer Meeting.....	<i>Haller</i>	222	3,000
Resurrection of Jesus.....	<i>Orr</i>	292	2,000
Saint Josephine.....	<i>Weston</i>	359	650
Sea Galilee.....	<i>Cowgill</i>	16	5,000
Shepherd King.....	<i>Leonard</i>	153	1,000
Shinto Cult.....	<i>Terry</i>	98	750
Shop Talks.....	<i>Stafford</i>	195	500
Short Studies Heroes of the Early Church..	<i>Robinson</i>	186	1,250

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Shut In.....	<i>Irvine</i>	69	1,000
Six Modern Devils.....	<i>Keesey</i>	154	1,750
Social Application of Religion.....	<i>Stelzle & others</i> ...	139	1,350
Social Plans for Young People.....	<i>Reisner</i>	254	2,250
Some By-Products of Missions.....	<i>Headland</i>	323	1,000
Some Parables of Nature.....	<i>Thomas</i>	95	750
Spiritual Basis of Man and Nature.....	<i>Halfyard</i>	252	1,350
Steps to Success.....	<i>Powell</i>	318	1,500
Story of the Catacombs.....	<i>Hedges</i>	148	800
Story of Marco.....	<i>Porter</i>	157	500
Story of Minnesota Methodism.....	<i>McKinley</i>	359	1,000
Studies in Gospel St. John—2d Series.....	<i>Eckman</i>	336	1,000
Thanksgiving Sermons.....	<i>Hughes</i>	246	2,500
That Other Hand Upon the Helm.....	<i>Goss</i>	130	750
The Layman.....	<i>Spencer</i>	174	1,000
Theological Encyclopedia.....	<i>Sheldon</i>	76	1,000
To-Day: An Age of Opportunity.....	<i>Young</i>	241	850
Traits of the Twelve.....	<i>Schell</i>	369	1,000
Twentieth Century Revival.....	<i>Roller</i>	115	750
Two Beautiful Prayers.....	<i>Tobie</i>	99	750
Under Oxford Trees.....	<i>Brooks</i>	272	750
Vicksburg.....	<i>Hanly</i>	44	500
Week Day Prayers.....	<i>Reisner</i>	47	9,000
When the Wild Crabapple Puts Forth Blossoms.....	<i>Carpenter</i>	293	750
Wingless Hour.....	<i>Cooke</i>	203	1,600
With Dante on the Mountain.....	<i>Henderson</i>	173	500
Total.....			236,050
SONG BOOKS:			
Bohemian Hymnal.....			3,500
Methodist Sunday School Hymnal.....			75,500
Santa Claus Christmas Mail.....	<i>Gabriel</i>		4,000
Songs of Faith and Hope, No. 2.....	<i>Black</i>		130,000
Victory, The.....	<i>Gabriel</i>		47,500
Total.....			260,500
SONG SERVICES:			
Children's Day Exercises.....			485,000
Christmas Exercises.....			160,000
Easter Exercises.....			200,000
Rally Day Exercises.....			175,000
Total.....			1,020,000

BOOKS IMPORTED IN SHEETS AND BOUND BY US

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
For Joy's Sake.....	<i>Seekings</i>	192	500
Holiness: Symbolic and Real.....	<i>Beet</i>	182	500
In the Iron Time.....	<i>Hart</i>	420	750
Kingdom Without Frontiers....	<i>Moscrop</i>	288	500
Man's Partnership with Divine Providence.	<i>Telford</i>	346	250
Primer of Homiletics.....	<i>Edwards</i>	160	500
Resurrection Gospel.....	<i>Robson</i>	311	500
Romance of Protestantism.....	<i>Alcock</i>	287	500
Soul of Dominic Wildthorne.....	<i>Hocking</i>	376	500
Three Crosses.....	<i>Falconer</i>	101	500
Thornless World.....	<i>Ainsworth</i>	256	500
Treasure Valley.....	<i>Keith</i>	384	500
Unrealized Logic of Religion.....	<i>Fitchett</i>	275	2,000
Total.....			8,000

BOOKS PURCHASED IN SHEETS IN THIS COUNTRY AND BOUND BY US

Advance in the Antilles.....	<i>Grose</i>	259	2,500
Aliens or Americans.....	<i>Grose</i>	337	3,600
Atonement.....	<i>Stalker</i>	138	500
Challenge of the City.....	<i>Strong</i>	329	4,500
Christ and Man.....	<i>Dods</i>	275	250
Christ's Table Talk.....	<i>Hendrix</i>	212	500
Church of the Open Country.....	<i>Wilson</i>	238	2,500
City With Foundations.....	<i>McFadyen</i>	254	250
Concerning The Christ.....	<i>Freeman</i>	241	500

CLERICAL LIBRARY—*Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, Editor:*

Anecdotes Illustrative of New Testament Texts.....	391	250
Anecdotes Illustrative of Old Testament Texts.....	332	250
Expository Sermons and Outlines on the Old Testament.....	305	250

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Expository Sermons on the New Testament.....		292	250
New Outlines of Sermons on the New Testament.....		327	250
New Outlines of Sermons on the Old Testament.....		283	250
Outline Sermons on the Old Testament...		292	250
Outline Sermons to Children, with Numerous Illustrations.....		300	250
Platform Aids.....		286	250
Pulpit Prayers.....		287	250
Sermons for Special Occasions.....		357	250
Three Hundred Outlines of Sermons on the New Testament.....		279	250
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Day of the Cross.....	<i>Clow</i>	382	250
Decisive Hour of Christian Missions.....	<i>Mott</i>	271	2,500

DOLLAR LIBRARY:

Apocryphal and Legendary Life of Christ, <i>Donehoo</i>	531	250	
Gesta Christi.....	<i>Brace</i>	527	250
India: Its Life and Thought.....	<i>Jones</i>	448	250
Miraculous Element in the Gospel.....	<i>Bruce</i>	391	250
Parabolic Teaching of Christ.....	<i>Bruce</i>	515	250
Philosophy of the Christian Religion....	<i>Fairbairn</i>	583	500
The Humiliation of Christ.....	<i>Bruce</i>	557	250
The Life of Christ as Represented in Art, <i>Farrar</i>	507	250	
The Training of The Twelve.....	<i>Bruce</i>	552	250
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Ethic of Jesus.....	<i>Stalker</i>	402	500
Expositors' Bible, 50 Vol. Set.....	<i>Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, Editor...</i>		50,000
Expositors' Dictionary of Texts, 2 Vol. Sets.....	<i>Sir W. Robertson Nicoll and others, Editors</i>	1,100	2,000
Foreigner, The.....	<i>Connor</i>	384	2,500
Frontier, The.....	<i>Platt</i>	292	7,000
Hymns and Hymn Writers of the Church..	<i>Nutter & Tillet</i> ...	499	1,000
India Awakening.....	<i>Eddy</i>	273	2,500
Jesus and The Gospel.....	<i>Denney</i>	368	250

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Korea in Transition.....	Gale.....	270	4,500
Life of Chaplain McCabe.....	Bristol.....	416	1,250
Master of the Heart.....	Speer.....	241	500
Messages of Hope.....	Matheson.....	294	500
Missions in Church and State.....	Forsyth.....	344	250
Moslem World.....	Zwemer.....	239	3,000

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN LIBRARY:

And Judas Iscariot.....	Chapman.....	250	500
*Bible the Word of God.....	Bettex.....	314	2,046
*Blessed Life.....	Quayle.....	280	2,583
Brooks by the Travelers' Way.....	Jowett.....	275	500
Christianity and the Social Crisis.....	Rauschenbusch....	429	1,000
Contrary Winds and Other Sermons.....	Taylor.....	372	250
Death of Christ.....	Denney.....	339	250
Divine Challenge.....	Dawson.....	285	250
Dynamic of The Cross.....	Thomas.....	266	250
Forgiveness of Sins.....	Smith.....	266	500
*Galilean Gospel.....	Bruce.....	232	1,750
God's Full-Orbed Gospel.....	Brown.....	242	250
Gospel of Divine Sacrifice.....	Hall.....	313	250
Ideal Life.....	Drummond.....	320	750
Imago Christi.....	Stalker.....	332	500
Influence of Christ in Modern Life.....	Hillis.....	416	500
Jesus Christ and the Christian Character, Peabody.....	Peabody.....	304	500
Jesus Christ and the Civilization of To-day Leighton.....	Leighton.....	248	500
Jewish Social Life.....	Edersheim.....	342	250
Law of the Ten Words.....	Dykes.....	241	250
Limitations of Life and Other Sermons .. Taylor.....	Taylor.....	391	250
Living Christ and the Four Gospels.....	Dale.....	299	255
*Marks of a Man.....	Speer.....	197	5,250
Men in the Making.....	Shepherd.....	279	250
Messages of To-day to Men of To-morrow, Lorimer.....	Lorimer.....	468	260
Mind of Christ in St. Paul.....	Greenough.....	310	250
Mind of the Master.....	Maclaren.....	338	500
Miracles of Our Savior.....	Taylor.....	449	250
Modern Methods in Church Work.....	Mead.....	363	250
Modern Pulpit.....	Brastow.....	451	500
*Motherhood of God.....	Banks.....	248	2,337
New Evangelism.....	Drummond.....	284	500

*Titles indicated with * are the issue of our presses.

TITLE	AUTHOR	PAGES	COPIES
Old Sins in New Clothes.....	<i>Peck</i>	317	250
Parables of Our Savior.....	<i>Taylor</i>	445	250
Parables of Our Lord, Vol. 1.....	<i>Dods</i>	276	250
Parables of Our Lord, Vol. 2.....	<i>Dods</i>	226	250
Positive Preaching and the Modern Mind	<i>Forsythe</i>	374	500
Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit.....	<i>Beecher</i>	332	263
Preaching Without Notes.....	<i>Storrs</i>	233	500
Problem of the Work.....	<i>Chapman</i>	255	500
Reconstruction in Theology.....	<i>King</i>	257	500
Representative Modern Preachers.....	<i>Brastow</i>	423	500
*Resurrection of Jesus.....	<i>Orr</i>	292	1,500
*Science and Christianity.....	<i>Bettex</i>	326	1,505
Scientific Faith.....	<i>Johnston</i>	289	500
Sermons and Addresses.....	<i>Broadus</i>	445	250
*Signs of God in the World.....	<i>John</i>	284	1,590
Social Teachings of Jesus.....	<i>Mathews</i>	235	500
Student Life of Jesus.....	<i>Gilbert</i>	417	526
Student Life of Paul.....	<i>Gilbert</i>	278	500
Ten Commandments.....	<i>Dale</i>	245	500
The Preacher.....	<i>Hoyt</i>	380	540
The Temple.....	<i>Edersheim</i>	414	250
The Work of Preaching.....	<i>Hoyt</i>	355	542
Theology and the Social Consciousness...	<i>King</i>	252	500
Thirsting for the Springs.....	<i>Jowett</i>	272	500
Trial and Death of Jesus Christ.....	<i>Stalker</i>	321	250
Vocal and Literary Interpretation of the Bible.....	<i>Curry</i>	384	510
*Worth of a Man.....	<i>John</i>	275	2,630
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New Testament Evangelism.....	<i>Kirkpatrick</i>	313	500
Other Sheep.....	<i>Begbie</i>	355	1,000
Quiet Talks with World Winners.....	<i>Gordon</i>	280	1,000
Servants of The King.....	<i>Speer</i>	216	500
Sidelights on Religion.....	<i>Brierly</i>	286	250
Souls in Action.....	<i>Begbie</i>	310	1,000
South America.....	<i>Neely</i>	312	4,000
Uplift of China.....	<i>Smith</i>	274	6,000
Upward Path.....	<i>Helm</i>	333	3,500
Why and How of Foreign Missions.....	<i>Brown</i>	286	3,000
Winning the Oregon Country.....	<i>Faris</i>	241	2,500
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Total.....			175,664

*Titles indicated with * are the issue of our presses.

PERIODICALS.

ENGLISH.

	PAGES.	SINGLE COPIES.
Western Christian Advocate.....	32	3,524,300
Northwestern Christian Advocate.....	32	4,731,900
Central Christian Advocate.....	32	3,902,340
Pacific Christian Advocate.....	32	1,664,000
Methodist Advocate-Journal.....	16	1,248,000
California Christian Advocate.....	24	1,248,000
Epworth Herald.....	32	18,601,313
Methodist Review.....	168	109,150
Sunday School Advocate.....	8	68,456,000
Classmate.....	8	58,227,000
Sunday School Journal.....	80	5,157,500
Picture Story Paper.....	16	10,161,500
Adult Bible Class Monthly.....	48	802,500
Intermediate Lesson Quarterly.....	32	4,990,000
Illustrated Quarterly.....	40	1,913,000
Shorter Junior Lesson Quarterly.....	16	826,000
Senior Lesson Quarterly.....	64	6,346,500
Intermediate Lesson Leaf.....	26	3,323,000
Bible Study Home Department Quarterly.....	64	1,191,000
Primary Teacher.....	64	154,800
Primary Quarterly.....	36	125,000
Boys' and Girls' Quarterly.....	32	2,060,000
Beginners' Lessons.....	32	28,200
Large Picture Cards.....	13	2,600
Golden Text Cards.....	13	188,300
Junior Workers' Quarterly.....	40	12,500
Total.....		199,994,403
Total Pages.....3,682,717,796		

GERMAN.

Christian Apologist.....	32	3,615,200
Hearth and Home.....	60	429,380
Sunday School Bell.....	4	3,400,800
Little Bell.....	16	356,350
Bible Lessons.....	32	721,100
Total.....		8,552,830
Total pages.....183,829,200		

RECAPITULATION.

Whole Number of New Books Catalogued.....	232
Whole Number of Catalogue Books Bound, English and German.....	430,246
Family and Pulpit Bibles.....	44,311
Hymnals, English and German.....	175,450
Disciplines, Edition 1908, English and German.....	68,500
Sunday School Song Books, English and German.....	260,500
Pamphlets, Catechisms, and Records.....	606,112
Pages, Books and Song Books issued during Quadrennium, English and German.....	367,708,350
Song Services, English and German.....	1,020,000
Books Bound from Reprints, Issue of Previous Years.....	142,666
Strong's Concordance.....	1,550
Song Books Bound from Reprints, Issue of Previous Years.....	183,612
Periodicals (single copies), English and German.....	208,517,233
Pages, Periodicals, English and German.....	3,866,546,996

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The receipts for this Fund in the quadrennium, including a balance of \$81,096.24 carried over from the preceding quadrennium, also \$3,875 interest paid by the New York Book Concern, were \$613,588.12. The expenditures have been \$494,164.54, thus leaving a balance on hand at the end of the last fiscal year, December 31, of \$119,423.58.

By direction of the last General Conference, the apportionment to the several Annual Conferences is based on the amount paid for ministerial support, including house rent. The ratio of apportionment fixed by the Book Committee for this quadrennium is somewhat different from that of the preceding one, namely, three years at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ and one year at 1% of ministerial support as above shown. For the preceding quadrennium the ratio of apportionment as fixed by the Book Committee was $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ during the entire four years.

STATEMENT IN DETAIL

The receipts have been as follows:

FROM CONFERENCES	
In 1908	\$123,625 32
1909	134,207 61
1910	136,790 39
1911	133,993 56
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	\$528,616 88
Interest paid by New York Book Concern.....	3,875 00
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	\$532,491 88

The disbursements have been as follows:

In 1908	\$120,495 19
1909	129,591 23
1910	126,074 82
1911	118,003 30
	<hr/>
	\$494,164 54

The salaries and expenses paid from the Episcopal Fund during the quadrennium to each Bishop individually are as follows:

	SALARIES	EXPENSES
Bishop Bowman.....	\$6,000 00	
Bishop Andrews.....	625 00	
Bishop Warren.....	20,000 00	\$2,227 00
Bishop Foss.....	5,833 28	
Bishop Walden.....	10,000 00	112 98
Bishop Mallalieu.....	9,583 33	531 11

	SALARIES	EXPENSES
Bishop Fowler.....	\$2,500 00	\$96 39
Bishop Vincent.....	10,000 00	84 60
Bishop Goodsell.....	12,500 00	1,093 78
Bishop Cranston.....	20,000 00	2,572 21
Bishop Moore.....	20,000 00	2,872 09
Bishop Hamilton.....	20,000 00	3,823 02
Bishop Berry.....	20,000 00	1,151 32
Bishop Spellmeyer.....	12,750 00	2,297 85
Bishop McDowell.....	20,000 00	3,179 34
Bishop Bashford.....	20,000 00	4,703 43
Bishop Burt.....	20,000 00	3,237 36
Bishop Wilson.....	20,000 00	4,104 31
Bishop Neely.....	20,000 00	2,669 10
Bishop Anderson.....	17,916 67	1,861 98
Bishop Nuelsen.....	17,916 67	2,187 59
Bishop Quayle.....	17,916 67	2,569 23
Bishop Smith.....	17,916 67	1,991 45
Bishop Lewis.....	17,916 67	3,507 74
Bishop Hughes.....	17,916 67	2,941 49
Bishop McIntyre.....	17,916 67	1,067 00
Bishop Bristol.....	17,916 67	2,991 35
Widow Bishop Wiley.....	3,600 00	
Widow Bishop Haven.....	2,000 00	
Widow Bishop Newman.....	1,000 00	
Widow Bishop McCabe.....	2,525 00	
Widow Bishop FitzGerald.....	1,600 00	
Widow Bishop Andrews.....	5,625 00	
Widow Bishop Fowler.....	1,775 00	
Widow Bishop Goodsell.....	1,800 00	
Widow Bishop Foss.....	1,000 00	
Widow Bishop Spellmeyer.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$434,549 97	\$53,873 72

The total sum of apportionments to the several Annual Conferences for the four years and the receipts from the same are as follows:

CONFERENCES	APPORTION- MENTS	RECEIPTS
Alabama.....	\$521 00	\$183 00
Alaska.....	165 00	93 00
Andes.....	105 00	109 00
Arizona.....	1,136 00	816 00
Arkansas.....	875 00	458 00
Atlanta.....	1,269 00	509 00
Atlantic.....	107 00	35 00
Austin.....	1,025 00	1,023 00
Baltimore.....	11,633 00	10,622 00
Bengal.....	40 00	
Black Hills.....	693 00	274 00
Blue Ridge.....	356 00	160 00
Bombay.....	81 00	
Bulgaria.....	19 00	29 98
Burma.....	8 00	
California.....	8,758 00	6,159 80
California German.....	673 00	482 00
Central Alabama.....	873 00	349 85
Central China.....	32 00	73 73
Central German.....	3,841 00	3,777 00
Central Illinois.....	10,260 00	8,656 67
Central Missouri.....	1,283 00	739 50
Central New York.....	9,507 00	8,224 00
Central Ohio.....	8,670 00	7,030 00
Central Pennsylvania.....	13,053 00	12,730 83
Central Provinces.....	36 00	

CONFERENCES	APPORTION- MENTS	RECEIPTS
Central Swedish.....	\$1,629 00	\$1,389 00
Central Tennessee.....	472 00	258 00
Chicago German.....	2,420 00	2,521 50
Chinese Mission.....	30 00	
Chile.....	249 00	227 00
Cincinnati.....	8,740 00	6,498 50
Colorado.....	7,508 00	6,953 00
Columbia River.....	5,235 00	4,898 75
Dakota.....	5,739 00	4,475 00
Delaware.....	4,083 00	3,144 00
Denmark.....	229 00	245 22
Des Moines.....	10,874 00	8,715 00
Detroit.....	13,628 00	8,781 00
East Central Africa.....	10 00	
East German.....	2,409 00	2,327 00
East Maine.....	3,496 00	2,423 15
East Ohio.....	13,408 00	12,427 00
East Oklahoma.....	692 00	591 00
East Tennessee.....	883 00	457 15
Eastern Swedish.....	904 00	756 10
East South America.....		565 00
Erie.....	10,198 00	7,823 69
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	125 00	131 25
Florida.....	710 00	523 00
Foochow.....	125 00	159 82
France.....	30 00	22 00
Genesee.....	12,924 00	10,090 66
Georgia.....	234 00	184 00
Gulf.....	746 00	497 00
Hawaii.....	322 00	
Hinghwa.....	119 00	131 39
Holston.....	3,316 00	2,146 00
Idaho.....	1,794 00	1,387 00
Illinois.....	14,338 00	11,899 00
Indiana.....	11,508 00	9,581 00
Iowa.....	6,566 00	6,563 50
Italian Mission.....		13 00
Italy.....	282 00	123 00
Japan.....	58 00	21 44
Kalispell.....	54 00	
Kansas.....	6,336 00	6,465 00
Kentucky.....	2,506 00	986 00
Korea.....	88 00	
Lexington.....	2,369 00	703 00
Liberia.....	67 00	104 00
Lincoln.....	467 00	170 50
Little Rock.....	776 00	166 00
Louisiana.....	2,969 00	617 00
Maine.....	3,733 00	2,831 00
Malaysia.....	28 00	
Mexico.....	784 00	328 85
Michigan.....	12,538 00	9,242 00
Minnesota.....	6,013 00	4,364 11
Mississippi.....	2,203 00	640 00
Missouri.....	4,986 00	4,040 50
Mobile.....	330 00	39 00
Montana.....	1,808 00	1,629 00
Nebraska.....	6,870 00	5,577 00
Nevada.....	1,108 00	892 00
New England.....	13,691 00	8,461 55
New England Southern.....	7,537 00	5,695 50
New Hampshire.....	4,303 00	3,659 00
New Jersey.....	12,114 00	12,283 00
New Mexico English.....	663 00	341 00
New Mexico Spanish.....	127 00	77 00
New York.....	16,596 00	12,295 27
New York East.....	20,296 00	12,834 50

CONFERENCES	APPORTION- MENTS	RECEIPTS
Newark.....	\$15,580 00	\$14,006 00
North Andes.....	17 00	3 00
North Carolina.....	1,274 00	612 00
North China.....	256 00	87 43
North Dakota.....	5,330 00	2,408 50
North Germany.....	1,529 00	1,526 54
North India.....	50 00	
North Indiana.....	10,392 00	10,169 00
North Montana.....	849 00	750 38
North Nebraska.....	5,027 00	4,211 00
North Ohio.....	7,150 00	5,983 00
North German.....	1,602 00	1,717 00
Northern Minnesota.....	6,868 00	3,422 50
Northern New York.....	7,695 00	7,495 49
Northern Swedish.....	1,149 00	973 00
Northwest German.....	1,378 00	1,375 00
Northwest India.....	43 00	
Northwest Indiana.....	7,648 00	6,438 18
Northwest Iowa.....	7,938 00	7,596 00
Northwest Kansas.....	4,612 00	4,073 00
Northwest Nebraska.....	839 00	565 00
Norway.....	503 00	518 77
Norwegian and Danish.....	1,630 00	1,146 00
Ohio.....	9,820 00	7,911 00
Oklahoma.....	4,536 00	3,126 00
Oregon.....	4,033 00	4,205 00
Pacific Chinese.....	30 00	34 00
Pacific German.....	553 00	528 00
Pacific Japanese.....	238 00	274 00
Pacific Swedish.....	189 00	163 00
Philadelphia.....	18,895 00	18,805 25
Philippine Islands.....	187 00	149 00
Pittsburgh.....	16,204 00	12,046 25
Porto Rico.....	77 00	1 00
Puget Sound.....	5,735 00	5,791 00
Rock River.....	18,649 00	16,721 00
Saint Johns River.....	907 00	716 00
Saint Louis.....	6,780 00	5,902 00
Saint Louis German.....	2,995 00	2,298 05
Savannah.....	828 00	378 00
South America.....	219 00	166 00
South Carolina.....	3,394 00	1,188 00
South Florida.....	176 00	140 00
South Germany.....	1,543 00	1,473 28
South India.....	49 00	
South Japan.....	12 00	
South Kansas.....	5,920 00	5,486 00
Southern California.....	8,742 00	8,687 00
Southern German.....	720 00	801 00
Southern Illinois.....	7,172 00	4,953 00
Southwest Kansas.....	6,677 00	6,079 00
Sweden.....	1,996 00	1,914 05
Switzerland.....	1,100 00	1,009 00
Tennessee.....	828 00	329 00
Texas.....	1,753 00	322 45
Troy.....	11,642 00	11,137 00
Upper Iowa.....	9,398 00	8,304 00
Upper Mississippi.....	2,033 00	572 00
Utah.....	445 00	182 00
Vermont.....	3,711 00	3,265 50
Washington.....	4,091 00	3,885 00
West Central Africa.....	10 00	6 00
West China.....	80 00	31 00
West German.....	2,408 00	2,318 00
West Nebraska.....	3,582 00	1,807 00
West Texas.....	1,295 00	666 50
West Virginia.....	7,644 00	6,481 00

CONFERENCES	APPORTION- MENTS	RECEIPTS
West Wisconsin.....	\$6,557 00	\$4,618 00
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	462 00	221 00
Western Swedish.....	883 00	900 00
Wilmington.....	7,876 00	7,207 00
Wisconsin.....	7,627 00	5,634 00
Wyoming.....	9,945 00	8,171 50
Wyoming Mission.....	901 00	611 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$653,318 00	\$528,616 88

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. MAINS, *Treasurer.*

EDWIN R. GRAHAM, *Assistant Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church
in session in Minneapolis, May, 1912.*

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church respectfully submit their report for the four years from January 1, 1908, to January 1, 1912.

DECEASED TRUSTEES

A proper respect for the memory of our associate Trustees who have died during these four years prompts us to refer at once to them and the loyal service they rendered the church as Trustees.

GEORGE B. JOHNSON

George B. Johnson, elected a Trustee by the General Conference of 1896, died December 17, 1910, after more than fourteen years of devoted service in our Board. For several years prior to his election he was in position, as cashier of The Methodist Book Concern, to become somewhat familiar with the financial matters in charge of the Trustees, a knowledge which soon became of great practical value. After five years' association with him, his fellow Trustees showed their estimate of his trustworthiness and efficiency by electing him treasurer by their unanimous vote, a well-considered choice they never had cause to regret. He was constant, careful, and painstaking in his work, maintaining to the end the cordial esteem and implicit confidence he had worthily won.

WILLIAM F. BOYD

William F. Boyd, elected a trustee by the General Conference of 1896, died June 21, 1911, after fifteen years of devoted service. At the time of his election he had, as an attorney, already gained a professional standing in the community as a careful and safe counselor. Being well known to the Trustees, he was promptly and unanimously elected attorney for this corporation, succeeding Hon. M. B. Hagans, who resigned the office after filling it for many years. Mr. Boyd was not only untiring and efficient in his legal work for our Board, but was also actively concerned in all of the transactions of the Board and of the

Executive Committee and exerted a safe influence in the shaping and determining of these transactions. He contributed his full share to that reliable and prudent administration which entitles the Board to the confidence of the church.

The treasurer and attorney of the Trustees are necessarily close to each other in official duties, but the relation of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Boyd in these duties, which closed so near the same time, was marked by a fraternal spirit noted and prized by their associate Trustees. They were both loyal to the church they loved and delighted to serve and in this service they unconsciously gave an expression to their fellowship that was notable and beautiful. The other Trustees, each feeling his own responsibility, realized the unmeasured satisfaction of an implicit confidence while these now lamented brethren occupied their respective offices.

NOTE ON THE BY-LAWS

The By-Laws, as revised by the Board, form the final part of this report. This revision embodies the results of years of experience. Beyond the general ends intended to be secured through by-laws, the purpose of the Board has been to provide for the careful and safe administration of all trusts received and all funds in hand and the discriminating and thorough transaction of all business in its details, whether by the Board or its Executive Committee.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The authority with which the Executive Committee has been vested, from the first, is in harmony with provisions of law in many, if not all, States, and necessary where an incorporated Board can not or does not have very frequent meetings. The care with which By-Laws IV and V, relating to the duties of the Executive Committee, have been drawn is equally in the interest of the Board and of the Committee, which must act for the Board between its meetings.

EMPLOYMENT OF A TRUST COMPANY

The successive quadrennial reports to the General Conference have shown little interruption of the investment of all available funds and that they have been reasonably productive. Recognizing our duty to take advantage of the progress in the administration of financial affairs, the question of employing a legally authorized corporation to assist the Executive Committee in the matter of investments, or to assist the treasurer, has been before the Trustees at several of their meetings. The president, with sixteen years of financial experience in The Methodist Book Concern, Treasurer Johnson, long identified with financial

affairs, Treasurer Clark, president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, R. T. Miller, and J. N. Gamble, both of wide business experience, and other Trustees, obtained information in regard to trust companies in Cincinnati and elsewhere. After careful consideration it was unanimously agreed that there would be no financial risk in employing the properly limited assistance of a trust company provided for in By-Law IV, Section 8, and that it seemed the duty of the Trustees to avail themselves of advantages presented by large, well-established, and successful trust companies, advantages such as large numbers of high-class applications for loans, special facilities for ascertaining the value of real estate and other securities, and most efficient means for making collections when extra effort is required. The Executive Committee was directed to secure the assistance of a legally authorized corporation and, about the time Treasurer Clark was installed, arrangements were made with the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company in Cincinnati under which the Executive Committee is now receiving valuable aid, but neither the Board nor its Executive Committee is relieved of any essential part of its obligations in regard to loans and investments.

TREASURER AD INTERIM

After the death of the treasurer, George B. Johnson, in December, 1910, the Executive Committee provided that the duties of the treasurer should be performed by the president, Bishop Walden, assisted by the secretary, John Pearson, until the ensuing meeting of the Board. Bishop Walden having been treasurer prior to his episcopacy, and president of the Board since June, 1888, was conversant with its work and consented to meet this temporary call, provided Dr. Pearson the secretary, be made his assistant. The Board, at its meeting in February, 1911, continued this temporary arrangement until the treasurership should be filled. Jesse R. Clark was elected treasurer July 21, 1911, and promptly assumed the duties of the office. The temporary administration had continued seven months. President Walden, holding that the allowance he receives from the church as bishop entitles its causes to his services, declined to take any salary.

AUDIT OF TREASURER'S REPORT

The audit of the certified public accountant for this quadrennium, found elsewhere in this report, includes Treasurer Johnson's administration from January 1, 1908, to December 17, 1910, the temporary administration from this date to July 21, 1911, and Treasurer Clark's administration from this date to December 31, 1911, the close of the fiscal year and of the quadrennium.

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT

The following is a Summary of the Treasurer's Report found in full elsewhere:

SUMMARY OF ASSETS		
Cash.....		\$12,573 53
Stocks.....		49,010 00
Bonds.....		12,700 00
Loans: Time.....	\$359,110 00	
Loans: Call.....	12,250 00	
		<hr/>
Real Estate.....		371,360 00
Judgment vs. G. L. and L. W. Probst.....		3,775 00
Advanced Expenses, Bequest, etc.....		2,000 00
		1,007 55
Assets December 31, 1911.....		<hr/>
Assets December 31, 1907.....		\$452,426 08
		380,436 80
		<hr/>
Increase in Assets.....		\$71,989 28
SUMMARY OF TRUST FUNDS (Liabilities)		
Trusts prior to 1908.....	\$375,506 14	
Trusts since 1908.....	81,778 81	
		<hr/>
		\$457,284 95
Annuity Gifts prior to 1908.....	\$3,175 61	
Annuity Gifts since 1908.....	1,000 00	
		<hr/>
		4,175 61
Trusts increased by Bequest.....		13,988 74
Trusts increased from Income.....		3,694 48
		<hr/>
		\$479,143 78
Bequests paid.....	\$38,306 79	
Reductions by Compromise.....	3,741 11	
Special charges to Bequests.....	173 86	
		<hr/>
		42,221 76
Trusts on hand December 31, 1911—value....		\$436,922 02
Trusts on hand December 31, 1907—value....		378,681 75
		<hr/>
Increase.....		\$58,240 27
Undisbursed Income December 31, 1911.....	\$15,504 06	
Undisbursed Income December 31, 1907.....	1,755 05	
		<hr/>
Increase.....		13,749 01
		<hr/>
Total Increase.....		\$71,989 28

WORK OF THIS CORPORATION

The trusts received by the Trustees differ in some details from each other, yet nearly all of them may be grouped in three classes:

1. Those to be held and administered by the Trustees.
2. Those to be passed to the respective beneficiaries as soon as practicable.
3. Those to be expended by the Trustees for some specified purpose or purposes.

The character and extent of the service this corporation is rendering may be learned most readily from such illustrations of what has been done as the following:

ELIJAH H. GAMMON BEQUEST

Elijah H. Gammon, becoming interested in the theological department of Clark University, near Atlanta (this department

changed to Gammon Theological Seminary), began to plan for its development. After erecting on the land owned by the Freedmen's Aid Society the Gammon Hall, he placed \$20,000 with the Freedmen's Aid Society as the beginning of an endowment. When he finally planned to provide an endowment of not less than \$200,000 for the seminary, he determined that the fund, including the \$20,000 held by the Freedmen's Aid Society, should be held and administered by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose work he had thoroughly studied. An agreement was entered into between Mr. Gammon, the Trustees, and the Society, February 28, 1888, under which the endowment fund is held and administered by the Trustees, the Society receiving and applying so much of the income as is required to maintain the faculty of the seminary. Mr. Gammon retained, to the end of his life, the management of the property named in the agreement, and the income which he may have used, in erecting most of the fine buildings on the campus and donated by him to the seminary. The Freedmen's Aid Society had not been organized to do the kind of work committed by the church to the Board of Trustees, and their coöperation arranged for in the agreement is effectively conserving Mr. Gammon's far-reaching purpose. Since his death, July 3, 1891, the Trustees have paid to the Society from the income of the trust \$143,395.88 for the maintenance of the faculty of the seminary.

STEVENS W. FLOWER BEQUEST

Stevens W. Flower, of Toledo, O., well disposed toward the Deaconess Home and Hospital under Methodist auspices in his residence city, had in mind what matured later, but the institution not being incorporated, he was delayed in his purpose, a delay which might have thwarted the bequest itself had he not received a copy of our Charter, which made clear the legal authority of our Board as stated in the Discipline. He bequeathed his large homestead, with the elegant and commodious residence and other buildings, to our Board, in trust, for this Deaconess Home. Later, in his will he further devised \$10,000 conditioned on the payment to our Board, in a given time, of \$10,000 raised by bona fide subscriptions, the \$20,000 to be expended by our Board in erecting a hospital building on his residence property. He made an additional bequest of \$10,000 under the same conditions. After the first \$20,000 was received by our treasurer, it was arranged that the recognized Board of Managers of the Deaconess Home and Hospital secure plans and specifications for the proposed building. After these were approved by our Board, it appointed as the building committee thoroughly reliable men named by the managers, the thought of our Board being that the managers, who were on the ground and necessarily deeply interested in the enterprise, were familiar with all related

facts and could wisely determine what would best serve the purposes in view. Our officers visited Toledo as occasion required and we were kept advised and were careful as to the scrupulous observance of the provisions of the will. Soon after the first building, a hospital complete in itself, was finished and occupied, the second \$20,000 was received by our treasurer. The second building, connected with the first, is in process of erection under the same satisfactory arrangements and, when completed, will provide for a greatly increased number of patients.

EDMOND P. DWIGHT BEQUEST

The Edmond Parsons Dwight bequest of \$50,000 "to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America . . . the income to be used for the establishment of the Christian religion, that the light of the gospel be made to shine more perfectly," would have been lost to our church but for the Board of Trustees, which was duly recognized as legally competent to receive and administer the bequest. The sagacious and vigilant labors of lamented Attorney Boyd were invaluable in this case. The \$43,330.21 received in July, 1907, was invested, with little delay, and has been productive, as has been the accumulating income. An additional \$6,562.24 having been received from the estate, \$107.55 was passed from the income to make the trust \$50,000, the sum in full named by the testator. The net income at the date of this report, after paying all expenses, was \$8,365.45. Hoping that an allotment of interest might be received in the executors' final report not yet received, no distribution of the accumulated income, which will soon reach \$10,000, has as yet been made. This is believed to comport with the course of the General Conference in response to the Trustees' request for advice four years ago.

NEW BEQUESTS AND TRUSTS

The bequests and gifts received during this quadrennium are as follows:

The Catherine M. Kibbey Bequest of \$2,000, "income to be paid annually to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

The nine Bequests from Sarah M. Y. Whetstone, which follow, were reduced through compromises approved by attorney of Trustees:

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Bequest, \$10,000 reduced to \$8,883.75, income to aid in meeting current expenses of the Mount Auburn Methodist Church, Cincinnati.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Bequest, \$5,000 reduced to \$4,441.62, income for benefit of the parsonage of Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Bequest, \$5,000 reduced to \$4,441.63,

income for benefit of various organizations in the Mount Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, namely: Woman's Home Missionary Society, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Ladies' Aid Society, Sabbath school, the Mercy and Help Department of Epworth League.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Bequest, \$8,000, reduced to \$6,714.60, for Walden University Building Fund.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Bequest, \$2,000, reduced to \$1,678.65. Income to aid in support the Biblical and African Training School Walden University.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Boylan Industrial Home Bequest, \$1,000 reduced to \$888.33, for the construction of a hall or chapel in the school building to be erected on the grounds belonging to the Boylan Industrial Home, at Jacksonville, Fla., said hall or chapel to be called Whetstone Hall or Chapel.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Bequest for Settlement Work, \$500, reduced to \$444.16, to be used in enlarging and developing the Boylan Home Settlement Work, in West Jacksonville, Fla.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Haven Home Bequest, \$1,000, reduced to \$888.32, for the benefit of the Haven Home at Savannah, Ga., to aid in the erection of a new building, the chapel or hall of which shall be called Whetstone Chapel or Whetstone Hall.

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Thayer Home Bequest, \$1,000, reduced to \$888.33, to be used toward the erection of a new building at Thayer Industrial Home, South Atlanta, Ga., the chapel or hall of which shall be called Whetstone Chapel or Whetstone Hall.

Lillian F. Gamble Bequest of \$2,500, income to be paid to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati.

John Doenges Fund of \$100, "income to be paid to The Methodist Book Concern for the benefit of the Apologete Fund."

Jane M. McMahon Bequest, \$200, "income therefrom to go to the support of the superannuated ministers of the Cincinnati Conference of said Methodist Episcopal Church."

Sarah Funk Bequest, \$468.81, in trust to be held for the benefit and applied according to the directions of the Northwestern Branch Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George B. Johnson Bequest, \$2,000, "in trust, the net income to be applied annually as follows: One fourth thereof to The Children's Home of Cincinnati; one half thereof to The Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Association of Cincinnati, O., and one fourth thereof to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church situated near Bantam, Clermont County, O., known as the "Old Bethel Chapel," the same to be used in keeping said chapel in suitable repair as a house of worship."

Stevens W. Flower Bequest, real estate and \$20,000, in trust,

the money to be used in building "The Flower Hospital," in Toledo, O. (Fuller statement above.)

James C. McClain Bequest "to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America," \$500 received; estate not settled.

Myrtilla I. Gann Annuity Gift, \$1,000, the net income to be paid the annuitant during her life. After her death net income to be paid to the Brinkhaven, O., Methodist Episcopal Church for ministerial support.

Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gift No. 5, \$1,000, income to be paid to Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd during their life. After their death residue to be paid to Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TRUSTS INCREASED BY ADDITIONAL BEQUESTS

John R. Hinkle Fund of \$1,000, increased by addition of \$5,000, the income for the benefit of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, O., Endowment Fund, of \$1,054, increased by \$2,426.50.

Edmond Parsons Dwight Bequest, especially referred to above, increased by \$6,562.24 additional bequest, and \$107.55 from income, total increase \$6,699.79.

For increase in twelve funds from income aggregating \$3,690.97, see Schedule "C"—"*Income added to Funds.*"

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

The following changes in the Board of Trustees have occurred during the last quadrennium:

The vacancy caused by the death of George B. Johnson was filled by the appointment of William V. Ebersole by the Board of Bishops at their Conference in the Spring of 1911. Mr. Ebersole resigned after a few months of service. The bishops at their Conference in the fall of 1911, appointed Herbert A. Winans to fill this vacancy, and Merrill C. Slutes to fill that caused by the death of William F. Boyd. These appointments extend to the present session of the General Conference.

The terms of the following Trustees expire at this session of your body:

Ministers: John M. Walden, David H. Moore, Frank S. Tincher.

Laymen: Robert T. Miller, Jesse R. Clark, Merrill C. Slutes.

Also, Herbert A. Winans in the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Johnson and the resignation of William V. Ebersole.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT

Four years ago a certified public accountant was employed for the first time to make an audit covering the business of the quad-

rennium. The report being trustworthy and very satisfactory in form, it was adopted by the treasurer and included in the Trustees' report to the General Conference. The same competent accountant has made the audit for the quadrennium which closed December 31, 1911, and it is given below as furnishing a full and reliable exhibit of the business of the treasury of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the period designated. It amplifies and verifies the summary of the treasurer's report given above, and is in such form that a comparison with the report in the last General Conference Journal, pp. 1199-1203, may be readily made.

CINCINNATI, March 6, 1912.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
CINCINNATI.

Sirs.—In accordance with your instructions we have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the four years ended December 31, 1911. We submit as part of this report the following:

Schedule A—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, year ended December 31, 1911.

Schedule B—Distribution of Income for four years ended December 31, 1911.

Schedule C—Statement of Trusts held December 31, 1911.

Receipts and Disbursements have been verified, and we find all receipts properly entered and all disbursements duly approved and represented by properly receipted vouchers and checks on file.

All Securities have been examined and found as represented.

The Schedules as submitted, in our opinion, correctly show the Receipts and Disbursements for the period ended and the condition of the funds on December 31, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,

Certified Public Accountant.

TRUSTEES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For Four Years Ended December 31, 1911

RECEIPTS—(Schedule A)

Income on Investments.....	\$92,349 05	
Less—Interest Accrued.....	493 59	
	<hr/>	\$91,855 46
Bequests—New.....	\$80,778 81	
Increased by Additional Bequests.....	13,988 74	
Increased from Income.....	3,694 48	
	<hr/>	98,462 03

Report of Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church 1145

Gifts subject to Annuities.....		\$2,000 00
Loans Paid—Time and Call.....		441,925 04
Stocks Sold—80 Shares Union Stock Yards Preferred.....		4,000 00
Script Sold—Chicago Railways Co.....	\$25 00	
Less Loss on Sale.....	15 00	10 00
Ohio University Lease Sold.....		4,500 00
Gammon Theological Seminary for Proportion of Office Expense.....		546 00
Freedmen's Aid Society, for Use of Part of Safe.....		15 00
Cash Balance January 1, 1908.....		2,669 40
		<u>\$645,982 93</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries.....	\$11,223 32	
Office Rent.....	1,125 00	
Telephone and Telegraph.....	290 88	
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies.....	321 56	
Treasurer's Bond.....	200 00	
Board Meeting Expense.....	379 08	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	225 10	
	<u></u>	
Total Administration Expenses.....		\$13,764 94
Paid Beneficiaries.....		58,511 26
Paid Bequests.....		42,047 90
Bequest, Legal and Other Expenses.....		2,204 58
Loaned—Time and Call.....		474,751 24
Pomeroy, Ohio, Property.....		4,000 00
Judgment against G. L. and L. W. Probst.....		2,000 00
Stock and Bond Investments.....		32,435 00
Income added to Funds. (See Contra).....		3,694 48
Cash Balance, December 31, 1911.....		12,573 53
		<u>\$645,982 93</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

For Four Years Ended December 31, 1911

(Schedule B)

Income Received—Interest and Divi- dends.....				\$92,349 05
Deduct:				
Accrued Interest on Notes Pur- chased.....		493 59		
Administration Expenses.....	\$13,764 94			
Less Amount paid by Gammon Seminary...\$546 00				
Freedmen's Aid Soc.... 15 00	561 00	13,203 94	13,697 53	
				<u>\$78,651 52</u>
Add: Undisbursed Income, Jan. 1, 1908.				1,755 05
				<u>\$80,406 57</u>
Deduct: Advanced Bequest Expense Jan. 1, 1908.....		215 76		
Less Exchange.....		95	214 81	
				<u>\$80,191 76</u>

Paid Beneficiaries:

Gammon Theological Seminary.....	\$36,896 20
Christliche Apologete.....	237 03
Havana, O., M. E. Church.....	65 00
Board of Foreign Missions.....	10,010 22
Board of Home Miss. and Ch. Extension	2,275 29
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society..	259 46
Woman's Home Missionary Society...	53 74
Annuity, Thomas and Mary Shepherd.	1,144 00
Phœbus, Va., M. E. Church.....	85 00
Trinity M. E. Church, Cincinnati, O...	1,000 88

Detroit Annual Conference.....	\$114 37	
Minnesota Annual Conference.....	114 38	
Perkinsville, Vt., M. E. Church.....	437 00	
Annuity, Myrtilla I. Gann.....	15 00	
Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home and Christ Hospital.....	1,306 46	
Mt. Auburn M. E. Ch., Cincinnati, O., Current Expenses.....	1,938 06	
Parsonage.....	985 17	
Various Departments.....	1,001 89	
Haven Industrial Home.....	96 72	
Thayer Industrial Home.....	96 46	
Boylan Industrial Home.....	98 40	
Bureau for Florida.....	48 62	
Biblical and African Training School, Walden University.....	52 59	
Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.....	9 07	
Republic Circuit, North Ohio Conf.....	170 25	
		\$58,511 26
Income Added to Funds:		
A. Rouser Bequest.....	\$33 52	
Contingent Fund.....	860 05	
Conference Claimants' Fund.....	552 12	
Edmond P. Dwight Bequest.....	107 55	
Mary E. Bartholomew Bequest.....	72 68	
Permanent Fund.....	134 77	
Supplemental Fund.....	30 88	
Martin Ruter Cemetery Lot Fund....	15 72	
Walden University Whetstone Me- morial Building.....	1,544 44	
Gottfried Schmidt Bequest.....	19 45	
Whetstone Bequest, Biblical and Afri- can Training School.....	321 35	
Sarah Funk Bequest.....	1 95	
	\$3,694 48	
Less: Sarah Funk Bequest (deducted from Fund).....	3 51	
		3,690 97
To Reduce Premium on Stocks and Bonds:		
Chicago Elec. Transit Co. Bonds.....	\$274 04	
Penna. & Mahoning Val. R. R. Bonds.	167 80	
Procter & Gamble Co. Pref. Stock....	476 00	
Globe-Wernicke Co. Pref. Stock.....	300 00	
		1,217 84
Sundry Expense, Securing Bequests, etc.:		
Street Assessment, Feldhaus Property.	\$15 76	
Flower Bequest.....	22 75	
E. P. Dwight Bequest.....	1,008 36	
James C. McClain Bequest.....	30 00	
Catherine and Mary Scott Bequest....	21 00	
Lemuel Dwelle Bequest.....	24 87	
G. L. and L. W. Probst.....	912 44	
		2,035 18
To Reduce Valuation of Pomeroy, O., Property.....	225 00	
Loss on Sale of Chicago R. R. Co., Script.	15 00	65,695 25
Balance: Undisturbed Income.....	\$15,504 06	
Less Advanced Bequest, Legal and Other Expense.....	1,007 55	
		\$14,496 51
TRUST FUNDS (Schedule C)		
At December 31, 1911		
Accepted Trusts and Bequests held Jan. 1, 1908:		
Oliver Collins Bequest.....	\$1,000 00	
Frank X. Kreitler Trust.....	1,000 00	

Report of Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church 1147

John S. Hester Bequest.....	\$400 00
Charles M. Langdon Bequest.....	500 00
Henrietta Stitt Bequest.....	1,050 00
Samuel Williams Bequest.....	260 00
Amanda R. Clark Bequest.....	500 00
Elizabeth Owens Bequest.....	533 00
Delana B. Parks Bequest.....	1,161 98
Ruth H. Brink Bequest.....	984 50
Martin Ruter Cemetery Lot Fund.....	113 16
Mary K. Eaton Fund.....	100 00
Supplemental Fund.....	156 50
Apologete Endowment Fund.....	75 00
Detroit and Minnesota Annual Confs.	1,000 00
Adam Rouser Bequest.....	3,966 48
Julia A. Applegate Bequest.....	5,500 00
John R. Hinkle Fund.....	1,000 00
Trinity M. E. Church Endowment.....	1,054 00
Robert T. Miller Trust.....	6,953 66
Meredith Check Bequest.....	600 00
Joseph Jones Bequest.....	15,550 00
Jedidiah Allen Trust.....	39,197 56
E. H. Gammon Trust.....	234,312 74
Edmond P. Dwight Bequest.....	43,330 21
Mary E. Bartholomew Bequest.....	1,094 85
Lydia C. Kennedy Bequest.....	811 13
Gammon Trust Reserve Fund.....	889 59
Perkinsville, Vt., M. E. Church Trust..	2,300 00
Permanent Fund.....	968 95
Conference Claimants' Fund.....	3,447 06
Contingent Fund.....	4,525 06
Gottfried Schmidt Bequest.....	170 71
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gift, No. 1.....	987 50
Gift, No. 2.....	1,188 28
Gift, No. 3.....	999 83
Gift, No. 4.....	1,000 00

Total Trusts held January 1, 1908.

\$378,681 75

Trusts Received since January 1, 1908:

Catherine M. Kibbey Bequest.....	\$2,000 00
Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Fund (Mt. Auburn M. E. Church): Current Expenses.....	10,000 00
Parsonage.....	5,000 00
Various Departments.....	5,000 00
Lillian F. Gamble Bequest.....	2,500 00
John Doenges Fund.....	100 00
Walden University, Whetstone Memorial Building Fund.....	7,831 35
Whetstone Fund, Biblical and African Training School.....	1,678 65
Jane M. McMahan Bequest.....	200 00
Sarah Funk Bequest.....	468 81
George B. Johnson Bequest.....	2,000 00
Stevens W. Flower Bequest, Deaconess Home and Hospital.....	40,000 00

Forward..... \$76,778 81

\$378,681 75

TRUST FUNDS

At December 31, 1911

(Schedule C Continued)

Whetstone Fund: Boylan Industrial

Home.....	\$1,000 00
Thayer Industrial Home.....	1,000 00
Haven Industrial Home.....	1,000 00
Bureau for Florida.....	500 00

James C. McClain Bequest.....	\$500 00	
Myrtilla I. Gann Annuity.....	1,000 00	
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gift, No. 5.....	1,000 00	
Total Trusts Received since Jan. 1, 1908.....		\$82,778 81
Trusts Increased by Additional Bequests:		
John R. Hinkle Fund.....	\$5,000 00	
Trinity M. E. Church Endowment.....	2,426 50	
Edmond P. Dwight Bequest.....	6,562 24	
Total Trusts Increased by Additional Bequests.....		13,988 74
Trusts Increased from Income:		
Martin Ruter Cemetery Lot Fund.....	\$15 72	
Supplemental Fund.....	30 88	
Adam Rouser Bequest.....	33 52	
Edmond P. Dwight Bequest.....	107 55	
Mary E. Bartholomew Bequest.....	72 68	
Permanent Fund.....	134 77	
Conference Claimants' Fund.....	552 12	
Contingent Fund.....	860 05	
Gottfried Schmidt Bequest.....	19 45	
Walden University, Whetstone Memorial Building Fund.....	1,544 44	
Whetstone Fund, Biblical and African Training School.....	321 35	
Sarah Funk Bequest.....	1 95	
Total Trusts Increased from Income.....		\$3,694 48
Total Increase.....		\$100,462 03
		\$479,143 78
Trusts Reduced by Payments to Beneficiaries:		
Meredith Check Bequest.....	\$250 00	
Mary E. Bartholomew Bequest.....	1,167 53	
Lydia C. Kennedy Bequest.....	811 13	
Gammon Trust Reserve Fund.....	889 59	
Gottfried Schmidt Bequest.....	190 16	
Sarah Funk Bequest.....	467 25	
Stevens W. Flower Bequest, Deaconess Home and Hospital.....	31,283 13	
Whetstone Fund: Boylan Industrial Home.....	888 33	
Thayer Industrial Home.....	888 33	
Haven Industrial Home.....	888 32	
Bureau for Florida.....	444 16	
Thomas and Mary A. Shepherd Annuity Gift, No. 1.....	38 13	
Gift, No. 2.....	45 85	
Gift, No. 3.....	23 69	
Gift, No. 4.....	27 90	
Gift, No. 5.....	3 29	
Total Trusts Reduced by Payments to Beneficiaries (Forward).....		\$38,306 79
		\$479,143 78

TRUST FUNDS

At December 31, 1911

Schedule C (Continued)

Trusts Reduced by Compromises:

Sarah M. Y. Whetstone Fund (Mt. Auburn M. E. Church): Current Expenses.....	\$1,116 75
Parsonage.....	558 38
Various Departments.....	558 37

Walden University, Whetstone Memorial Building Fund.....	\$1,116 75	
Whetstone Fund: Boylan Industrial Home.....	111 67	
Thayer Industrial Home.....	111 67	
Haven Industrial Home.....	111 68	
Bureau for Florida.....	55 34	
Total Trusts Reduced by Commitments.....		\$3,741 11
Expenses Charged Against Trusts:		
Sarah Funk Bequest.....	\$3 51	
Stevens W. Flower Bequest, Deaconess Home and Hospital.....	20 35	
James C. McClain Bequest.....	150 00	
Total Expenses charged against Trusts.....		\$173 86
Total Reductions.....		\$42,221 76
Total Trusts December 31, 1911.		\$436,932 02
Undisbursed Income at December 31, 1911		15,504 06
Total Trusts and Undisbursed income...		\$452,426 08
Invested as Follows:		
Chicago R. R. Co. Bonds.....	\$5,000 00	
Chicago R. R. Co. Income Bonds.....	700 00	
Penna. & Mahoning Val. R. R. Bonds.	5,000 00	
Cincinnati Edison Elec. Co. Bonds....	2,000 00	
Total Bonds.....		\$12,700 00
Procter & Gamble Co. Preferred Stock..	\$23,600 00	
Barney & Smith Car Co. Preferred Stock..	4,560 00	
Hamilton Machine Tool Co. Pref. Stock.	1,890 00	
Charles Boldt Co. Preferred Stock.....	1,260 00	
Globe-Wernicke Co. Preferred Stock.....	17,700 00	
Total Stocks.....		49,010 00
Secured Loans.....		371,360 00
Real Estate.....		3,775 00
Judgment against G. L. and L. W. Probst.		2,000 00
Accounts Receivable.....		1,007 55
Cash on hand December 31, 1911.....		12,573 53
Total Invested.....		452,426 08

BY-LAWS

The Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the authority given them in Article Fifth of its Articles of Incorporation under the laws of Ohio, enact these By-Laws for the transaction and regulation of its business.

I. MEETINGS AND QUORUM

SECTION 1. The Meetings of this corporation shall be held at The Methodist Book Concern, in the City of Cincinnati.

SECTION 2. A meeting for the election of officers and any other business shall be on the last Wednesday of June after the close of the General Conference.

SECTION 3. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Wednesday of January. The Order of Business shall be:

1. Devotional Exercises.
2. Roll Call.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Report of Executive Committee.
5. Report of Committees.
6. Miscellaneous Business.
7. Reading and approval of Minutes.
8. Adjournment.

SECTION 4. The secretary shall give or cause to be given to each member of the Board not less than five days' notice of the time and place of holding each meeting, which notice shall either be delivered personally or mailed to the member at his last known address.

SECTION 5. Other meetings of the Board shall be held upon call of the president and secretary, or of three Trustees, and notice thereof shall be given as directed in Section 4.

SECTION 6. Seven members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 7. In its meetings the Board shall be governed by the ordinary parliamentary rules.

II. OFFICERS

The officers of the Board shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at the first meeting of the Board after each General Conference and at each annual meeting thereafter. They shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and qualified and shall perform the usual duties pertaining to such offices. A person not a member of the Board may be its treasurer.

III. THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall give bond in such sum as may be required by the Executive Committee, which bond shall be in the custody of the secretary.

SECTION 2. The treasurer shall keep a permanent record of all trusts accepted by this Board; he shall also be the custodian of all valuable papers belonging to the Board, but the arrangement for and place of their safekeeping shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 3. He shall make to each annual meeting of the Board a complete report of all receipts and disbursements for the preceding year; a report of any change in any trust or trusts made pursuant to the terms thereof; also a statement of the assets and liabilities of the corporation. He shall send a copy of this annual report to each member of the Board in advance of the Annual Meeting.

SECTION 4. He shall make a quarterly report to the Executive Committee of all moneys received on account of new trusts,

or of sums added to existing trusts, and state the purpose for which they are designated; he shall make a statement of all moneys received for reinvestment and of all loans or other investments made during the time covered by the report, and how they are secured; and also report all income received and the disbursement thereof.

SECTION 5. He shall make full remittances at least twice in each year to all beneficiaries of the various trusts held by this Board, except as otherwise specified in the terms of the trust.

IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, and secretary of the Board, who shall be the same officers of the Committee, together with four additional members of the Board elected at its first meeting after each General Conference, and at each annual meeting of the Board thereafter.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee shall meet on the third Thursday of each month, and at other times on call of any of its officers or of any three members, due notice being given to each member. Four members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee is authorized to transact the ordinary business of the corporation in the intervals of the meetings of the Board, provided, that no action of the Executive Committee shall be valid without the concurrent vote of at least four of its members. After each quarterly meeting a summary of the business transacted by the Executive Committee during the preceding three months shall be furnished to each member of the Board.

SECTION 4. The Executive Committee shall also have authority:

(a) To adopt its own order of business and to make such rules as may be necessary for the conduct of its affairs, provided they are in harmony with the Discipline of the church, with the charter of this corporation, and with these By-Laws.

(b) To fill, until the next meeting of the Board, vacancies occurring in the membership of this Committee.

(c) To fill, until the next meeting of the Board, a vacancy in any committee raised by the Board or provided for in these By-Laws.

(d) To fill, until the next meeting of the Board, a vacancy occurring in the office of secretary or treasurer.

SECTION 5. It shall prepare and submit to the Board the quadrennial report, for approval and presentation to the General Conference.

SECTION 6. The Executive Committee on receiving information of any proposed trust, shall meet and determine whether such

trust shall be accepted. No trust shall be accepted except by vote of the Board or this Committee.

SECTION 7. The treasurer's acknowledgment of a remittance on account of a proposed trust shall not be understood to be an acceptance of that trust.

SECTION 8. The Executive Committee may employ a legally authorized corporation to assist it in the matter of investments, or to assist the treasurer.

V. INVESTMENTS

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, between the meetings of the Board, shall direct the investment of all cash received by the Trustees available for investment, and shall have power to change any existing investment.

SECTION 2. In order to facilitate investments, the Executive Committee may appoint an Investment Committee consisting of four of its members, including the treasurer, if he be a Trustee, otherwise he shall be advisory to the committee.

SECTION 3. When desirable time loans are not obtainable, the Executive Committee may authorize the treasurer to make "call" or demand loans on such interest or dividend-paying collateral securities as have a daily public market value, the same to be reported to the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

SECTION 4. The Investment Committee shall carefully investigate the character of all securities offered for purchase, and of all applications for loans, and shall make written report upon each to the Executive Committee at its next session, using the form of application adopted by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 5. The Executive Committee may authorize the Investment Committee to make loans and purchase securities by unanimous action; otherwise the loan shall not be consummated, nor the securities purchased, without the concurrence of the Executive Committee. Any loan or investment made by this committee shall be promptly and fully reported to the Executive Committee for record.

SECTION 6. All loans made on real estate must be secured by first mortgage.

VI. EXPENSES

SECTION 1. The expense of administering the trusts accepted by this corporation shall be defrayed out of the "Expense Fund," already created, which shall receive from each trust, when received and accepted, except as hereinafter provided, three quarters of one per cent ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%) of its value, and thereafter three eighths of one per cent ($\frac{3}{8}$ of 1%) on the first day of January, and three eighths of one per cent ($\frac{3}{8}$ of 1%) on the first day of July each year.

SECTION 2. These charges should be deducted from the in-

come of each trust before its distribution. In case the income of any trust is not sufficient to meet these charges, the balance may be deducted from the principal.

SECTION 3. Any trust which produces no income, or does not require or admit of investment, shall be subject only to such charges for the custody and care thereof as this Board or its Executive Committee may determine.

SECTION 4. In addition to the charges provided for above, each trust shall also be charged with any expenses especially incident to its collection, investment, and protection, together with any loss or depreciation which it may suffer.

VII. EXECUTION OF PAPERS

SECTION 1. The president, or vice-president, with the secretary, or acting secretary, are authorized and directed to execute all deeds, or conveyances, and other legal documents ordered by this Board or its Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. The president, the vice-president, and the treasurer shall each have authority to cancel and release any mortgage held by this corporation whenever the same has been satisfied and shall report the same to the Executive Committee.

SECTION 3. The president, vice-president, and the secretary shall each be empowered and have authority to execute in behalf of the Board or of the Executive Committee any waiver of notice, entry of appearance, or other merely formal document required in the process of probating wills, or collecting bequests or donations.

VIII. AUDITING

SECTION 1. The Board, at its annual meeting, shall appoint an auditing committee of three of its members who shall, yearly, or oftener, audit, or secure the audit, of the treasurer's books and reports, and also inspect or secure the inspection of all investments and securities held by this corporation.

SECTION 2. At least once each quadrennium this audit and inspection shall be made by a certified public accountant.

IX. AMENDMENTS

Amendments or additions to these By-Laws may be made by affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board at any meeting of the Board, regularly called and held in accordance with By-Law I.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted by order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN M. WALDEN, *President*.
JOHN PEARSON, *Secretary*.

THE REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED FUND OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church
in the United States of America.*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Trustees of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America respectfully submit to the General Conference their Quadrennial Report as follows:

The amount of the Fund as it stood on the first day of January, 1908:

Invested Funds.....	\$63,946 66
Uninvested Funds.....	10,065 10
	<hr/> \$74,011 76

The amount of the Fund as it stood on the first day of January, 1912:

Invested Funds.....	\$76,380 00
Uninvested Funds.....	1,987 64
	<hr/> \$78,367 64

Total increase since last General Conference (ac- counted for by increased interest).....	\$4,355 88
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------

The amounts distributed to each Conference during the four years are as follows:

Spring, 1908.....	\$22 00
Fall, 1908.....	22 00
Spring, 1909.....	22 00
Fall, 1909.....	25 00
Spring, 1910.....	25 00
Fall, 1910.....	25 00
Spring, 1911.....	25 00
Fall, 1911.....	30 00

The Invested Funds of the Chartered Fund are as follows:

New York city 4 per cent Bonds at par....	\$10,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Cons. 4 per cent Bond at par.....	1,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate....	55,450 00
Ground Rents secured by dwellings.....	3,150 00
Notes Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia (\$500 each).....	1,500 00
240 shares Insurance Company of North America Stock.....	5,280 00
	<hr/> \$76,380 00

Two vacancies have been caused by death, Brother James Long and Brother William A. Church. The Board have elected to fill these vacancies Brother William H. Rometsch and Brother Edward Perry.

Under the Charter and supplements thereto, the election of the Brethren as Trustees is subject to the approval of the General Conference at Minneapolis, Minn.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Trustees of this Fund.

GEORGE I. BODINE,
President.

EDGAR J. PERSHING,
Secretary.

FRANKLIN I. BODINE,
Treasurer.

As of January 1, 1912.

REPORT OF GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

The contributions for foreign missions for the quadrennium have been as follows:

	REGULAR		SPECIAL		TOTAL
1907-8.....	\$1,075,578	21	\$281,757	85	\$1,357,336 06
1908-9.....	1,036,288	12	305,834	66	1,342,122 78
1909-10.....	1,156,794	80	320,905	12	1,447,699 92
1910-11.....	1,072,997	99	438,126	43	1,511,124 42

These figures show that while there has been an annual increase in the total income, except in 1908-9, the proportionate increase in special gifts has been in excess of that of the regular income, while the fourth year shows a falling off in the regular income of \$83,796, and a gain in the specials of \$117,221.

Ever since the special-gift plan was approved by the General Conference in 1888, it has been growing in popular favor until it has now become a menace to the regular income. The plan is attractive for the reason that it puts donors into contact, by correspondence, with the work they support, and gratifies a pardonable desire to know just what their gifts are accomplishing. The plan at first imposed but a small burden upon the missionaries conducting the correspondence, but it has grown to such proportions that it is now, in not a few instances, a burden too heavy to be borne, and consumes a large amount of time that should be devoted to other kinds of work.

To the extent that special gifts interfere with the regular income, the administration of the work as a whole is embarrassed, for the reason that these gifts do not always go to the most needy places, but to the places and phases of the work that may happen to appeal most strongly to donors. In many instances these gifts are secured by earnest appeals of missionaries on the field, through correspondence, and by personal appeals of missionaries on furlough. As a result, the fields from which appeals are the most voluminous, and missionaries on furlough are the most numerous, secure the largest sums, although they may not always be the most needy. That special gifts are important and should be encouraged for the erection of church edifices, school and college buildings, hospitals, orphanages, establishing printing presses, creating endowments, etc., does not admit of doubt. But that it would better contribute to a more equal and effective administration to turn the gifts made for the support of native preachers and workers, pupils in our primary and higher schools, orphans, etc., into the regular fund to

be applied by the General Committee, according to the needs of the several fields, can scarcely be called in question.

The General Committee earnestly recommends that the General Conference carefully consider the whole question of special gifts, and also the Station Plan adopted by the Board of Managers, for such modifications as will make both more effective without damaging the administration as a whole.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATION

The General Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions has now had a separate existence for a quadrennium so far as administration on the field is concerned, but at the home base the separation has been more nominal than real. The members of the General Committee from the General Conference Districts are the same as for the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Whether it would not better contribute to the administration of both to have the two General Committees made up of entirely different district representatives is a question that properly claims the attention of the General Conference.

Four years ago it was ordered that the collections for foreign missions in our congregations should be taken separate from all other collections, but practically this requirement has been widely disregarded and the omnibus plan has been followed. In many congregations the collections for all the benevolences have been taken at the same time, without a special presentation of any one, and in many instances a collection for "Missions" has been taken and equally divided between foreign and home, and by so doing disregarding the main reason for division into two boards, namely, that each cause might be presented on its merits, allowing our people to determine what amount they would give to each. It would seem that if the General Conference would order that separate collections for the two Boards be taken in alternate months in the Sunday schools, the original purpose of the division into two Boards would be better understood and more faithfully followed.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The following table impressively illustrates the progress of the work during six quadrenniums, or nearly a quarter of a century.

	Missionaries	Native Preachers	Members and Probationers	Sunday Schools	Sunday School Scholars
1887.....	265	822	60,268	1,712	83,945
1911.....	757	5,086	352,694	6,673	333,320
Increase....	492	4,264	292,426	4,961	249,375

	Valuation of Property	Contributed on the field
1887.....	\$1,682,224	\$231,759
1911.....	11,471,689	817,662
Increase.....	\$9,789,465	\$585,903

RECEIPTS

1887 (Missionary Society).....	\$1,039,370 91
1906 (Missionary Society).....	2,071,648 28
Increase.....	\$1,032,277 37
1911 (Foreign Missions only).....	1,511,124 42

DISBURSEMENTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

1887.....	\$576,914 74
1911.....	1,557,412 16
Increase.....	\$980,497 42

The new mission in North Africa, with headquarters at Algiers, authorized by the General Conference four years ago, has been organized into a Mission Conference and gives promise of large success, provided it can be adequately supported financially. Up to the present time it has been very largely sustained by special gifts, which is always unsafe and unsatisfactory.

A separate mission has been organized in Russia and another in Austria-Hungary, and in both the prospect for the future is encouraging.

The work as a whole has gone forward with marked success, as the accompanying statistics abundantly demonstrate. Indeed, our success is the cause of our greatest embarrassment. The work has expanded far beyond our financial resources, or rather beyond our income, for the church has resources far beyond our needs if only they were available. There is not a mission in any non-Christian country that does not require, if we are to meet the responsibilities that are pressing upon us, large reinforcements. In all these lands our present force should be doubled, and in some places trebled. The same is true, only to a somewhat limited extent, in Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic countries.

In all our fields better equipment along the lines of missionary residences, school and college buildings, hospitals, orphanages, press accommodations, etc., is imperative. Properties already acquired and long in use need to be enlarged or extensively repaired. For many years we have not had at our disposal money for the purchase of new property, or the erection of new buildings at points where important work is established, and where we occupy rented quarters at heavy rentals, from which we may be excluded at the will of non-Christian owners.

During the ensuing quadrennium we shall need at least \$2,-

000,000 for new property, repairs on property now in use, and for payment of property indebtedness.

At the annual meeting of the committee, held in November, 1911, there having been a falling off in the regular income of \$83,796.81, as compared with the year 1910, and an over-expenditure for the support of the work, it was found necessary, after cutting the appropriations three per cent, to carry into the current year a debt of \$171,976.14, or abandon important points already occupied and reduce our missionary force, neither of which it was believed would meet with the approval of the General Conference or the church as a whole. To pay the debt and to meet pressing emergencies, the committee authorized a special appeal to the church for the sum of \$200,000. This appeal has been made, and it is hoped that the sum needed will be forthcoming in the near future without interfering with the regular income.

An open world invites the Christian Church to promptly make known the gospel appeal to "all nations," as the Master has commanded, and the Methodist Episcopal Church must assume its share of the responsibility, that it may have its part in the final victory.

POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

In two of our mission fields political revolutions have recently occurred and have greatly hindered, temporarily, the progress of our work. In Mexico, the overthrow of the old political order, as represented by the now exiled Porfirio Diaz, has been unfavorable to the progress of spiritual work. Although the revolutionary leader, Madero, has been elected president of the republic, peace has not been fully restored. At this writing an attempt is being made to bring about another revolution, but whether it will succeed remains to be determined. Revolutions may occur at almost any time in Latin America.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy has made a vigorous effort to regain the ascendancy it lost during the Diaz regime, but it has signally failed, as the new president and his cabinet have kept free from all entangling alliance with the Roman Catholic Church and declare that religious liberty shall be maintained. January 8, 1912, several persons, representing different Protestant organizations, presented President Madero with a copy of the Bible at the Castle of Chapultepec. In response to the address delivered by Dr. John W. Butler, the president said, in part:

"I hereby congratulate you on the good work you are doing in coöperating for the moral uplifting of the Mexican people. The Mexicans are of noble sentiments; they are good and heroic; they have lacked only enlightenment, and it will be one of my greatest efforts to work for their enlightenment, so that they

may be able to understand the high principles of this Book. Continue your good work, and you will thus coöperate with me in the uplifting of the Mexican people."

Whatever may be the outcome of existing or future political troubles in Mexico, two things are certain, namely, religious liberty will be maintained and evangelical Christianity will have increasing opportunity to aid in "the uplifting of the Mexican people."

The other field disturbed by revolution is China. A long smoldering fire has suddenly flamed out, and a system of government celebrated for its antiquity, tyranny, and corruption has been suddenly overthrown and a republic has been proclaimed. That this revolution has been Providential is not doubted by any who believe that there is a God who rules among the nations. A corrupt dynasty that has ruled the more than 400,000,000 people of China for 272 years has been compelled to abdicate a throne, now supplanted by a president's chair, and an unlimited monarchy gives place to constitutional government.

During the struggle in Central and West China some of our missionaries were compelled to leave their work temporarily, but none sustained personal injury, and but little damage has been done to property. Fortunately, throughout the period of anxiety and stress Bishop Bashford was on the field to advise and direct the missionaries and the work—alert, wise, and tireless, bearing on his heart the interest of every missionary, and using every possible means to keep in sympathetic touch with those who were in greatest peril. The value of his services cannot be overestimated ("and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"). A cablegram from the bishop, dated February 27, announced that the missionaries were returning to their stations, thus indicating that quiet was so far restored as to make resumption of missionary work practical and safe. The bishop also says in the same cablegram that a large increase in money is a pressing necessity. In 1913 the appropriations to China ought to be double what they are this year, making a total of \$317,806.

LAYMEN'S MOVEMENT

The General Conference of 1908 approved of the organization of a Methodist Episcopal Laymen's Movement in the interest of foreign missions exclusively, and authorized the use of missionary money in the inauguration of said movement. Acting under the authority given, the corresponding secretary called a meeting of laymen, which was held July 7, 1908, when preliminary steps were taken. Other meetings followed and the organization was completed.

Appropriations in aid of the movement have been made by

the General Committee and the Board of Managers amounting to \$37,688.41. In addition to this sum the organization itself has raised and expended \$44,681.69 in carrying forward its work, making a total of \$82,370.10.

Besides contributing directly toward the expenses of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Board has coöperated generously by placing under its direction a large force of missionaries on furlough, whose salaries were paid by the Board, and by permitting its assistant secretaries to devote most of their time to service in behalf of the movement. Bishops Robinson and Oldham have given considerable time in promoting its interests.

The organization will doubtless report its operations during the quadrennium to the General Conference.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has annually presented its appropriations for our approval. We cannot too highly recommend this organization to the continued confidence and liberality of the church. The coöperation of the two boards on the field is all that can be desired, and together, as the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, they represent one of the largest and most effective missionary organizations in the world.

For and on behalf of the General Committee for Foreign Missions.

A. B. LEONARD, *Corresponding Secretary*,
H. C. STUNTZ, *First Assistant Corresponding Secretary*,
S. O. BENTON, *Recording Secretary*,
HOMER EATON, *Treasurer*.

APPROPRIATIONS—1909-1912

I. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSIONS TO BE ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY THE BOARD

	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
Support of Missionary Bishops.....	\$24,050	\$24,050	\$24,250	\$24,250	\$96,600
Emergencies in the Missions.....	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
Incidental Needs of the Missions.....	23,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	103,000
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans.....	18,000	18,000	23,000	23,000	82,000
	\$115,050	\$112,050	\$127,250	\$127,250	\$481,600

II. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSION FIELDS

	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
Africa: Liberia.....	\$15,376	\$14,912	\$15,612	\$15,142	\$61,042
East Central Africa.....	16,065	14,083	14,883	14,434	59,465
West Central Africa.....	14,201	12,274	12,774	12,389	51,638
North Africa Mission.....	.....	3,000	4,000	3,878	10,878
South America: Eastern South America.....	52,592	51,135	53,130	52,113	208,970
Chile.....	28,175	27,450	29,450	28,395	113,470
North Andes.....	15,800	15,680	18,280	17,310	67,070
China: Foochow.....	28,325	27,215	27,665	27,665	110,870
Hinghwa.....	12,200	11,722	13,722	13,722	51,366
Central China.....	40,635	38,545	38,545	37,479	155,204
North China.....	53,300	50,713	51,713	50,363	206,089
West China Mission.....	18,340	18,874	22,874	22,874	82,962
Union Publishing House, Shanghai.....	4,750	5,750	6,000	3,500	20,000
Salary and Traveling Expenses.....	.....	.....	3,300	3,300	6,600
Europe: North Germany.....	18,580	17,995	15,600	15,000	67,175
South Germany.....	20,721	20,100	19,800	19,000	79,621
Austria-Hungary Mission.....	.....	.....	3,500	5,032	8,532
Switzerland.....	7,535	7,290	8,290	8,000	31,115
Norway.....	12,555	12,165	12,500	12,050	49,270
Sweden.....	16,095	15,595	15,875	15,300	62,865
Denmark.....	7,960	7,710	7,950	7,600	31,220
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	9,348	9,060	7,850	7,615	33,873
Russia.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,500	8,500
Bulgaria.....	9,500	9,205	9,500	9,500	37,705
Italy.....	55,312	53,600	58,134	54,278	221,324
France.....	5,840	5,814	6,840	6,840	25,334
India: North India.....	62,200	60,326	62,594	60,674	245,794
Northwest India.....	31,625	30,676	32,512	31,537	126,350
South India.....	23,775	23,062	24,670	23,930	95,437
Central Provinces.....	17,131	16,620	18,493	17,938	70,182
Bombay.....	22,775	22,092	24,129	23,405	92,401
Bengal.....	17,025	16,514	17,926	17,388	68,853
Burma.....	10,025	9,724	10,932	10,604	41,285
Japan: East Japan.....	39,896	39,719	39,419	38,209	157,243
West Japan.....	22,604	20,906	25,642	24,900	94,052
Mexico.....	58,900	56,539	60,496	58,662	234,597
Malaysia.....	21,380	20,739	22,278	21,610	86,007
Korea.....	38,465	37,311	39,922	38,679	154,377
Philippines.....	25,900	25,123	27,250	26,433	104,706
Total.....	\$854,906	\$829,238	\$888,050	\$861,248	\$3,433,442

III. APPROPRIATIONS FOR GENERAL EXPENSES

	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
1. EXPENSES OF COLLECTION:					
Publication Fund.....	\$37,000	\$35,000	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$112,000
Young People's Work.....	9,000	9,000	7,500	7,500	33,000
Field Secretaries.....	19,750	12,500	10,000	10,000	52,250
Coöperation with the Laymen's Mis- sionary Movement.....	.....	.....	15,000	10,000	25,000

III. APPROPRIATIONS FOR GENERAL EXPENSES.—Continued

	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
2. EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION:					
Office Secretaries	\$13,500	\$13,500	\$14,000	\$14,000	\$55,000
Office and General Committee Expenses	17,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	68,000
3. MISCELLANEOUS:					
Miscellaneous, including interest on debt	9,372	10,000	10,000	10,000	39,372
Total	\$105,622	\$95,000	\$99,500	\$84,500	\$384,622

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
Appropriations for the Missions, to be directly Administered by the Board	\$115,050	\$112,050	\$127,250	\$127,250	\$481,600
Appropriations for the Mission Fields:					
China	\$157,550	152,819	163,819	158,903	633,091
Japan	62,500	60,625	65,061	63,109	251,295
Korea	38,465	37,311	39,922	38,679	154,377
India	184,556	179,014	191,256	185,476	740,302
Malaysia	47,280	45,862	49,528	48,043	190,713
Africa	45,642	44,269	47,269	45,843	183,023
South America	96,567	94,260	100,880	97,818	389,505
Mexico	58,900	56,539	60,496	58,662	234,597
Europe	163,446	158,539	169,839	164,715	656,539
General Expenses:					
Expenses of Collection	65,750	56,500	57,500	42,500	222,250
Expenses of Administration	30,500	28,500	32,000	30,000	123,000
Miscellaneous	9,372	10,000	10,000	10,000	39,372
Grand total	\$1,075,578	\$1,036,288	\$1,114,800	\$1,072,998	\$4,299,664

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1908-1911

	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Alabama	\$609 95	\$542 50	\$508 00	\$388 00	\$2,048 45
Alaska	225 02	193 00	115 00	64 00	597 02
Andes	155 40	.....	.....	.....	155 40
Arizona	1,042 00	939 00	1,026 00	1,131 25	4,138 25
Arkansas	846 43	948 00	593 00	645 00	3,032 43
Atlanta	553 82	453 50	380 00	573 00	1,960 32
Atlantic	95	180 00	77 00	50 00	307 95
Austria-Hungary .....	.....	.....	.....	43 20	43 20
Austin	1,067 12	1,346 00	1,259 00	1,834 60	5,506 72
Baltimore	24,704 43	24,291 68	29,670 52	29,956 19	108,622 82
Bengal .....	.....	.....	.....	315 40	315 40
Black Hills	390 00	438 50	361 25	271 70	1,461 45
Blue Ridge	764 50	252 00	212 00	232 00	1,460 50
Bombay .....	.....	115 93	.....	388 09	504 02
Bulgaria	46 91	39 70	.....	101 14	187 75
Burma	95 40	67	155 79	56 80	308 66
California	8,582 94	8,183 87	8,469 09	8,412 86	33,648 76
California German	970 50	934 00	915 00	1,145 00	3,964 50
Central Alabama	41 05	385 00	363 15	421 17	1,210 37
Central China .....	.....	42 71	.....	602 75	645 46
Central German	4,422 25	4,521 50	6,272 00	4,714 00	19,929 75
Central Illinois	17,890 12	17,747 19	17,797 55	16,071 75	69,506 61
Central Missouri	422 04	590 50	620 85	666 25	2,299 64
Central New York	22,915 10	21,654 38	27,054 93	24,565 44	96,189 85
Central Ohio	20,520 93	18,509 21	19,938 64	21,152 78	80,121 56
Central Pennsylvania	37,574 41	33,991 39	36,200 58	33,729 07	141,495 45
Central Provinces .....	.....	.....	.....	47 38	47 38
Central Swedish	2,794 00	2,773 00	2,994 00	2,732 00	11,293 00

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1908-1911.—Continued

	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
Central Tennessee	\$463 52	\$495 00	\$392 00	\$380 00	\$1,730 52
Chicago German	2,866 50	3,018 00	3,125 50	3,238 50	12,248 50
Chile			376 00	184 00	560 00
Chinese	222 00				222 00
Cincinnati	15,858 70	14,982 47	20,404 55	18,108 99	69,354 71
Colorado	10,263 86	10,680 44	14,457 71	12,140 08	47,542 09
Columbia River	5,868 90	6,374 69	7,310 18	6,890 29	26,444 06
Dakota	9,041 66	7,482 55	9,331 63	4,548 39	30,404 23
Delaware	3,054 11	2,883 00	2,670 00	2,486 50	11,093 61
Denmark	538 36	672 20	681 94	717 52	2,610 02
Des Moines	20,281 90	20,203 70	18,980 77	17,621 55	77,087 92
Detroit	17,595 81	17,152 15	19,246 79	18,802 57	72,797 32
East Central Africa		9 88		11 00	20 88
East German	3,211 75	2,973 00	2,562 00	2,649 00	11,395 75
East Maine	2,040 42	2,017 22	1,893 22	1,956 80	7,907 66
East Ohio	30,185 18	31,144 03	30,824 72	29,285 02	121,438 95
East Oklahoma	652 87	839 30	1,085 00	839 00	3,416 17
East Tennessee	157 90	269 00	711 50	171 00	1,309 40
Eastern South America		675 00	995 00	1,223 00	2,893 00
Eastern Swedish	1,579 08	1,559 00	1,347 60	1,485 00	5,970 68
Erie	19,383 91	18,774 24	18,240 85	16,324 97	72,723 97
Finland and Saint Petersburg	623 30	450 00	950 58	721 36	2,745 24
Florida	305 30	363 44	267 50	401 45	1,337 69
Foochow	184 95	135 95	133 73	138 28	592 91
France				25 00	25 00
Genesee	20,783 88	21,565 33	26,235 55	24,253 92	92,838 68
Georgia	300 70	313 00	359 43	278 50	1,251 63
Gulf	619 83	776 00	780 00	1,063 26	3,239 09
Hawaii		81 00			81 00
Hingwa	32 04	30 84	33 46	36 79	133 13
Holston	3,114 37	3,589 87	3,355 37	2,760 75	12,820 36
Idaho	2,663 05	2,473 85	3,869 03	3,390 86	12,396 79
Illinois	23,725 20	24,800 87	24,101 05	23,029 35	95,656 47
Indiana	19,207 39	17,521 04	19,289 21	17,386 09	73,403 73
Iowa	12,487 27	12,239 20	12,393 00	11,416 81	48,536 28
Italian Mission			26 00	49 54	75 54
Italy	457 20	350 00	310 00	320 00	1,437 20
Kansas	11,747 06	10,562 39	14,792 32	15,225 99	52,327 76
Kentucky	1,458 00	1,829 00	2,094 88	1,494 50	6,876 38
Korea			50 00		50 00
Lexington	759 75	601 28	808 00	820 25	2,989 28
Liberia	228 00	218 00	350 00	279 00	1,075 00
Lincoln	167 12	169 65	130 67	216 20	683 64
Little Rock	238 50	67 00	501 00	334 50	1,141 00
Louisiana	982 00	712 00	1,174 00	999 84	3,867 84
Maine	5,577 95	2,868 00	3,537 00	5,175 25	17,158 20
Malaysia	166 18	248 00	50 00		464 18
Mexico	575 01	388 50	447 00	434 00	1,844 51
Michigan	17,289 09	16,127 38	22,112 37	22,842 81	78,371 65
Minnesota	6,247 07	6,138 96	6,778 14	6,133 67	25,297 84
Mississippi	748 28	845 43	914 95	576 45	3,085 11
Missouri	6,635 79	6,393 85	6,445 25	5,875 85	25,350 74
Mobile	176 00				176 00
Montana	1,935 68	1,869 53	2,030 75	2,197 52	8,033 48
Nebraska	12,563 32	12,421 25	13,146 61	11,112 05	49,243 23
Nevada	808 00	616 00	535 00	582 00	2,541 00
New England	16,235 72	15,657 57	20,364 14	15,488 04	67,745 47
New England Southern	9,684 48	8,774 94	10,269 54	9,242 96	37,951 92
New Hampshire	4,117 91	4,042 00	4,055 10	4,100 00	16,315 01
New Jersey	17,262 41	16,612 63	16,781 22	15,311 12	65,967 38
New Mexico English	1,055 00	867 00	966 45	1,083 00	3,971 45
New Mexico Spanish	206 90	164 00		179 00	549 90
New York	26,085 92	24,032 70	31,300 22	25,879 93	107,298 77
New York East	27,467 87	26,439 94	30,056 21	23,338 62	112,302 64
Newark	25,777 49	23,858 38	27,003 07	26,878 93	103,517 87
North Andes		25 00	55 00	55 00	135 00
North Carolina	345 00	602 00	49 38	233 00	1,229 38
North China	458 55	428 75	1,428 88	954 42	3,270 60
North Dakota	4,098 04	5,002 66	4,050 82	3,754 53	16,906 05
North Germany	1,107 00	1,158 00	1,143 73	1,139 12	4,547 85
North India	343 38	293 65			637 03
North Indiana	18,896 17	17,609 27	23,236 85	21,687 43	81,429 72
North Montana	864 26	956 00	984 00	852 00	3,656 26
North Nebraska	4,884 89	4,436 85	4,911 00	4,900 77	19,133 51

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS FOR THE YEARS 1908-1911.—Continued

	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
North Ohio.....	\$11,783 10	\$11,244 86	\$12,751 70	\$11,412 98	\$47,192 64
Northern German.....	2,112 04	2,227 00	2,208 00	2,059 50	8,606 54
Northern Minnesota.....	6,277 62	5,991 80	7,422 30	6,051 85	25,743 57
Northern New York.....	11,770 94	12,366 00	13,020 20	11,661 00	48,818 14
Northern Swedish.....	1,455 35	1,246 00	998 00	1,113 00	4,812 35
Northwest German.....	2,329 00	2,028 00	2,318 72	2,336 00	9,011 72
Northwest India.....	.....	228 92	.....	344 07	572 99
Northwest Indiana.....	11,885 24	11,986 16	12,945 10	11,624 50	48,441 00
Northwest Iowa.....	14,296 89	16,870 89	17,058 53	16,267 66	64,493 97
Northwest Kansas.....	6,531 21	6,894 78	7,117 31	6,734 42	27,277 72
Northwest Nebraska.....	787 50	789 00	877 25	669 00	3,122 75
Norway.....	751 08	700 00	1,116 67	1,001 34	3,569 09
Norwegian and Danish.....	2,663 00	2,555 00	2,534 00	2,881 00	10,633 00
Ohio.....	17,187 12	17,118 08	17,484 00	17,150 99	68,940 19
Oklahoma.....	5,197 65	5,397 83	1,409 24	8,787 88	20,792 60
Oregon.....	4,888 97	5,575 30	6,304 00	6,552 00	23,320 27
Pacific Chinese.....	.....	120 00	100 00	100 00	320 00
Pacific German.....	854 00	837 50	882 00	896 00	3,469 50
Pacific Japanese.....	531 00	280 00	320 00	390 00	1,521 00
Pacific Swedish.....	524 00	550 00	584 00	645 00	2,303 00
Philadelphia.....	36,065 66	35,094 60	39,497 91	36,016 32	146,674 49
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00	36 00
Pittsburgh.....	32,294 20	34,457 35	40,889 22	34,363 80	142,004 57
Porto Rico.....	42 00	92 00	18 00	116 00	268 00
Puget Sound.....	8,467 39	7,810 46	9,006 80	9,034 15	34,318 80
Rock River.....	28,131 71	26,021 58	28,511 94	27,962 37	110,627 60
Saint Johns River.....	1,011 34	1,006 50	902 33	1,092 12	4,012 29
Saint Louis.....	9,429 06	8,723 24	11,670 08	18,318 74	48,141 12
Saint Louis German.....	3,632 10	3,355 00	3,503 00	3,459 50	13,949 60
Savannah.....	230 55	308 00	436 00	409 00	1,383 55
South America.....	839 36	.....	.....	.....	839 36
South Carolina.....	3,321 31	2,882 96	2,952 25	2,676 64	11,833 16
South Florida.....	70 00	63 00	47 00	79 30	259 30
South Germany.....	973 93	1,133 60	1,185 40	1,315 24	4,608 17
South India.....	125 67	151 55	151 36	121 40	549 98
South Kansas.....	8,655 67	8,037 93	10,550 44	10,781 13	38,025 17
Southern California.....	19,443 06	19,578 69	23,484 12	23,080 37	85,586 24
Southern German.....	1,941 00	1,354 50	1,432 00	1,644 00	6,371 50
Southern Illinois.....	10,099 06	10,198 94	10,265 62	8,182 61	38,746 23
Southwest Kansas.....	12,474 27	12,851 63	14,323 18	17,208 82	56,857 90
Sweden.....	4,000 00	4,196 12	4,000 81	4,009 41	16,206 34
Switzerland.....	1,954 00	2,077 90	2,025 30	2,055 45	8,112 65
Tennessee.....	106 25	333 30	720 35	158 00	1,317 90
Texas.....	524 60	921 00	898 00	905 45	3,249 05
Troy.....	26,927 52	20,978 76	28,828 92	21,794 66	98,529 86
Upper Iowa.....	15,153 51	16,868 15	17,860 13	16,796 02	66,677 81
Upper Mississippi.....	69 88	1,539 00	844 27	634 40	3,087 55
Utah.....	855 28	777 00	927 65	758 00	3,317 93
Vermont.....	3,578 93	3,174 66	3,178 51	3,086 52	13,018 62
Washington.....	2,695 80	2,619 00	2,763 00	2,628 00	10,705 80
West Central Africa.....	4 83	7 67	27 00	27 00	66 50
West China.....	50 53	67 60	.....	.....	118 13
West German.....	6,072 20	5,939 10	6,967 50	5,549 00	24,527 80
West Nebraska.....	3,665 36	4,080 66	3,857 00	3,235 00	14,838 02
West Texas.....	809 50	961 50	1,013 75	981 00	3,765 75
West Virginia.....	11,164 32	10,987 20	12,432 89	11,955 84	40,540 25
West Wisconsin.....	6,403 93	6,057 31	6,050 06	5,911 43	24,422 73
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	582 50	550 00	471 00	468 00	2,071 50
Western Swedish.....	1,789 85	1,758 00	1,745 00	1,639 00	6,931 85
Wilmington.....	14,796 52	14,855 00	14,297 00	14,321 00	58,269 52
Wisconsin.....	10,187 63	10,570 52	10,562 21	9,797 32	41,117 68
Wyoming.....	20,167 82	17,626 20	20,096 12	19,008 75	76,898 89
Wyoming Mission.....	1,058 58	895 00	922 00	897 00	3,772 58
Total.....	\$1,013,272 36	\$984,975 35	\$1,101,043 91	\$1,040,215 66	\$4,139,507 28

DISBURSEMENTS OF SPECIAL GIFTS

	1908	1909	1910	1911	Total
CHINA:					
(1) Foochow.....	\$18,185 44	\$19,640 39	\$17,507 60	\$17,305 59	\$72,639 02
(2) Hinghwa.....	12,108 59	11,341 69	14,219 40	12,055 58	49,725 26
(3) Central China.....	6,526 90	4,155 80	7,580 26	10,073 30	28,336 26
(4) North China.....	12,692 55	5,984 25	8,723 24	16,690 95	44,090 99
(5) West China.....	9,932 17	8,710 53	9,646 11	10,058 46	38,347 27
Total for China.....	¹ \$74,523 62	¹ \$54,294 66	¹ \$57,676 61	¹ \$66,183 88	¹ \$252,678 77
JAPAN.....					
	5,184 41	3,468 87	2,633 29	3,914 16	15,200 73
KOREA.....					
	11,564 48	21,470 69	18,302 86	46,144 05	97,482 08
INDIA (seven Conferences).....					
	² 131,334 05	109,681 98	130,646 85	135,816 45	² 507,479 33
MALAYSIA:					
(1) Malaysia.....	6,021 22	12,368 43	21,438 96	18,243 95	58,123 56
(2) Philippine Islands.....	10,641 62	18,086 52	19,136 50	28,904 43	76,769 07
Total for Malaysia.....	\$16,662 84	\$30,454 95	\$40,626 46	\$47,148 38	\$134,892 63
AFRICA:					
(1) Liberia.....	1,483 21	5,864 75	7,375 25	5,451 43	20,174 64
(2) East Central Africa.....	9,835 22	19,844 97	30,721 33	22,702 28	83,103 80
(3) West Central Africa.....	5,035 50	7,761 57	12,992 58	9,671 20	35,460 85
(4) North Africa.....	4,698 33	7,843 99	11,418 74	8,839 43	32,800 49
Total for Africa.....	³ \$29,780 31	³ \$65,074 68	³ \$78,829 72	³ \$46,664 34	³ \$220,349 05
SOUTH AMERICA:					
(1) Eastern South America...	479 00	583 00	1,230 54	1,213 60	3,506 14
(2) Chile.....	1,498 70	504 07	315 55	1,563 50	3,881 82
(3) North Andes.....	2,280 00	1,785 16	999 72	163 50	5,228 38
Total for So. America..	\$4,257 70	\$2,872 23	\$2,545 81	\$2,940 60	\$12,616 34
MEXICO.....					
	364 45	782 00	681 49	76 00	1,903 94
EUROPE:					
(1) North Germany.....	.....	.....	264 00	232 75	496 75
(2) South Germany.....	.....	.....	737 00	22 00	759 00
(3) Martin Mission Institute..	.....	300 00	.....	300 00	600 00
(4) Switzerland.....	.....	.....	58 00	12 00	70 00
(5) Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(7) Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(8) Finland and St. Petersburg	.....	1,411 40	1,532 40	763 78	3,707 58
(9) Bulgaria.....	.....	52 50	196 03	874 48	1,123 01
(10) Italy.....	1,238 40	18,252 66	2,026 88	3,754 00	25,271 94
(11) France.....	5,030 00	1,250 00	708 95	1,428 00	8,416 95
Total for Europe.....	⁴ \$7,033 00	⁴ \$21,372 56	⁴ \$5,543 26	⁴ \$7,387 01	⁴ \$41,335 83

¹ Including "undesigned" gifts for China.² Including \$13,822.36 for famine sufferers.³ Including "undesigned" gifts for Africa.⁴ Including \$764.60 "undesigned gifts."

PROGRESS DURING THE QUADRENNIUM

In 1907 our membership, including probationers, was.....	297,350
Now, 1911, it is.....	366,810
Increase.....	69,460
In 1907, Sunday school scholars.....	298,942
1911.....	333,514
Increase.....	34,572
In 1907, contributed for self-support.....	\$489,502
1911.....	507,117
Increase.....	17,615
In 1907, estimated value of property.....	9,526,068
1911.....	11,713,782
Increase.....	2,187,714
In 1907, missionaries.....	673
1911.....	757
Increase.....	84
In 1907, native ordained preachers.....	1,045
1911.....	1,176
Increase.....	131
In 1907, native unordained preachers.....	3,752
1911.....	4,037
Increase.....	285

FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
RECEIPTS AND RUNNING EXPENSES, 1907-1911

YEAR	Total Receipts	Increase	Cost of Collection and Administration	Cost of Collection and Administration	Cost of Collection	Cost of Administration
				Percentage of Receipts	Percentage of Receipts	Percentage of Receipts
1907.....	\$1,401,920	First Year	\$142,930	\$10.1	\$7.3	\$2.8
1908.....	1,357,336	144,584	135,409	9.9	6.9	3.0
1909.....	1,342,123	115,213	135,725	10.1	7.4	2.7
1910.....	1,477,700	135,577	125,250	8.4	5.7	2.7
1911.....	1,511,124	33,424	116,917	7.7	5.2	2.5
Total.....	\$7,090,203	.....	\$656,231	\$9.2	\$6.5	\$2.7

¹ Decrease.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

*To the General Conference to be held in Minneapolis, Minn., in
May, 1912*

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

President, Rev. Bishop William F. McDowell, D.D., LL.D.
First Vice-President, Rev. Bishop W. F. Anderson, D.D., LL.D.
Second Vice-President, Rev. W. V. Kelley, LL.D., L.H.D.
Recording Secretary, Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., LL.D.
Treasurer, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Esq.
Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D.D., LL.D.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

TERM TO EXPIRE IN 1920

The Rev. Bishop W. F. Anderson, D.D., LL.D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
The Rev. William F. King, LL.D., Mount Vernon, Ia.
President Abram W. Harris, LL.D., Evanston, Ill.
Mr. John D. Slayback, New York city.
Mr. John A. Patten, LL.D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Hon. D. S. Gray, Columbus, O.
President George H. Bradford, D.D., Guthrie, Okla.
Mr. Gottlieb Golder, 518 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Rev. Edward L. Mills, D.D., Butte, Mont.
Mr. Charles E. Patterson, 10 Stratford Road, Schenectady, N. Y.
President John H. Race, D.D., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mr. James W. Pearsall, Ridgewood, N. J.

TERM TO EXPIRE IN 1916

The Rev. Bishop William F. McDowell, D.D., LL.D., Chicago, Ill.
President George H. Bridgman, LL.D., Saint Paul, Minn.
The Rev. J. W. Lindsay, D.D., West Newton, Mass. (Deceased.)
Mr. Leonard D. Baldwin, East Orange, N. J.
Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft, 17 West Forty-second Street, New York.
Mr. A. L. Johnson, Lincoln, Neb.
The Rev. M. W. Dogan, D.D., Marshall, Tex.
President Samuel Dickie, LL.D., Albion, Mich.
The Rev. W. C. Evans, D.D., 3 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. H. N. Curtis, Ossining, N. Y.
The Rev. W. V. Kelley, D.D., L.H.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Mr. William H. Heisler, Pemberton, N. J.

TERM TO EXPIRE IN 1912

The Rev. Bishop E. H. Hughes, D.D., LL.D., San Francisco, Cal.
The Rev. Ezra S. Tipple, D.D., Madison, N. J.
Judge Robert F. Raymond, LL.D., Newton Center, Mass.
The Rev. Charles F. Rice, D.D., Roxbury, Mass.
The Rev. J. C. Nicholson, D.D., 2515 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.
Mr. J. G. Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.
The Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, D.D., Wheeling, W. Va.

President Joseph R. Harker, Ph.D., Jacksonville, Ill.
 The Rev. Joseph C. Nate, D.D., Champaign, Ill.
 Mr. William Halls, Jr., Summit, N. J.
 The Rev. A. C. McCrea, D.D., 110 Kensington St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Mr. John M. Bulwinkle, 351 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY SENATE

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

At Large. Chancellor James R. Day, D.D., LL.D.,
 Syracuse University, President

(The Roman numbers indicate the General Conference District)

- I. President L. H. Murlin, LL.D., Boston University.
- II. President W. A. Shanklin, LL.D., L.H.D., Wesleyan Univ.
- III. President W. H. Crawford, LL.D., Allegheny College.
- IV. President Eugene A. Noble, Litt.D., LL.D., Dickinson College.
- V. President Herbert Welch, LL.D., Ohio Wesleyan University.
- VI. President John H. Race, D.D., University of Chattanooga.
- VII. President J. M. Cox, D.D., Philander Smith College.
- VIII. President Wilbur N. Mason, D.D., Baker University.
- IX. President R. Watson Cooper, D.D., Upper Iowa University.
- X. President A. W. Harris, LL.D., Northwestern University.
- XI. President F. J. McConnell, Ph.D., LL.D., De Pauw University.
- XII. President Samuel Plantz, LL.D., Lawrence College.
- XIII. President A. L. Breslich, D.D., German Wallace College.
- XIV. President G. F. Bovard, D.D., LL.D., Univ. of S'n California.
- XV. Dean H. D. Kimball, D.D., Willamette University (Resigned).

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FROM THE BEGINNING

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1868

Charter Members: Class of 1872.—Bishop Calvin Kingsley (died April 6, 1870), Rev. William L. Harris, Harvey B. Lane, Isaac Rich (died January 13, 1872), Bishop E. R. Ames (elected by the Bishops in 1870 as successor to Bishop Kingsley).

Charter Members: Class of 1876.—Bishop Edmund S. Janes, Rev. John McClintock (died March 4, 1870), Charles C. North, Honorable James Harlan (former Senator and Secretary of Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet), Dr. John S. Porter (elected by the Bishops in June, 1870, as successor to John McClintock), Rev. D. P. Kidder (elected by General Conference of 1872 as successor to John McClintock).

Charter Members: Class of 1880.—Rev. John W. Lindsay, Rev. Thomas Bowman (elected Bishop in 1872), John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1872

Class of 1884.—Rev. N. E. Cobleigh (died February 1, 1874), Rev. Charles A. Holmes, Francis H. Root, William Clafin, Dr. E. Q. Fuller (elected by the Bishops in 1874 as successor to N. E. Cobleigh), Rev. E. O. Haven (elected by the General Conference of 1876 as successor to N. E. Cobleigh and died August 2, 1881), Bishop C. D. Foss (elected by the Bishops in 1881 as successor to E. O. Haven).

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1876

Class of 1888.—Bishop E. S. Janes (died September 18, 1876), Rev. D. P. Kidder (resigned in 1884), Charles C. North, James Long, Bishop Matthew Simpson (elected by the Bishops in 1876 as successor to Bishop Janes, and again by the General Conference of 1880. Died June 18, 1884), Bishop Edward G. Andrews (elected by the Bishops in 1884 as successor to Bishop Simpson), Rev. A. S. Hunt (elected by the Bishops in 1884 as successor to D. P. Kidder).

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1880

Class of 1892.—Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Rev. W. X. Ninde (resigned before the General Conference of 1884), John Elliott (died December 5, 1888), Oliver Hoyt (died May 5, 1887), Joseph S. Stout (elected by the Bishops in 1887 as successor to Oliver Hoyt, and again by the General Conference of 1888), Mark Hoyt (elected by the Bishops in 1889 as successor to John Elliott), L. R. Fiske (elected by the General Conference of 1884 as successor to W. X. Ninde).

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1884

Class of 1896.—Bishop W. L. Harris (died September 2, 1887), Rev. W. M. Frysinger (resigned April 3, 1888), Honorable Jacob Sleeper (died March 31, 1889), F. H. Root (resigned before the General Conference of 1888), Bishop John F. Hurst (elected by the Bishops in 1887 as successor to Bishop Harris, and again by the General Conference of 1888), William C. Allison (elected by the Bishops in 1889 as successor to Jacob Sleeper, but declined to serve), Rev. H. B. Ridgaway (elected by the General Conference of 1888 as successor to W. M. Frysinger. Died March 30, 1895), John D. Slayback (elected by the General Conference of 1888 as successor to F. H. Root), O. H. Durrell (elected by the General Conference of 1892 as successor to Jacob Sleeper), Rev. W. F. King (elected by the Bishops in 1895 as successor to H. B. Ridgaway).

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1888

Class of 1900.—Bishop E. G. Andrews, Rev. A. S. Hunt (died September 11, 1898), C. C. North (died November 25, 1890), James Long (resigned in 1898), Bowles Colgate (elected by the General Conference in 1892 as successor to C. C. North. Resigned in December, 1892), George P. Hukill (elected by the Bishops in 1893 as successor to Bowles Colgate, and again by the General Conference of 1896), Rev. W. F. Anderson (elected by the Bishops in 1898 as successor to A. S. Hunt),

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1892

Class of 1904.—Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Rev. L. R. Fiske (died February 14, 1901), J. S. Stout, Mark Hoyt (died October 25, 1897), H. C. M. Ingraham (elected by the Bishops in 1898 as successor to Mark Hoyt), Rev. G. H. Bridgman (elected by the Bishops in 1901 as successor to L. R. Fiske).

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1896

Class of 1908.—Bishop J. F. Hurst, O. H. Durrell (died January 31, 1900), Rev. W. F. King, J. D. Slayback,

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1900

Class of 1912.—Bishop E. G. Andrews, Rev. W. F. Anderson, G. P. Hukill (died May 29, 1901), J. G. Holmes, I. E. Chase, M.D. (elected by the Bishops in 1902 as successor to G. P. Hukill, but declined to serve).

Class of 1908.—Bishop J. F. Hurst (died May 4, 1903), Rev. W. F. King, A. W. Harris, J. D. Slayback, Bishop C. H. Fowler (elected by the Bishops in 1903 as successor to Bishop Hurst, and again by the General Conference of 1904).

Class of 1904.—Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Rev. L. R. Fiske, H. C. M. Ingraham, J. S. Stout (died June 28, 1904).

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1904

Class of 1916.—Rev. J. W. Lindsay, Rev. G. H. Bridgman, H. C. M. Ingraham, J. E. Leaycraft.

Class of 1912.—Bishop E. G. Andrews (died December 31, 1907), Rev. E. S. Tipple, R. F. Raymond, J. G. Holmes (died September 4, 1904), Durbin Horne (elected by the Bishops in 1904 as successor to J. G. Holmes. Resigned December, 1907).

Class of 1908.—Bishop C. H. Fowler (died March 20, 1908), Rev. W. F. King, A. W. Harris, J. D. Slayback.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1908

Class of 1912.—Bishop D. A. Goodsell (died December 5, 1909), Rev. E. S. Tipple, R. F. Raymond, Rev. C. F. Rice, Rev. J. C. Nicholson, J. G. Shepherd, Rev. S. K. Arbutnot, J. R. Harker, Rev. C. J. Little (died March 11, 1911), G. A. Warburton (resigned February, 1910), Rev. A. C. McCrea, J. M. Bulwinkle, Bishop E. H. Hughes (elected by the Bishops in 1910 as successor to Bishop Goodsell), William Halls, Jr., (elected by the Bishops in 1910 as successor to G. A. Warburton), Rev. J. C. Nate (elected by the Bishops in 1911 as successor to C. J. Little).

Class of 1916.—Bishop W. F. McDowell, Rev. G. H. Bridgman, Rev. J. W. Lindsay (died March 6, 1912), H. C. M. Ingraham (died February 15, 1911), J. E. Leaycraft, Senator J. P. Dolliver (died October 15, 1910), Rev. M. W. Dogan, Samuel Dickie, Rev. W. C. Evans, H. N. Curtis, Rev. W. V. Kelley, W. H. Heisler, A. L. Johnson (elected by the Bishops in 1910 as successor to Senator Dolliver), Leonard D. Baldwin (elected by the Bishops in 1911 as successor to H. C. M. Ingraham).

Class of 1920.—Bishop W. F. Anderson, Rev. W. F. King, A. W. Harris, J. D. Slayback, J. A. Patten, D. S. Gray, Rev. G. H. Bradford, Gottlieb Golder, Rev. Edward Laird Mills, C. E. Patterson, Rev. J. H. Race, J. W. Pearsall.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FROM THE BEGINNING

PRESIDENTS

Bishop Edmund S. Janes.....	1869-1876
Bishop Matthew Simpson.....	1876-1884
Bishop W. L. Harris.....	1884-1887
Bishop E. G. Andrews.....	1887-1908
Bishop D. A. Goodsell.....	1908-1909
Bishop W. F. McDowell.....	1909-1912

VICE-PRESIDENTS

H. C. M. Ingraham.....	1908-1910
Rev. W. V. Kelley.....	1909-1912
Bishop W. F. Anderson.....	1911-1912

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

C. C. North (appointed by the Board).....	1869-1872
Rev. E. O. Haven.....	1872-1876
No Secretary.....	1876-1880
Rev. D. P. Kidder (appointed by the Board).....	1880-1887
Rev. D. A. Goodsell (appointed by the Board)....	1887-1888
Rev. C. H. Payne.....	1888-1899
Rev. W. F. McDowell.....	1899-1904
Rev. W. F. Anderson.....	1904-1908
Rev. Thomas Nicholson.....	1908-1912

RECORDING SECRETARIES

Rev. W. L. Harris (afterward Bishop).....	1868-1872
Rev. C. A. Holmes.....	1872-1883
Rev. J. W. Lindsay.....	1883-1888
Rev. A. S. Hunt.....	1888-1898
Rev. W. F. Anderson.....	1898-1904
Rev. E. S. Tipple.....	1904-1912

TREASURERS

Oliver Hoyt.....	1869-1887
Joseph S. Stout.....	1887-1904
J. Edgar Leaycraft.....	1904-1912

ASSISTANT TREASURER

R. F. Purdy.....	1903
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MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE FROM THE BEGINNING

APPOINTED BY THE BISHOPS, 1892

At Large. President W. F. Warren, Boston University

(The Roman numbers indicate the General Conference District)

- I. Dean Borden P. Bowne, Boston University.
- II. President B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University.
- III. President C. N. Sims, Syracuse University.
- IV. President John F. Goucher, Woman's College of Baltimore.
- V. President T. P. Marsh, Mount Union College.
- VI. Professor W. H. Crogman, Clark University.
- VII. President J. P. D. John, DePauw University.
- VIII. President H. W. Rogers, Northwestern University.
- IX. President M. V. B. Knox, Red River Valley University.
- X. Professor A. B. Hyde, University of Denver.
- XI. President W. A. Quayle (now Bishop), Baker University.
- XII. President L. G. Adkinson, New Orleans University.
- XIII. Professor F. W. Schneider, German Wallace College.
- XIV. President J. N. Beard, Napa College.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1896

At Large. President W. F. Warren, Boston University

- I. Dean B. P. Bowne, Boston University.
- II. President B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University.

- III. Professor J. R. French, Syracuse University.
- IV. President J. F. Goucher, Woman's College of Baltimore.
- V. President T. P. Marsh, Mount Union College.
- VI. Professor W. H. Crogman, Clark University.
- VII. Acting President H. A. Gobin, DePauw University.
- VIII. President H. W. Rogers, Northwestern University.
- IX. President G. H. Bridgman, Hamline University.
- X. Chancellor W. F. McDowell, University of Denver.
- XI. President W. H. Wilder, Illinois Wesleyan University.
- XII. President L. G. Adkinson, New Orleans University.
- XIII. President G. B. Addicks, Central Wesleyan College.
- XIV. President G. W. White, University of Southern California.

Dr. C. J. Little, elected by the Bishops in 1897 as successor to J. R. French, deceased, in the Third District; in 1899 President L. L. Sprague, Wyoming Seminary, was elected by the Bishops as successor to Dr. Little in the same district.

President Eli McClish, elected by the Bishops in 1899 as successor to President G. W. White in the Fourteenth District.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1900

At Large. President B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University

- I. President W. F. Warren, Boston University.
- II. Chancellor J. R. Day, Syracuse University.
- III. President L. L. Sprague, Wyoming Seminary.
- IV. President J. F. Goucher, Woman's College of Baltimore.
- V. President J. W. Bashford, Ohio Wesleyan University.
- VI. Professor W. H. Crogman, Clark University.
- VII. President H. A. Gobin, De Pauw University.
- VIII. President H. W. Rogers, Northwestern University.
- IX. President G. H. Bridgman, Hamline University.
- X. Chancellor H. A. Buchtel, University of Denver.
- XI. President E. M. Smith, Illinois Wesleyan University.
- XII. President L. G. Adkinson, New Orleans University.
- XIII. President G. B. Addicks, Central Wesleyan College.
- XIV. President Eli McClish, University of the Pacific.

Professor Herbert F. Fisk, elected by the Bishops in 1900 as successor to President H. W. Rogers in the Eighth District.

O. L. Fisher, elected by the Bishops in 1902 as successor to L. G. Adkinson in the Twelfth District. In 1903 President George MacAdam was elected by the Bishops as successor to President O. L. Fisher in the same district.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1904

At Large. Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University

- I. President W. E. Huntington, Boston University.
- II. President B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University.
- III. President W. H. Crawford, Allegheny College.
- IV. President J. F. Goucher, Woman's College of Baltimore.
- V. Professor R. T. Stevenson, Ohio Wesleyan University.
- VI. President George MacAdam, Fort Worth University.
- VII. President J. M. Cox, Philander Smith College.
- VIII. Chancellor H. A. Buchtel, University of Denver.
- IX. President J. W. Hancher, Iowa Wesleyan University.
- X. President E. J. James, Northwestern University.
- XI. President E. H. Hughes, De Pauw University.
- XII. President G. H. Bridgman, Hamline University.
- XIII. Professor J. L. Nuelsen, Nast Theological Seminary.
- XIV. President G. F. Boyard, University of Southern California.

President J. H. Race, elected by the Bishops in 1906 as successor to President George MacAdam in the Sixth District.

Dean Thomas F. Holgate, elected by the Bishops in 1904, as successor to President E. J. James in the Tenth District.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, 1908

At Large. Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University

- I. President W. E. Huntington, Boston University.
- II. Professor William North Rice, Wesleyan University.
- III. President W. H. Crawford, Allegheny College.
- IV. President E. A. Noble, Woman's College of Baltimore.
- V. President Herbert Welch, Ohio Wesleyan University.
- VI. President J. H. Race, University of Chattanooga.
- VII. President J. M. Cox, Philander Smith College.
- VIII. President L. H. Murlin, Baker University.
- IX. President William Arnold Shanklin, Upper Iowa University.
- X. President A. W. Harris, Northwestern University.
- XI. Vice-President H. A. Gobin, DePauw University.
- XII. President Samuel Plantz, Lawrence College.
- XIII. President E. S. Havighorst, German Wallace College.
- XIV. President G. F. Bovard, University of Southern California.
- XV. Dean H. D. Kimball, Willamette University (resigned January, 1912).

President L. H. Murlin, elected by the Bishops in October, 1911, as successor to President W. E. Huntington in the First District.

President William Arnold Shanklin, elected by the Bishops in May, 1910, as successor to Professor William North Rice in the Second District.

President Wilbur N. Mason, elected by the Bishops in October, 1911, as successor to President L. H. Murlin in the Eighth District.

President R. Watson Cooper, elected by the Bishops in May, 1910, as successor to President William Arnold Shanklin in the Ninth District.

President F. J. McConnell, elected by the Bishops in May, 1910, as successor to Vice-President H. A. Gobin in the Eleventh District.

President A. L. Breslich, elected by the Bishops in November, 1911, as successor to President E. S. Havighorst in the Thirteenth District.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE FROM THE BEGINNING

PRESIDENTS

President W. F. Warren, Boston University, 1893-1900.

President B. P. Raymond, Wesleyan University, 1900-1906.

Chancellor James R. Day, Syracuse University, 1906-1912.

SECRETARIES

President T. P. Marsh, Mount Union College, 1893-1896.

Acting President H. A. Gobin, De Pauw University, 1896-1900.

Pres. J. W. Bashford (now Bishop), Ohio Wesleyan Univ., 1900-1904.

Pres. E. H. Hughes (now Bishop), De Pauw University, 1906-1908.

Corresponding Secretary Thomas Nicholson, 1909-1911.

President Samuel Plantz, Lawrence College, 1911-1912.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In transmitting the quadrennial report, the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church desires to express its appreciation of the growing interest in our educational work and in what seems to them to be a deepening conviction throughout the church as to its value and importance. We believe the work of the quadrennium shows a distinct advance in every department. We are facing grave problems. There are serious difficulties, but the outlook for our universities, colleges, and secondary schools is hopeful; and, in our judgment, these institutions were never more vital to the perpetuity of the church.

We record our high appreciation of the service rendered by the noble men, members of the Board, who have gone to their eternal reward during the quadrennium. Tribute has been paid them in the minutes of the Board, in the official publication of the Board of Education, *The Christian Student*, and in letters to the families. What noble service they rendered! How great is the debt the church owes these men, who, without compensation, prompted only by the high spirit of noble Christian service, gave freely time, money, mental and spiritual power! We pay them the only tribute which remains for us to render—a vow of renewed devotion to the great interests they held so dear. Those who have gone from us in the quadrennium of 1908-1912 are:

The Rev. Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, D.D., LL.D., died on Sunday, December 5, 1909. In 1887 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Board, but his term of office was soon terminated by his election to the Episcopacy in 1888. At the time of his death he was the president of the Board of Education.

Senator J. P. Dolliver was born in West Virginia, February 6, 1858, and died at Fort Dodge, Ia., October 15, 1910. He was one of the chief builders of Morningside College at Sioux City, Ia.; and was elected a member of the Board of Education by the General Conference of 1908.

Mr. H. C. M. Ingraham was born at Amenia, N. Y., May 2, 1838, and died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 15, 1911. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Board, president of the Board of Trustees of Wesleyan University, a trustee of the Peking (China) University.

The Rev. Charles J. Little, LL.D., was born September 21, 1840, and died March 11, 1911. After four years in the Chair of History and Theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., he was elected president of the institution, and served until his death, a period of fifteen years.

The Rev. John W. Lindsay, D.D., was born in Barre, Vt., August 20, 1820, and died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., March 6, 1912. He was elected by the General Conference of 1868 a

charter member of the Board of Education, and at the time of his death was one of two surviving members of the original board of twelve.

The Rev. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, D.D., LL.D., of San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. A. L. Johnson, of Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. Leonard D. Baldwin, of East Orange, N. J., and the Rev. Joseph C. Nate, D.D., of the Illinois Conference, were appointed to fill the vacancies caused by these deaths.

Mr. George A. Warburton resigned from the Board on account of his removal to Toronto, Canada, and Mr. William Halls, Jr., of Summit, N. J., was elected by the Bishops in 1910 as his successor.

HISTORICAL

The General Conference of 1864, with the great centennial movement of 1866 in full view, appointed a Centenary Committee, consisting of all the bishops, twelve ministers, and twelve laymen, "to determine to what objects and in what proportions the moneys raised as connectional funds shall be appropriated." This committee unanimously recommended the organization of a Board to take charge of whatever moneys might be contributed during the centenary celebration, and thereafter, for the general purposes which were afterward specified in the charter and constitution of the present Board of Education. The next General Conference unanimously approved the action of the Centenary Committee and instituted the Board. C. C. North, a leading layman of New York, was appointed by the Board as Corresponding Secretary December, 1869, and continued in this office until 1872, doing much good work of a preparatory character to put the new organization on a firm basis.

The amount of centenary and educational collections was, for the Children's Sunday School Fund, \$56,674.40, and for the General Educational Fund, \$9,155.32; total, \$65,829.72. In 1868 this sum had increased to about \$84,000, which amount was placed under the control of the newly organized Board; and, by consent of the contributing Conferences, the funds were invested, and "but little was done for the next four years except of a preliminary character." In April, 1869, a charter of incorporation was obtained from the State of New York, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. In 1870 the Board proposed to the Annual Conferences that the second Sunday in June of each year be celebrated as "Children's Day," and a collection be taken, to be given to the Children's Fund. The General Conference of 1872 reaffirmed its approval of the Board, officially recommended the observance of "Children's Day," and asked for collections in all the Sunday schools in aid of the Sunday School Fund of the Board of Education. It also elected a Corresponding Secretary, with instructions to devote

all his time to the promotion of its work. Dr. E. O. Haven was made Corresponding Secretary. Not long after this, however, Dr. Haven accepted the presidency of Syracuse University, still retaining the secretaryship of the Board and doing considerable work for it, but was not able with his other duties to devote very much time to the work. The first aid to students was granted in 1873, the amount disbursed that year being \$300. At the suggestion of the Board the General Conference of 1876 elected no Corresponding Secretary, and none was again elected by that body until 1888.

Dr. D. P. Kidder followed Dr. Haven as Corresponding Secretary, having been appointed to that office by the Board in 1880, and reappointed until his resignation. He gave several years of laborious and successful service to the Board. Failing health forced him to retire in 1887, when Dr. (afterward Bishop) D. A. Goodsell was appointed to the secretaryship of the Board, and for the short time he held the office before his election to the episcopacy in 1888 rendered efficient service. Only the interest of the Fund was by the charter permitted to be spent in aiding students until the General Conference of 1884, which made provision that the "Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund thereafter received as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students." The General Conference of 1888 took still more decisive action, and recommended that "hereafter no accumulation of endowment funds be made, except by gifts and bequests specifically for that purpose, and that all incomes from public collections be devoted to annual disbursements in loans to students and to its current expenses."

This General Conference also took other decided action looking to a broader scope of work for the Board, and again made the Corresponding Secretary a General Conference officer elected by that body. Rev. C. H. Payne was elected to the office.

The General Conference also authorized the appointment of an "Educational Commission to consider the subject of reorganizing the educational work of the church so as to give it more of unity, breadth, and effectiveness."

In 1892 the General Conference adopted a new chapter on education. It was made the duty of every pastor to observe Children's Day, to take a collection expressly for the Children's Fund, and to forward this collection to the Board.

The scope of the Board's work was enlarged, a "University Senate" was authorized to formulate a standard of requirements for graduation to the baccalaureate degree in our church schools, and the Board was authorized to apply this standard and classify as colleges such institutions as meet the requirements.

In 1893 the University Senate held its first meeting and adopted a standard of requirements for graduation and reported its work to the Board. In December the Board sent the action of the Senate, with an appropriate circular, to all the church schools.

In 1894 the requirements of the University Senate were applied for the first time to the colleges of the church, which were classified accordingly in the Annual Report of the Board, issued March, 1895.

In 1896 the General Conference approved the educational system adopted in 1892, strengthening it at some points. It gave the Board additional authority and responsibility and enacted a law to the effect that no institution of learning of intended collegiate grade established after July, 1896, shall be eligible to connectional recognition or aid unless it shall have secured the approval of the Board of Education before its establishment. The University Senate held its second meeting in November, 1896, and continued its former requirements with but slight changes. It met again December 1, 1899, reaffirming its former requirements and approving the recommendations of the College Association as to a new chapter in the Discipline relating to the University Senate.

On May 5, 1899, the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, Dr. Charles Henry Payne, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., after eleven years of most faithful and efficient service. Dr. William F. McDowell (Chancellor of the University of Denver) was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Payne's death, and was reelected by the General Conference, May, 1900. He served until the General Conference of 1904, when he was elected Bishop, and Dr. W. F. Anderson, who for eight years had been the Recording Secretary of the Board, succeeded him. At the General Conference of 1908 Dr. Anderson was elected to the episcopacy, and Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D.D., of Dakota Wesleyan University, was made the Corresponding Secretary of the Board.

The General Conference of 1908 instructed the Board of Education to amend its charter so as to permit of the aid of institutions as well as the aid of needy students, but a study of the first organization of the Board indicates that two lines of work were provided for in the original plans. In the earlier history of the church, however, the difficulty of carrying two funds at the same time was so great that attention became focalized upon the Children's Day Fund. The action of the General Conference of 1908 made it necessary to push the Aid of Institutions Fund, and special emphasis has been placed upon that fund during the quadrennium now closing.

TREASURER'S REPORT, DECEMBER 1, 1907, TO DECEMBER 1, 1911

GENERAL FUND

	Year to Dec. 1, 1908	Year to Dec. 1, 1909	Year to Dec. 1, 1910	Year to Dec. 1, 1911
Balance on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$89,670 10	\$76,384 43	\$73,268 62	\$83,125 ■
RECEIPTS				
Returned loans.....	40,998 70	43,775 31	46,022 12	50,052 00
Interest on returned loans.....	1,689 30	2,247 23	3,375 13	2,740 30
Interest on investments and bank balances.....	15,289 29	16,980 08	15,731 03	17,107 10
Children's Day collections.....	*89,342 43	82,254 56	82,352 49	76,110 71
Literature Account.....	209 18	1,775 35	2,019 89	1,271 54
Conference Educational Societies.....			313 33	100 00
Sustaining Membership Fund.....				100 00
Woman's Auxiliary Fund.....				7 80
Hans Chr. Riis and wife, mortgage collected.....				3,500 00
	\$237,199 00	\$223,416 96	\$223,082 61	\$234,115 00
PAYMENTS				
Loans to students.....	\$131,790 98	\$111,486 99	\$115,400 82	\$109,735 75
Salaries, clerks, stenographer, typewriter, etc.....	9,112 04	8,859 27	9,071 45	9,150 30
Traveling expenses of Corresponding Secretary.....	*1,185 29	966 42	1,353 44	1,360 09
Traveling expenses of Conference representatives of Board.....			312 77	787 85
Postage, printing, stationery, office expenses, etc.....	5,142 75	6,135 77	7,619 54	6,309 37
Rent of office.....	650 00	1,016 67	1,200 00	1,237 00
Rent of safe in safe deposit vault.....	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00
Traveling expenses, Members of Board.....	988 02	1,792 27	1,551 67	2,021 21
Exchange out-of-town checks.....	85 99	100 95	121 48	93 00
Traveling expenses, members University Senate.....	372 49		1,035 89	195 28
New York's proportion of joint expenses in connection with consolidation.....	7,591 08			
Negro Educational Society.....				50 00
Christian Student Account.....				1,558 70
Aid of Institutions.....	*3,855 93			
Investments.....		19,750 00	2,250 00	2,500 00
Balance on hand at end of fiscal year.....	†76,384 43	73,268 62	83,125 55	98,776 45
	\$237,199 00	\$223,416 96	\$223,082 61	\$234,115 00

* In previous quadrenniums, "General Educational Collections," which properly belong to Aid of Institutions, were added to Children's Day Fund, as the Board was not aiding institutions. This accounts for seeming small decline in Children's Day collections and shows where the \$3,855.93 came from.

† Does not include \$51,697.01 set aside for aid of Institutions Fund which is shown as a separate fund from December 1, 1908.

ANNUITY FUND

	Year to Dec. 1, 1908	Year to Dec. 1, 1909	Year to Dec. 1, 1910	Year to Dec. 1, 1911
RECEIPTS				
Interest on investments.....	\$1,320 00	\$1,520 00	\$1,546 38	\$1,391 67
Mrs Anna M. Crowl, annuity.....				1,000 00
Annuity.....				3,000 00
Investment, Miss Annie McDonald transferred to Aid of Institutions Fund at cost.....				861 25
Amount of fund over-invested at end of fiscal year.....	738 15	1,084 15	1,403 77	
	\$2,058 15	\$2,604 15	\$2,950 15	\$6,252 92
PAYMENTS				
Amount of fund over-invested at beginning of fiscal year.....	\$192 15	\$738 15	1,084 15	\$1,403 77
Payments to annuitants.....	1,866 00	1,866 00	1,866 00	1,861 00
Purchase of \$1,000 U. S. Steel S. F. 5's.....				1,057 50
Balance of annuity of Miss Annie McDonald transferred to Aid of Institutions Fund.....				907 64
Balance of fund on hand December 1, 1911.....				1,023 01
	\$2,058 15	\$2,604 15	\$2,950 15	\$6,252 92

At the beginning of the quadrennium an appeal was made for a special collection in an amount equal to 3% of the apportionment for foreign missions, which the Board felt would about meet the appropriations to the schools in the South passed over to its care by action of the General Conference of 1908. Later the Board, realizing the confusion arising from numerous appeals for education, presented a method of simplification which several of the Conferences have adopted. The plan contemplates one public educational collection in the churches (in addition to the regular Children's Day collection in the Sunday school), 80% to be paid over to such local institutions as are officially recognized by the Conference, and 20% to be retained by the Board for the

AID OF INSTITUTIONS FUND

	Year to Dec. 1, 1909	Year to Dec. 1, 1910	Year to Dec. 1, 1911
Balance on hand at beginning of fiscal year.....		\$2,677 80	\$3,717 66
RECEIPTS			
Collections.....	21,594 78	22,186 65	*23,226 03
Interest on investments.....	2,204 23	2,350 00	2,600 00
Annuity of Miss Annie McDonald transferred to this Fund.....	\$1,000 00		
Less annual payments in excess of income during life of annuitant.....	92 36		907 64
	\$23,799 01	\$27,214 45	\$30,451 33
PAYMENTS			
Aid of Institutions.....	\$18,318 22	\$20,496 79	\$27,784 95
Freedmen's Aid Society for Account of University of Chattanooga	2,500 00	2,500 00	5,000 00
Postage, traveling, office, and general expenses.....	500 00	500 00	500 00
Appropriations to Willamette University.....			349 00
Interest on notes, Freedmen's Aid Society.....			266 67
Investments.....	51,500 00		
Investments. Miss Annie McDonald annuity transferred to this Fund at cost.....			861 25
Balance on hand at end of fiscal year.....	2,677 80	3,717 66	3,189 46
	\$75,496 02	\$27,214 45	\$37,951 33

* Add \$7,500.00 paid by John W. Gates for Port Arthur, making \$30,726 03.

INCOME

The income of the Board of Education has been from four principal sources: Children's Day Collections, Aid of Institutions collection, interest on permanent funds, and returned loans.

	Quadrennium now Closing	Quadrennium Preceding	Quadrennium Increase
Income from Children's Day collections.....	\$330,060 19	\$303,735 36	\$26,324 83
Income from Aid of Institutions collections.....	74,507 46		74,507 46
Income from interest on invested fund and bank balances.....	72,261 73	66,108 11	6,153 62
Income from returned loans.....	190,900 09	166,205 82	24,694 27
Total income from these four sources.....	\$667,729 47	\$536,049 29	\$131,680 18

LIST OF SECURITIES OWNED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

	PAR VALUE	COST	MARKET VALUE
GENERAL FUND			
184 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co.'s stock.....	\$18,400 00	\$18,318 25	\$14,720 00
23 Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.'s 1st mortgage 5% bonds.	23,000 00	20,888 75	23,690 00
1 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.'s 4%.....	1,000 00	866 25	965 00
8 Erie Railroad Co.'s General 4%.....	8,000 00	7,083 75	7,000 00
50 Missouri Pacific Railway Co.'s 1st mortgage consolidated 6% bonds.....	50,000 00	51,633 38	53,250 00
19 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co.'s 2d mortgage 4% bonds.....	19,000 00	15,871 25	16,035 00
47 New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage 4% bonds.....	47,000 00	41,662 50	46,941 00
50 Reading Co.'s 4% bonds.....	50,000 00	44,093 75	49,125 00
6 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage 4% bonds.....	6,000 00	11,361 25	{ 5,167 ■ 1,541 00
77 shs. St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Co.'s 1st preferred stock.....	7,700 00		
13 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.'s 4% bonds.....	13,000 00	11,553 47	10,660 00
47 Southern Pacific Co.'s collateral 4% bonds.....	47,000 00	35,461 25	43,475 00
6 U. S. Leather Co.'s 6% bonds.....	6,000 00	6,907 50	6,120 00
18 Western Union Telegraph Co.'s 5% bonds.....	18,000 00	18,382 50	18,180 00
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS			
	Due		
Margaret E. Baldwin and Husband.....	5% June 17, 1913	3,000 00	3,000 00
Annie Daly and Husband.....	5% Nov. 19, 1914	2,500 00	2,500 00
John Maxwell Ferguson.....	5% Dec. 18, 1914	2,750 00	2,750 00
Davis Hyman, etc.....	5% June 22, 1914	3,800 00	3,750 00
The Nortona Company.....	5% May 23, 1913	6,500 00	6,500 00
		\$332,650 00	\$302,583 83
AID OF INSTITUTIONS FUND			
Frederick E. Carman and Wife.....	5% Nov. 13, 1914	\$15,000 00	\$15,000 00
Joseph Dangler and Wife.....	5% May 1, 1913	4,250 00	4,250 00
Joseph Dangler and Wife.....	5% May 1, 1913	4,250 00	4,250 00
Angelina Di Biasi and Husband.....	5% Nov. 6, 1912	3,000 00	3,000 00
Dickel Construction Co.....	5% Nov. 25, 1914	4,000 00	4,000 00
Elizabeth McWhirter and Husband.....	5% June 11, 1914	3,000 00	3,000 00
Henry Meyer and Wife.....	5% Nov. 10, 1914	3,000 00	3,000 00
Edward J. Mott and Wife.....	5% Nov. 30, 1914	4,500 00	4,500 00
Edward J. Mott and Wife.....	5% Nov. 30, 1914	4,500 00	4,500 00
Theodosia H. Roessle and Husband.....	5% Nov. 4, 1914	6,000 00	6,000 00
1 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R. Co.'s 5% bonds....		1,000 00	861 25
		\$52,500 00	\$52,361 25
ANNUITY FUNDS			
10 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co.'s Stock 5%.....		1,000 00	\$1,000 00
2 Erie Railroad Co.'s General 4% bonds.....		2,000 00	1,732 50
4 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co.'s 2d mortgage 4% bonds.....		4,000 00	3,382 50
3 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Co.'s 4% bonds.....		3,000 00	2,779 86
7 Southern Pacific Co.'s collateral 4% bonds.....		7,000 00	{ 6,475 00 462 50
1 Southern Pacific Co.'s collateral 4% bonds.....		500 00	
1 U. S. Leather Co.'s 6% bonds.....		1,000 00	1,131 25
1 U. S. Steel 5% bonds.....		1,000 00	1,057 50
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BOND			
The Nortona Company 5%, due May 23, 1913.....		13,500 00	13,500 00
		\$33,000 00	\$30,711 73

J. EDGAR LEYCRAFT, Treasurer.

THE FUNDS OF THE BOARD

Two funds were originally placed in the hands of the Board as the result of the centenary contributions of 1866. "The General Centenary Educational Fund" amounted to but

\$9,155.32. "The Sunday School Children's Fund" amounted to \$56,674.40. The two sums united, with accrued interest, were committed to the Board's custody at its organization by the General Conference in 1868, and at that time amounted to about \$84,000. As shown in the notes in the charter (see Page 80) the two funds, though originally distinct and destined to cover two fields of educational aid, by the terms of the charter did, in part, embrace work practically identical so far as relates to aiding young men preparing for the foreign missionary work and for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General Fund was broader in that it included the contemplated aid of *institutions* as well as of candidates for the ministry and foreign missionary work; the "Sunday School Children's Fund" was broader in that it included *all students of either sex* preparing for Christian work, proposing, as it did, "to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education." As the latter "Fund" was by far the larger, and provision was made for its increase by collections, and no such provision seems to have been made for the increase of the "General Fund" except by special "contributions of money or property," and as the two funds by charter authority might be devoted to the same objects the proceeds of both have been administered thus far as one fund. But the original amount of the General Fund, together with all accrued interest, if so determined, is available for the broader work made possible by the charter. It constitutes the nucleus of a fund by which special donations may yet grow to larger proportions. The combined funds, exclusive of annuities, are securely invested, as shown by the Treasurer's Report, and now amount to \$354,-945.08.

The following tables will give a good general view of the Board's work:

ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS

Sources of income are Church and Sunday school collections, legacies, special donations, repayment of loans, sale of medals (in 1884 only). They are here given by fiscal years, including Aid of Institutions (Southern schools) collections 1909, 1910, and 1911.

1873	.....	\$1,490 68	1885	.....	\$38,852 70
1874	.....	4,620 90	1886	.....	37,926 47
1875	.....	2,141 28	1887	.....	38,403 77
1876	.....	887 26	1888	.....	33,640 99
1877	.....	1,994 57	1889	.....	45,762 83
1878	.....	565 30	1890	.....	*64,914 53
1879	.....	2,491 59	1891	.....	62,809 55
1880	.....	2,079 24	1892	.....	68,423 57
1881	.....	9,256 86	1893	.....	74,730 57
1882	.....	18,026 56	1894	.....	73,391 51
1883	.....	32,718 42	1895	.....	76,529 40
1884	.....	56,181 65	1896	.....	73,855 70

* \$8,000 of this sum represented by bond donated to the Board.

1897	\$79,051 79	1905	\$115,598 75
1898	80,208 30	1906	130,640 15
1899	95,395 56	1907	132,313 50
1900	114,651 72	1908	132,239 61
1901	105,902 56	1909	151,647 23
1902	108,902 15	1910	156,269 61
1903	100,809 47	1911	164,608 38
1904	100,943 17		
		Total	\$2,590,877 77

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS

By calendar years until 1899, by school years since:

1873	\$300 00	1893	\$66,614 35
1874	4,477 00	1894	70,039 34
1875	10,095 00	1895	70,596 92
1876	8,554 56	1896	74,102 89
1877	7,626 50	1897	75,088 17
1878	7,736 14	1898	79,478 35
1879	8,217 00	1899	81,816 56
1880	8,000 00	1900	81,794 20
1881	8,000 00	1901	80,108 64
1882	11,037 00	1902	85,286 92
1883	12,844 00	1903	88,490 26
1884	16,531 62	1904	93,909 66
1885	31,684 00	1905	108,658 91
1886	31,000 00	1906	106,515 76
1887	27,137 00	1907	112,631 02
1888	31,150 00	1908	131,790 98
1889	20,633 85	1909	111,486 99
1890	42,173 96	1910	115,400 82
1891	49,036 95	1911	109,735 75
1892	60,044 40		
		Total	\$2,139,875 47

LOANS REPAID

For fiscal years ending:

November 6, 1878	\$300 00	November 30, 1896	\$11,473 52
November 12, 1879		November 30, 1897	14,101 61
November 9, 1880	255 00	November 30, 1898	15,260 77
November 9, 1881	193 00	November 30, 1899	17,800 72
November 14, 1882	1,381 50	November 30, 1900	25,377 43
November 21, 1883	1,939 23	November 30, 1901	25,527 39
November 12, 1884	1,447 32	November 30, 1902	30,724 28
November 11, 1885	1,620 20	November 30, 1903	29,569 43
November 10, 1886	1,237 02	November 30, 1904	28,811 25
November 16, 1887	2,185 41	November 30, 1905	35,689 47
November 21, 1888	2,336 09	November 30, 1906	50,816 08
November 14, 1889	2,887 94	November 30, 1907	50,889 02
November 15, 1890	4,312 76	November 30, 1908	40,998 70
November 24, 1891	5,197 31	November 30, 1909	43,775 31
November 30, 1892	5,533 76	November 30, 1910	46,022 12
November 29, 1893	4,169 53	November 30, 1911	50,052 00
November 30, 1894	7,865 82		
November 30, 1895	7,912 27	Total	\$567,663 26

MEMORANDA IN RE LOAN ACCOUNTS

Total loaned to 19,564 students from 1873 to 1911, inclusive	\$2,139,875 47
Amount of cash received from students in payment of loans	\$567,663 26
Amount of Children's Day collections applied on loans made prior to 1888	30,805 31
Total cash received and Children's Day collection applied to loans	\$598,468 57
Percentage of cash received and Children's Day collections to total loans	28%

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board the Loans to Students and Institutions Account has been changed as follows:

Balance of Loans to Students and Institutions Account, November 30, 1911	\$1,425,516 95
Less amount which in accordance with the resolution of the Board, is to be transferred to a Suspense Account	172,642 73
Balance in regular account	\$1,252,874 22

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES, EXCEPT INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS, FOR THE LAST FOUR QUADRENNIUMS

From November, 1895, to November, 1899	\$328,511 27
From November, 1899, to November, 1903	430,265 90
From November, 1903, to November, 1907	479,495 57
From November, 1907, to November, 1911	604,764 83
Total income exclusive of interest on investments	\$1,843,037 57
Add interest on investments for the above quadrenniums	253,928 86
Grand total of receipts from all sources, except annuities	\$2,096,966 43

**COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FROM RETURNED LOANS FOR THE LAST FOUR
QUADRENNIUMS**

For the quadrennium ending November, 1899.....	\$58,636 62
For the quadrennium ending November, 1903.....	111,198 53
For the quadrennium ending November, 1907.....	166,205 82
For the quadrennium ending November, 1911.....	190,900 09
Total.....	\$528,941 06
(The above receipts from returned loans include interest on student loans.)	

**COMPARATIVE DISBURSEMENTS IN LOANS TO STUDENTS FOR THE LAST FOUR
QUADRENNIUMS**

For quadrennium 1895-1899.....	\$310,485 97
For quadrennium 1899-1903.....	335,680 02
For quadrennium 1903-1907.....	436,713 22
For quadrennium 1907-1911.....	468,414 54
Total.....	\$1,551,293 75

LOANS MADE

That the Board has fully and successfully done this part of its intended work is evident from the following tables. It has already far exceeded the expectations of its projectors. In the "Report of the Central Centenary Committee to the General Conference, May, 1868," the Committee says, "It is not improbable that there are members of your noble body who will live to see one thousand recruits to the ministry through this Fund." The Board is now able to report that it has aided up to Dec. 1, 1911, 19,564 different students, of whom probably three fourths were preparing for the ministry and missionary work. One year's work, that of the last scholastic year, ending July, 1911, shows 1,981 students aided, 1,018 of whom were in preparation for these sacred fields.

**INSTITUTIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS
MADE BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION**

The following table shows the distribution of aid from the Board's inauguration to the close of the last school year, July, 1911. Some of the institutions named are not now existing; others have passed from control.

NEW ENGLAND STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Boston University.....	Boston, Mass.....	952	\$144,196
East Greenwich Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.....	108	7,277
East Maine Conference Seminary.....	Bucksport, Me.....	39	2,245
Laselle Seminary.....	Auburndale, Mass.....	5	425
Maine Wesleyan Seminary.....	Kents Hill, Me.....	98	5,308
Montpelier Seminary.....	Montpelier, Vt.....	136	7,007
New England Conservatory of Music.....	Boston, Mass.....	4	555
Tilton Seminary.....	Tilton, N. H.....	102	5,260
Troy Conference Academy.....	Poultney, Vt.....	147	9,879
Wesleyan Academy.....	Wilbraham, Mass.....	139	9,368
Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Conn.....	810	97,399
Special professional students.....	.....	158	16,447
Early professional students.....	.....	3	600
Total.....	.....	2,701	\$305,966

WESTERN STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.....	890	\$64,067
Baker University.....	Baldwin, Kan.....	880	60,766
Baldwin University.....	Berea, O.....	171	11,860
Black Hills College.....	Hot Springs, S. D.....	23	1,615
Blue Mountain University.....	La Grande, Ore.....	2	100
Carleton Institute.....	Farmington, Mo.....	102	4,145
Central Wesleyan College.....	Warrenton, Mo.....	68	5,126
Chaddock College.....	Quincy, Ill.....	79	4,968
Chaffey College.....	Ontario, Cal.....	2	50
Chicago Training School.....	Chicago, Ill.....	115	5,090
College of the Pacific.....	College Park, Cal.....	153	14,270
Consolidated University.....	Portland, Ore.....	17	645
Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Ia.....	395	38,032
Dakota Wesleyan University.....	Mitchell, S. D.....	113	8,625
De Pauw College.....	New Albany.....	1	100
De Pauw University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	941	69,701
Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Ia.....	66	2,931
Garrett Biblical Institute.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1,090	92,210
George R. Smith College.....	Sedalia, Mo.....	80	2,400
German English College.....	Galena, Ill.....	3	100
German Wallace College.....	Berea, O.....	161	10,363
Grand Prairie Seminary.....	Onarga, Ill.....	20	942
Hamline University.....	Hamline, Minn.....	556	44,953
Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Ill.....	132	9,228
Hillsboro Female College.....	Hillsboro, O.....	4	171
Hiff School of Theology.....	Denver, Colo.....	10	690
Illinois Woman's College.....	Jacksonville, Ill.....	17	1,000
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington, Ill.....	249	22,260
Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Mount Pleasant, Ia.....	167	14,294
Japanese Training School.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	3	75
Jennings Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.....	16	1,120
Kansas Wesleyan University.....	Salina, Kan.....	187	10,578
Kimball College of Theology.....	Salem, Ore.....	9	800
Lawrence College.....	Appleton, Wis.....	470	32,710
Lewis College.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	11	895
Lewiston Collegiate Institute.....	Lewiston, Ida.....	3	165
McKendree College.....	Lebanon, Ill.....	190	10,715
Mallaleu College.....	Bartley, Neb.....	2	200
Marionville College.....	Marionville, Mo.....	61	2,025
Maryville Seminary.....	Maryville, Mo.....	2	50
Missouri Wesleyan College.....	Cameron, Mo.....	164	9,124
Montana Wesleyan University.....	Helena, Mont.....	28	1,505
Moores Hill College.....	Moores Hill, Ind.....	201	14,342
Morningside College.....	Sioux City, Ia.....	206	15,622
Mount Pleasant German College.....	Mount Pleasant, Ia.....	3	168
Mount Union College.....	Alliance, O.....	204	16,979
Napa College.....	Napa, Cal.....	11	700
Nebraska Central College.....	Central City, Neb.....	4	150
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	Lincoln, Neb.....	436	22,415
Northwestern University.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1,058	103,885
Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	111	9,805
Ohio Northern University.....	Ada, O.....	75	3,997
Ohio University.....	Athens, O.....	9	1,200
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, O.....	1,388	105,010
Ogden Academy.....	Ogden, Utah.....	8	100
Orleans College.....	Orleans, Neb.....	8	340
Portland University.....	Portland, Ore.....	98	3,986
Saint Paul's College.....	Saint Paul Park, Minn.....	21	1,385
Salt Lake Seminary.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	6	150
Scio College.....	Scio, O.....	85	5,928
Simpson College.....	Indianala, Ia.....	205	17,983
Southwestern College.....	Winfield, Kan.....	301	13,767
Spokane College.....	Spokane, Wash.....	5	346
Swedish Theological Seminary.....	Evanston, Ill.....	108	5,665
Taylor University.....	Upland, Ind.....	69	3,103
University of Denver.....	Denver, Colo.....	169	11,864
University of Puget Sound.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	77	4,800
University of Southern California.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	206	15,774
Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Ia.....	184	17,548
Wesley College of North Dakota.....	Grand Forks, N. D.....	67	4,818
Western Reserve Seminary.....	West Farmington, O.....	12	759
Willamette University.....	Salem, Ore.....	118	8,235
York College.....	York, Neb.....	1	75
Special professional students.....		185	20,635
Early professional students.....		5	790
Total.....		13,297	\$992,988

SOUTHERN STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Aaron Seminary	Montezuma, N. C.	6	\$218
Albuquerque College	Albuquerque, N. M.	7	375
Andrews Institute	Andrews, Ala.	5	590
Arkansas Conference College	Siloam Springs, Ark.	34	1,648
Ashland College	Ashland, Ky.	2	35
Augusta Collegiate Institute	Augusta, Ky.	4	200
Bennett College	Greensboro, N. C.	148	5,346
Blinn Memorial College	Brenham, Tex.	5	560
Bloomington College	Bloomington, Tenn.	16	595
Bremen College	Bremen, Ky.	8	490
Central Alabama Academy	Huntsville, Ala.	78	3,234
Clafin University	Orangeburg, S. C.	588	18,606
Clark University	South Atlanta, Ga.	158	6,316
Cookman Institute	Jacksonville, Fla.	61	3,387
Dadesville Seminary	Dadesville, Ala.		200
Demorest Seminary	Demorest, Ga.	2	75
Du Pont Seminary	Du Pont, Ga.	1	15
Edwardsville Seminary	Edwardsville, Ala.	3	75
Ellijay Seminary	Ellijay, Ga.	28	1,183
Epworth University	Oklahoma City, Okla.	51	3,974
Fort Worth University	Fort Worth, Tex.	62	5,002
Gammon Theological Seminary	South Atlanta, Ga.	568	39,553
Gilbert Academy	Baldwin, La.	16	448
Graham Academy	Marshallberg, N. C.	48	2,429
Greeneville Collegiate Institute	Greeneville, Tenn.	4	155
Haven Normal Institute	Waynesboro, Ga.	4	103
High Point Seminary	High Point, N. C.	1	204
Holston Seminary	New Market, Tenn.	15	632
Houston Seminary	Houston, Tex.	2	63
John H. Snead Seminary	Boaz, Ala.	10	465
Kingsley Seminary	Bloomingsdale, Tenn.	5	188
La Grange Academy	La Grange, Ga.	1	20
Leicester Academy	Leicester, N. C.	4	155
Little Rock University	Little Rock, Ark.	17	1,440
McLemoresville Collegiate Institute	McLemoresville, Tenn.	29	1,365
Mallalieu Seminary	Kinsey, Ala.	10	657
Marion Institute	Marion, Ala.	8	200
Meridian Academy	Meridian, Miss.	52	1,302
Morristown Normal and Industrial College	Morristown, Tenn.	257	10,393
Mount Union Seminary	Mount Union, Ala.	1	25
Mount Zion Seminary	Mount Zion, Ga.	63	2,309
Murphy College	Sevierville, Tenn.	16	800
New Orleans University	New Orleans, La.	201	9,727
Oakland Seminary	Baileytown, Tenn.	2	100
Parrottsville Seminary	Parrottsville, Tenn.	3	224
Philander Smith College	Little Rock, Ark.	144	7,300
Powells Valley Seminary	Well Spring, Tenn.	26	1,232
Roanoke Seminary	Roanoke, Va.	2	55
Rust University	Holly Springs, Miss.	260	9,295
Samuel Huston College	Austin, Tex.	30	1,910
Simpson Institute	Logan, Ala.	11	413
Summertown Seminary	Summertown, Tenn.	8	425
Tallahoma College	Tallahoma, Ala.	3	220
Union College	Barbourville, Ky.	44	1,772
University of Chattanooga	Chattanooga and Athens, Tenn.	736	49,174
Virginia Collegiate Institute	Lynchburg, Va.	1	35
Walden University	Nashville, Tenn.	541	22,672
Warren College	Chuckey City, Tenn.	17	1,378
Wesleyan Academy	Chuckey, Tenn.	7	465
West Texas Conference Seminary	Austin, Tex.	6	170
Wiley University	Marshall, Tex.	364	13,362
Woodland Academy	Clarkson, Miss.	4	185
Special professional students		13	750
Early professional students		12	977
Total		4,833	\$236,871

MIDDLE STATES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount.
Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	576	\$50,289
Amenia Seminary.....	Amenia, N. Y.....	2	550
Beaver College and Musical Institute.....	Beaver, Pa.....	16	717
Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.....	152	9,757
Centenary Collegiate Institute.....	Hackettstown, N. J.....	242	17,059
Chamberlain Institute.....	Randolph, N. Y.....	43	2,468
Dickinson College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	793	71,071
Drew Seminary for Young Women.....	Carmel, N. Y.....	14	983
Drew Theological Seminary.....	Madison, N. J.....	1,013	110,979
Folts Mission Institute.....	Herkimer, N. Y.....	75	4,345
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.....	5	335
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima, N. Y.....	250	14,511
Goucher College.....	Baltimore, Md.....	107	14,262
Howard University.....	Washington, D. C.....	...	150
Hudson River Institute.....	Claverack, N. Y.....	82	5,147
Ives Seminary.....	Antwerp, N. Y.....	4	433
Lucy Webb Hayes Training School.....	Washington, D. C.....	3	200
Morgan College.....	Baltimore, Md.....	166	5,934
Pennington Seminary.....	Pennington N. J.....	482	31,298
Princess Anne Academy.....	Princess Anne, Md.....	10	260
Syracuse University.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1,154	102,179
West Virginia Wesleyan College.....	Buckhannon, W. Va.....	177	11,645
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.....	Williamsport, Pa.....	247	16,134
Wilmington Conference Academy.....	Dover, Del.....	290	17,139
Wyoming Seminary.....	Kingston, Pa.....	106	5,785
Special professional students.....		369	38,494
Early professional students.....		7	825
Total.....		6,385	\$532,947

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	No. of Students	Amount
Anglo-Japanese College.....	Tokyo, Japan.....	35	\$1,958
Bareilly Theological Seminary.....	Bareilly, India.....	23	1,295
Denmark Theological School.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	31	3,445
Finland Theological School.....	Helsingfors, Finland.....	33	3,240
Lucknow Christian College.....	Lucknow, India.....	21	2,322
Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.....	95	3,507
Methodist College.....	Rome, Italy.....	14	1,010
Mexican Theological School.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	28	3,253
Monrovia Seminary.....	Monrovia, Liberia.....	2	372
Norway Theological School.....	Christiania, Norway.....	46	4,113
Peking University.....	Peking, China.....	...	250
Reeder Theological and other schools.....	Rome, Italy.....	162	11,293
Robert College.....	Constantinople, Turkey.....	1	200
Sweden Theological School.....	Upsala, Sweden.....	196	11,417
Special professional students.....		35	3,865
Total.....		722	\$51,540

RECAPITULATION

	No. of Students	Amount
New England States.....	2,701	\$305,966
Western States.....	13,297	992,988
Southern States.....	4,833	236,871
Middle States.....	6,385	532,947
Foreign Countries.....	722	51,540
Special and foreign loans not classified above.....	...	19,563
Grand total.....	27,938	\$2,139,875
Deducting number counted more than once, having been aided in more than one institution.....	8,374	
Total number of different students aided to December 1, 1911.....	19,564	

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR THE CHILDREN'S LOAN FUND FOR THE LAST QUADRENNIUM

CONFERENCES	Amount	CONFERENCES	Amount
Alabama.....	\$313 82	New Jersey.....	\$6,233 40
Alaska Mission.....	49 00	New Mexico English Mission.....	296 06
Andes.....	5 00	New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference.....	65 00
Arizona Mission.....	404 00	New York.....	11,707 27
Arkansas.....	283 40	New York East.....	13,259 17
Atlanta.....	202 00	Newark.....	8,207 88
Atlantic Mission Conf.....	17 00	North Carolina.....	694 66
Austin.....	300 80	North Dakota.....	1,497 33
Baltimore.....	7 159 25	North Indiana.....	6,945 14
Black Hills Mission.....	150 00	North Montana.....	245 25
Blue Ridge.....	117 61	North Nebraska.....	1,755 13
California.....	1,554 37	North Ohio.....	5,541 90
California German.....	178 12	Northern German.....	430 85
Central Alabama.....	425 31	Northern Minnesota.....	1,860 12
Central German.....	441 00	Northern New York.....	6,399 10
Central Illinois.....	5,360 10	Northern Swedish.....	190 00
Central Missouri.....	679 54	Norway.....	188 71
Central New York.....	7,237 84	Norwegian and Danish.....	893 43
Central Ohio.....	4,932 00	Northwest German.....	100 00
Central Pennsylvania.....	10,579 24	Northwest Indiana.....	3,753 57
Central Swedish.....	698 36	Northwest Iowa.....	3,095 64
Central Tennessee.....	218 00	Northwest Kansas.....	3,146 95
Chicago German.....	342 00	Northwest Nebraska.....	246 50
Chile.....	16 00	Ohio.....	6,231 09
Cincinnati.....	4,496 65	Oklahoma.....	1,820 11
Colorado.....	2,692 53	Oregon.....	1,823 49
Columbia River.....	2,158 06	Pacific German.....	203 00
Dakota.....	2,629 62	Pacific Japanese Mission.....	87 00
Delaware.....	556 00	Pacific Swedish Mission.....	87 00
Denmark Mission Conf.....	329 20	Philadelphia.....	9,996 39
Des Moines.....	4,649 28	Pittsburgh.....	11,301 62
Detroit.....	5,612 15	Porto Rico.....	8 00
East German.....	402 00	Puget Sound.....	2,618 54
East Maine.....	872 27	Rock River.....	8,990 55
East Ohio.....	9,527 71	Saint Johns River.....	425 62
East Oklahoma Mission.....	225 00	Saint Louis.....	3,572 31
East Tennessee.....	520 60	Saint Louis German.....	408 23
Eastern Swedish.....	185 25	Savannah.....	228 00
Erie.....	7,888 84	South Carolina.....	1,321 37
Finland and St. Petersburg.....	77 20	South Florida Mission.....	51 00
Florida.....	195 80	South Germany.....	174 10
Genesee.....	6,378 49	South Kansas.....	3,954 39
Georgia.....	141 35	Southern California.....	4,825 87
Gulf.....	237 50	Southern German.....	122 50
Holston.....	1,339 26	Southern Illinois.....	2,252 75
Idaho.....	949 53	Southwest Kansas.....	4,552 69
Illinois.....	7,360 64	Sweden.....	745 89
Indiana.....	6,101 48	Switzerland.....	361 54
Iowa.....	3,608 57	Tennessee.....	566 90
Italian Mission.....	7 00	Texas.....	210 05
Italy.....	88 00	Troy.....	5,624 45
Kansas.....	4,816 92	Upper Iowa.....	4,950 52
Kentucky.....	831 72	Upper Mississippi.....	388 63
Lexington.....	422 03	Utah Mission.....	152 75
Liberia.....	2 00	Vermont.....	1,807 09
Lincoln.....	215 88	Washington.....	929 83
Little Rock.....	195 00	West German.....	612 57
Louisiana.....	356 50	West Nebraska.....	1,458 29
Maine.....	1,503 75	West Texas.....	324 13
Michigan.....	6,960 47	West Virginia.....	3,339 28
Minnesota.....	2,268 44	West Wisconsin.....	1,980 22
Mississippi.....	729 91	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	106 00
Missouri.....	3,389 52	Western Swedish.....	540 60
Mobile.....	49 00	Wilmington.....	3,771 50
Montana.....	1,018 24	Wisconsin.....	3,130 15
Nebraska.....	2,822 17	Wyoming.....	7,497 59
Nevada Mission.....	280 05	Donations and special amounts.....	443 16
New England.....	4,821 86	Foreign Conference reports early part of quadrennium.....	1,336 93
New England Southern.....	3,307 46		
New Hampshire.....	1,609 31		

**SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR AID OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
LAST QUADRENNIUM**

CONFERENCES	Amount	CONFERENCES	Amount
Alabama.....	\$38 00	New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference.....	\$22 50
Arizona Mission.....	108 00	New York.....	232 70
Arkansas.....	59 00	New York East.....	320 98
Atlanta.....	60 00	Newark.....	2,449 55
Atlantic Mission Conf.....	17 00	North Carolina.....	170 00
Austin.....	59 00	North Dakota.....	391 00
Baltimore.....	109 00	North Indiana.....	3,204 00
Black Hills Mission.....	10 00	North Montana.....	205 00
Blue Ridge.....	32 00	North Nebraska.....	419 00
California.....	840 00	North Ohio.....	69 21
California German.....	19 00	Northern German.....	66 00
Central Alabama.....	92 93	Northern Minnesota.....	571 62
Central German.....	110 00	Northern New York.....	756 05
Central Illinois.....	1,799 22	Northern Swedish.....	4 00
Central Missouri.....	216 00	Norwegian and Danish.....	22 00
Central New York.....	1,706 81	Northwest Indiana.....	889 00
Central Ohio.....	300 40	Northwest Iowa.....	1,078 40
Central Pennsylvania.....	1,873 50	Northwest Kansas.....	875 00
Central Tennessee.....	38 60	Northwest Nebraska.....	94 00
Chicago German.....	62 00	Ohio.....	1,939 00
Cincinnati.....	2,492 36	Oklahoma.....	699 25
Colorado.....	1,373 15	Oregon.....	491 00
Columbia River.....	455 09	Pacific German.....	50 00
Dakota.....	919 00	Pacific Japanese Mission.....	39 00
Des Moines.....	1,425 17	Pacific Swedish Mission.....	10 00
Detroit.....	1,191 50	Philadelphia.....	31 00
East German.....	125 00	Pittsburgh.....	1,448 19
East Maine.....	121 00	Puget Sound.....	384 00
East Ohio.....	2,614 27	Rock River.....	1,462 50
East Oklahoma Mission.....	149 00	Saint Johns River.....	303 00
East Tennessee.....	90 00	Saint Louis.....	1,014 85
Erie.....	2,279 70	Saint Louis German.....	124 00
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	3 30	Savannah.....	72 00
Florida.....	45 00	South Carolina.....	317 00
Genesee.....	142 45	South Florida Mission.....	22 00
Georgia.....	50 00	South Kansas.....	953 00
Gulf.....	1 00	Southern California.....	1,441 30
Holston.....	2,075 00	Southern German.....	76 00
Idaho.....	127 00	Southern Illinois.....	617 00
Illinois.....	1,756 00	Southwest Kansas.....	1,582 65
Indiana.....	1,991 00	Tennessee.....	149 00
Iowa.....	642 00	Texas.....	3 50
Kansas.....	800 10	Troy.....	1,334 00
Kentucky.....	439 00	Upper Iowa.....	1,266 10
Lexington.....	188 00	Upper Mississippi.....	71 00
Lincoln.....	40 75	Utah Mission.....	23 00
Little Rock.....	68 00	Vermont.....	16 50
Louisiana.....	221 00	Washington.....	26 00
Maine.....	275 00	West German.....	305 00
Michigan.....	282 40	West Nebraska.....	341 00
Minnesota.....	164 00	West Texas.....	141 50
Mississippi.....	184 00	West Virginia.....	487 00
Missouri.....	474 00	West Wisconsin.....	898 00
Montana.....	185 00	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	21 00
Nebraska.....	693 00	Western Swedish.....	16 00
Nevada Mission.....	133 00	Wilmington.....	870 00
New England.....	766 21	Wisconsin.....	976 73
New England Southern.....	509 66	Wyoming.....	92 13
New Hampshire.....	14 70	Wyoming Mission.....	89 00
New Jersey.....	1,027 30	Donations and other sources.....	854 70
New Mexico English Mission.....	56 00	From Estate, John W. Gates.....	7,500 00

THE BOARD AS A GENERAL AGENCY

The general work of the Board as an agency to promote higher education in the church, and as a supervising agency designed to bring our educational work into a well-related system of schools, has been increased by successive General Conferences, notably those of 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900; but the longest stride in this direction was taken by the General Conference in 1908, when the Board was enlarged to thirty-six, giving ministerial and lay representation to every General Conference district throughout the church. Its work was specifically enlarged by the transfer of the schools among the highlanders of the South for definite administration and support.

The Board aims to study the whole educational problem, to be a medium of communication between the great educational boards and the individual colleges. It studies current educational movements and strives to keep our denominational colleges before the church as a system of schools vitally necessary to its perpetuity and to the efficiency of its activities. To this end it has constant communication with each Conference and Sunday school and with many of the churches. It creates a varied and valuable educational literature; it secures the discussion of our church educational problems in their broadest phases, and brings invaluable aid to certain struggling institutions which ought to live; it assists in massing forces at strategic centers and in places where aid is needed but where the difficulties are too great for local mastery, thus rendering valuable service in vitalizing the connectional spirit of Methodism; it gathers statistics and facts of undoubted value and puts them in forms most likely to render them widely serviceable. In co-operation with the University Senate, it protects the standards and assures the educational value of all our colleges and seminaries. It has the specific direction and furnishes a considerable portion of the support for a system of schools among the highlanders of the South, a work worthy of the noblest missionary spirit of the church. It aims to raise a general fund for the aid of our institutions, and it administers the Children's Day Loan Fund, which helps to keep two thousand young people in college each year, scarcely one of whom could remain were it not for the aid thus rendered on easy terms. It receives bequests and donations for the cause of education for both general and specific purposes, and it tries to distribute these funds wisely. With the earnest coöperation of the church in this important work, we may soon have a system of approved educational institutions of adequately guaranteed efficiency, upon any of which our people may bestow their gifts without hesitation.

The Christian Student, which is a permanent feature in the work of the Board, contains the annual report of the Board, the

statistics of the institutions, and such other literature as will best promote the interests of higher education in the church.

DIRECT AID TO INSTITUTIONS

The work of aiding institutions directly by grants of money or by loans was not attempted in any serious way before the quadrennium just closed. The Board has no adequate means with which to prosecute such work, though its charter gives it the power to aid institutions under certain provisions. The original General Educational Centenary Fund amounted to \$9,155.32. During the quadrennium, 1908-12, careful investigation was made by expert accountants of all the funds, bequests, and donations made to the Board in its history, with the purpose of adding any moneys properly belonging to an Aid of Institutions Fund to this original amount. Only a small sum was available for such purpose, a very large percentage of the funds received by the Board having been given for the aid of needy students. Until the General Conference of 1908 the money received for General Education had been transferred to the Children's Day Fund.

Some donations and annuities have been received for this Aid of Institutions Fund during the quadrennium. The total amount of the invested funds available for this purpose on November 30, 1911, was \$52,361.25. Only the interest on this sum could be used. Special contributions for this invested fund are greatly needed. In the newer portions of our country many of our institutions are in a critical condition, and there are still a few sections in which new institutions should be located. The Board of Education is in position and has the power to act as the agent and servant of persons who wish to endow institutions in distant parts of the country and at the same time wish to make sure of the permanence of the fund to which they contribute. Rich men and rich women in other churches have given immense sums to the aid of institutions in the South and the West, in many cases keeping the funds in the East and sending the income to the institutions for which the help is desired. No nobler benefaction could be made.

FORMS OF BEQUEST

For the benefit of those making wills or desiring such information, we give the forms of bequest used by the Board of Education:

I give and devise to "THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH," incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the following property, that is to say: the said Board, its successors and assigns to have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances thereof, forever.

(Designate whether for Children's Loan Fund, for General Educational Purposes, or for Aid of Institutions Fund.)

Or, thus:

I give and bequeath to THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHOD-

IST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, the following sums, to wit: the said Board, its successors and assigns, to have and to hold the same, forever. The receipt of the Treasurer of the Board shall be a sufficient discharge. The said amounts or the income therefrom to be used for the Children's Loan Fund; General Educational Purposes; the Aid of Institutions Fund. (State specifically which of the three purposes is desired.)

The Board has asked for and has received a collection for the aid of institutions during the quadrennium, the special emphasis of the appeal being for our schools among the mountaineers of the South. The account has been kept separate, and the distribution of the money is here shown up to November 30, 1911. It has definitely contributed to the support of 21 institutions, as follows:

Aaron Seminary.....	\$70 30
A. B. Wright Institute.....	181 22
Arkansas Conference College.....	1,125 00
Baxter Seminary.....	2,466 62
Carleton Institute.....	125 00
Edwardsville Seminary.....	225 00
Epworth Seminary.....	1,675 00
Fort Worth University.....	5,000 00
Graham Collegiate Institute.....	1,200 00
John H. Snead Seminary.....	2,350 00
Mallalieu Seminary.....	1,045 00
McLemoresville Seminary.....	487 50
Murphy College.....	2,660 00
Mt. Zion Seminary.....	1,050 00
Oakland Seminary.....	596 86
Parrottsville Seminary.....	250 00
Port Arthur Collegiate Institute.....	2,500 00
Red Boiling Springs Academy.....	200 00
Union Hill Academy.....	712 00
University of Chattanooga.....	39,000 00
Wesleyan Academy.....	2,937 50
Total.....	\$65,857 00*

*Add \$4,710.45 of Gates fund paid over to Port Arthur Collegiate Institute before the close of the fiscal year.

The total amount of money contributed for the quadrennium was \$74,507.46. The total amount distributed among the schools was \$70,567.45, leaving a balance of \$3,940.01 with which to begin the new quadrennium. Seven thousand five hundred dollars contributed by Mr. John W. Gates for Port Arthur Collegiate Institute passed through the treasury of the Board, but was not all paid over before the end of the fiscal year.

The property of the University of Chattanooga, formerly owned by the Freedmen's Aid Society, was released to the Board of Education on condition that the Board of Education should pay the Freedmen's Aid Society \$10,000. The amount has been paid in full and the property has been transferred by the Board of Education to the trustees of the University of Chattanooga.

It was thought that the time had come when they should have their independence.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

The University Senate has held three meetings during the quadrennium, 1908-1912: the first at Baltimore, Md., December 15 and 16, 1909; the second at Indianapolis, Ind., January 20, 1911; and the third at Syracuse, N. Y., January 8 and 9, 1912.

The following changes in the membership of the Senate have occurred during the quadrennium:

First District. President L. H. Murlin, elected by the bishops in October, 1911, as successor to President W. E. Huntington.

Second District. President William Arnold Shanklin, elected by the bishops in May, 1910, as successor to Professor William North Rice, resigned.

Eighth District. President Wilbur N. Mason, elected by the bishops in October, 1911, as successor to President L. H. Murlin.

Ninth District. President R. Watson Cooper, elected by the bishops in May, 1910, as successor to President William Arnold Shanklin.

Eleventh District. President F. J. McConnell, elected by the bishops in May, 1910, as successor to Professor H. A. Gobin, resigned.

Thirteenth District. President A. L. Breslich, elected by the bishops in November, 1911, as successor to President E. S. Havighorst.

The chief business of the Senate is to revise, at least quadrennially, the standards prescribed for the institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thirteen members of the Senate met at Meadville, Pa., as a committee of the whole, on Friday, January 5, 1912, and gave careful consideration to the codification of the votes and decisions of the University Senate regarding standards of collegiate work published in the quadrennial report of 1904 and republished in 1908. The matter was then referred to a committee of seven, which met in Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday, January 6, for careful consideration of the details of the preliminary report. The Senate, in its session at Syracuse on the following Monday, received this report and discussed it at length. It was thought necessary to have quite a pronounced revision of the scholastic standing and requirements, both for secondary schools and for colleges.

The reports of the Sub-Committee on Courses of Study for Secondary Schools, of the Committee on College Entrance Requirements, and of the Committee on the Content and Extent of the College Courses, were received and fully discussed. In view of the advanced standards and the number of changes proposed, it was decided to adopt the reports tentatively; to have the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education transmit a copy to each college and secondary school in the church for presentation to its faculty and administrative officers, with the request

that criticisms and suggestions be promptly filed with the Corresponding Secretary; to appoint a committee—designated as the “Standing Committee on Our Methodist Educational System,” and consisting of A. W. Harris, W. H. Crawford, Herbert Welch, Samuel Plantz, W. A. Shanklin, and Corresponding Secretary Nicholson—which shall receive and consider all the information thus obtained and make final report to a meeting of the Senate to be held in January, 1913, at or near the time of the meeting of the Educational Association. The Senate, therefore, has not finally adopted revised requirements during this quadrennium, and it is thought best not to print the tentative report.

IMPORTANT SENATE RULINGS

Among the important rulings and resolutions of the Senate for the quadrennium are the following:

1. The Senate “resolved that after a careful examination of the records and precedents of the Senate, as indicated in the minutes of former meetings, it seems neither wise nor expedient to give sanction or support to the proposition for the introduction of new academic or quasi-academic degrees.” This resolution was occasioned by an application from the Chicago Training School to be allowed to institute such academic honors. (*Baltimore, Md., December 15-16, 1909.*)
2. Corresponding Secretary Nicholson asked the Senate to express an opinion upon the question of the mutual powers and relations of the Board of Education and the University Senate. The gist of the discussion seemed to be that the various paragraphs of the Discipline, if not in conflict, were at least not entirely clear. They seem to indicate the responsibility of the University Senate for the *defining* of a college or an academy and the *content of the courses of study*, while they made it the province of the Board of Education to assume the responsibility of *listing* colleges and academies accordingly, and of deciding for itself in what form or manner it should list and designate other and unclassified institutions. It seemed clear to the members that the Senate was concerned only with the fixing of standards, while to the Board of Education must be intrusted all executive functions and the general oversight of our educational institutions. (*Baltimore, Md., December 15-16, 1909.*)
3. Regarding the matter of separation of academies from their respective colleges, the Senate decided that, as far as possible, and as soon as possible, the governing bodies of our colleges should make their academies separate as to buildings, faculties, and discipline. (*Baltimore, Md., December 15-16, 1909.*)
4. *Resolved*, That in reporting the attendance in our colleges, the numbers shall include only bona fide college students, and that institutions having preparatory departments shall see that such departments are reported in the list of secondary schools and not in the list of colleges. (*Baltimore, Md., December 15-16, 1909.*)

5. Among the most important actions of the Senate for the quadrennium was the adoption of the following requirements for a college:

The Committee to which were referred the conditions upon which colleges should, in the future, be entitled to publication in the official list of the Board of Education gave long consideration to this subject, and after animated discussion decided to recommend the following:

Pursuant to the tentative action of the Senate in January, 1908, we give notice that at the opening of the school year of 1912-13, and governing the listing of our institutions in the Board of Education report of the number of November, 1912, no institution shall be listed as a college which has less than the following standards:

(1) The requirement of a four years' preparatory course for entrance to the freshman class.

(2) The requirement of four years of college work leading to the Bachelor's Degree.

(3) The requirement of a faculty of not less than six teachers giving time exclusively to college, as distinguished from preparatory or professional school work.

(4) The requirement of not less than fifty students regularly enrolled in the four college classes.

(5) The requirement of a minimum of \$100,000 of productive endowment. It was decided that this endowment must be increased to the minimum of \$200,000 before 1916 to warrant the continued recognition of an institution as a college.

No institution shall be raised in its listing from academy to college, nor shall any institution not now on the list be admitted to college standing which does not meet the 1912 conditions before admission, nor after 1912 unless it meets the 1916 conditions before admission. (*Baltimore, Md., December 15-16, 1909.*)

6. At the meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, it was resolved hereafter to publish statistics of our schools biennially instead of annually, and ordered that the next published list should be in November, 1913. This had the effect of extending the time for meeting these requirements to the close of the school year in June, 1913.

7. In further definition of this report, in January, 1911, the following report of a committee defining the term *endowment* was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Board of Education has transmitted a communication to the University Senate requesting a definition of the term *endowment* used in a former action of the Senate as related to schools and colleges; and,

WHEREAS, There is urgent need that the term *endowment* thus used should be defined more explicitly than heretofore; and,

WHEREAS, A working definition of the standard term *endowment* would be of the utmost advantage to every institution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church advises that the term *endowment*, when used without qualification in the action of the Senate in defining the standards required for recognition as a college, is interpreted to mean funds invested

in securities and realty from which permanent and dependable income may be secured available for the uses of the institution. Any other form of endowment funds should be reported and described as *non-productive endowment* or be fully described in some other way. And also be it

Resolved, That in view of the delicacy of transactions involving endowment funds, we advise that too much care cannot be exercised in investing and conserving such funds. And also, under the definition given of endowment, we believe that funds of this sort cannot be invested in college buildings or equipment, and should not be so reported. (*Indianapolis, Ind., January 20, 1911.*)

8. In January, 1912, it was "resolved that the Senate standard, requiring in each recognized college at least six professors doing only college work, be interpreted as implying six collegiate departments regularly organized and manned by those doing only college work."

9. It was further "resolved that the \$100,000 or \$200,000 productive endowment prescribed as a minimum for our colleges to be provided before a certain date, was interpreted to mean *absolutely productive endowment over and above the debts of the institution and exclusive of annuities and money invested in dormitories or other college buildings.*" (*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

10. The report of the Committee on Secondary Schools, adopted at the meeting of 1909, is as follows:

We express the judgment

(1) That a saving of time of at least one year in the grades, as usually arranged for the first to the eighth grades, is possible under favorable conditions and should be arranged for in the administration of the elementary schools.

(2) That the curriculum of the elementary school must be planned for the majority of its students with minor regard to the secondary school.

(3) That the elementary school will best serve its purpose by refraining from incorporating into its program to any considerable extent the studies of the secondary school.

(4) That the curriculum of the secondary school should be planned for the majority of its students with minor regard to the college entrance requirements.

(5) That entrance requirements of the colleges should be not less than fourteen nor more than fifteen units. (By a unit is meant the standard accepted by the various college associations, entrance boards, and foundations, and is interpreted to mean a course of five periods weekly throughout an academic year of the preparatory school, the content of such work being of satisfactory amount and quality.)

(6) That the college adopt a scheme of admission requirements liberal as to subjects and uniform as regards the specific requirements in each subject.

(7) That we deem it in general undesirable that students should take in the preparatory school the studies of the college course. Candidates for admission to college, presenting advanced studies, should not be credited by certificate from the preparatory school as regards these advanced studies without rigid examination.

(8) That special attention be given to the articulation of the work of the elementary school with that of the secondary school and of the latter with that of the college. (*Baltimore, Md., December 15-16, 1909.*)

11. In response to questions regarding certain secondary schools which had inadvisedly, as the Senate thought, enlarged their courses to college curricula, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is our opinion that in the case of a secondary school which desires to undertake college work, the approval of the Board of Education should first be secured by the institution and then such special and temporary adjustment of the standards in their application to this institution should be made as the circumstances may seem to justify; that we recommend the Board of Education to seriously consider whether, at an early date, the loan privilege should not be withdrawn from any institution acting out of harmony with the established standards of the University Senate, as, for example, conferring academic degrees though not recognized and classified as a college. (*Indianapolis, Ind., January 20, 1911.*)

It was reported that the Board of Education had refused to make grants to any of its Southern schools violating the above requirements, and this course was unanimously approved.

12. The following resolution concerning the standardization of our institutions was adopted:

Resolved, That the University Senate records its approval of the spirit of the work of the joint committee, representing the Senate and the College Presidents' Association, in proposing the question whether in some cases the interests of education in the church will not be promoted by the discontinuance of some institutions, or the union in some cases of two or more institutions, or the change of certain institutions from colleges to academies, or to collegiate institutes.

Resolved, That there should be sufficient unselfishness and statesmanship in the church to make possible the sacrifice of local and personal interests when it becomes clear that such is for the general good.

Resolved, That the Senate heartily approves the action of the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education in using his personal influence in negotiations with Conferences and boards of trustees for the promotion of such concentration of our educational activities as may seem desirable and practicable.

Resolved, That the joint committee be continued to assist in such work. (*Indianapolis, Ind., January 20, 1911.*)

13. *Resolved*, That although we recognize the difficulties which several of our institutions have found in attempting to carry out the recommendations of the University Senate that the academic departments of our colleges be given separate organization from the College of Liberal Arts, we nevertheless reaffirm the great desirability of such organization and urge that in all cases it be effected as soon as possible.

The University Senate recommends that our church shall not fail to consider the exceptional value of secondary schools, and recommends that special efforts be put forth to maintain first-class high-grade secondary boarding schools; that some of these may be

devoted to the education of boys and some to the education of girls, and that all these schools shall be vitally related to the colleges and universities of our system. (It was supposed that most of them would be co-educational.—*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

14. The University Senate deplores the freedom with which honorary degrees have been given by some colleges, often without the observance of adequate scholastic standards. We urge upon all our institutions the sparing use of such recognition, and express the judgment that honorary degrees should be conferred only on men of unquestioned scholarship or on men of eminent distinction in achievement. (This resolution was unanimously adopted.—*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

15. *Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes a growing sentiment in favor of affiliation or coöperation between Methodist colleges and the postgraduate departments and professional schools of our own universities, and heartily approves such arrangements wherever they are possible and acceptable. We appoint as a committee Samuel Plantz, F. J. McConnell, and the corresponding secretary, Thomas Nicholson, to confer, when desired, with the authorities of any institution considering such coöperation. (*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

16. At this January, 1912, meeting much consideration was given to the request of the Freedmen's Aid Society that modifications be made in the minimum standards when they were applied to schools among our people of the colored race. The Senate tentatively adopted, in the committee of the whole on Friday, a resolution (which was afterward unanimously adopted by the Senate in the meeting at Syracuse on January 8) and forwarded to the Freedmen's Aid secretaries a statement of the action proposed, inviting them to be represented, if they desired, at the meeting of the Senate at Syracuse the following Monday, when the matter would be finally decided:

Your committee to confer with the Freedmen's Aid Society regarding modifications in applying standards for accrediting colleges among people of the colored race, reports that earnest consideration has been given to this matter and recommends that we hold these colleges for colored people to the same standards as the other institutions as to scholastic requirements; but in view of the exceptional difficulty under which these schools labor, we recommend that the time be extended so that the colored schools shall be allowed until November, 1915, to meet the 1912 requirements. (*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

17. *Resolved*, That we believe that in our denominational colleges it is both proper and important that Christian literature, history, and morals be studied. In accordance with this belief we have heretofore urged that courses in the English Bible, in Ethics, and the like be included in the curriculum and be placed on a footing of equality with other departments in standards and credit. We wish now to specifically commend the study of Christian Missions as suitable for use in colleges otherwise well equipped, and to suggest that this study is likely to be most generally useful when treated not narrowly and technically as a professional preparation for foreign missionaries, but rather broadly, historically, and philosophically. (*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

The Senate had previously referred for suitable consideration to the college presidents a resolution, the substance of which was adopted by them. The resolution was to the effect that the University Senate recommends that our colleges provide for courses in advanced Biblical literature, Christian ethics, and Christian sociology for students who have already had general ethics and general sociology, in philosophy of religion, Christian evidences, and history of religion, and that each of these courses occupy not less than one half year.

18. The following suggestion as to the definition of a Methodist college, submitted by the Board of Education, was approved by the Senate:

Numerous requests have reached the Board asking for a *definition of a Methodist college*. A year ago Secretary Nicholson presented the results of an extended investigation of the charters of our denominational colleges, showing a very great variety of legal relations to the church. During the year a committee—of which Bishop E. H. Hughes was the chairman—studied the matter carefully in the light of this and other information. Their report was unanimously adopted. It was as follows:

"We do not think that the time has come to give any formal hard-and-fast definition of a Methodist Episcopal institution. We offer now only the suggestion given by our present methods and by the regular provisions of the Discipline. We would present a tentative statement as follows:

"A Methodist Episcopal institution is one which, frankly declaring that it is under the auspices of the church and distinctly claiming that it aims to plan and conduct its work so as to serve the kingdom of Christ, as represented by the life of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shall have the recognition and support of some Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission; the indorsement of the Board of Education; and official classification by the University Senate." (*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

19. The following resolution was adopted after a vigorous discussion of the condition and status of the American University:

The matter of the prospective opening of the American University being brought before the University Senate through the receipt of a communication from Bishop J. W. Hamilton, it was resolved that in view of the recent appointment of the Joint Commission of Nine from the Board of Bishops, the Board of Education, and the Trustees of the University, on the status and work of the university, which commission is expected to make an exhaustive examination and a full report of the whole situation, the Senate should await the report of that Commission before further consideration or action upon the problems involved.

However, the proposal that a Chair of Missions should be endowed in the American University by gifts amounting to \$25,000, and the duty imposed upon the Senate by the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, paragraph 412, sections 2 and 3, of investigating "the scholastic requirements and methods of institutions claiming to be under the patronage of the church," and of protecting "the educational standards of the church," leads us at this time to urge

the authorities of the American University to consider seriously the question whether under modern educational conditions any chair should be established, especially in a post-graduate institution, without a much larger provision for its support than the sum indicated.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the chancellor of the American University and to each member of the Joint Commission. (*Syracuse, N. Y., January 8, 1912.*)

FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS

Comparing the statistics printed in *The Christian Student* for November, 1911, with the statistics for the school year ending June, 1907, we find the following results:

June, 1907, value of grounds and buildings.....	\$25,761,547
June, 1911, value of grounds and buildings.....	28,673,707
Endowment, June, 1907.....	\$23,850,486
Endowment, June, 1911.....	23,400,736
Value of property and endowment, exclusive of debt:	
June, 1907.....	\$47,569,532
June, 1911.....	54,159,897

The figures for 1911 seem to show a slight decrease in endowment during the quadrennium. Actually, there is an increase of about three and a half million dollars. The difference has come from more accurate methods of estimating endowment, and the throwing out of a large amount of unproductive funds, such as real estate holdings, annuities where the annuitants receive all the income, etc., which have been counted out of the report by the more accurate definition of endowment made by the University Senate at its meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., January 20, 1911. On the basis of four years ago the figures for endowment would be close to \$27,000,000 for the quadrennium 1908-12 and the value of property and endowment, exclusive of debts, would show \$57,500,000, an increase, in fact, of \$10,000,000.

There were 75,585 students in all our Methodist institutions for the year ending June, 1911. Of this number, 28,501 were in the foreign schools, leaving 47,084 students in the institutions in the United States. A comparison with four years ago would seem to indicate a slight decrease in the number in the home field; but it is *seeming* and not *real*, consequent upon more accurate methods of listing and counting. For instance, some of the colleges were counting from January to January so that they seemed to have many more students than they had. The school year is from June to June.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS

We give this quadrennium the fullest exhibit of Methodist Episcopal schools in foreign fields which has yet been published. This is made possible by the cordial coöperation of Mr. Fahs, Mr. Harned, and others connected with the missionary department.

TABLE I.—METHODIST UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

The following tables were originally furnished for the Methodist Year Book. A much more detailed exhibit may be found in The Christian Student for November, 1911.

For White People

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER		Total Value of Plant	Total of All Funds	Additions to Capital Account	Total Value of Equipment	Total Income	Total Indebtedness	Total Number in All Faculties	Total Enrollment Exclusive of Professional Schools
CALIFORNIA									
College of the Pacific, San Jose, Rev. William W. Guth, S.T.B., Ph.D., President.....		\$178,700	\$137,743	\$21,509	\$35,969	\$37,571	\$35,500	22	241
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Rev. George F. Bovard, D.D., LL.D., President.....		400,000	450,000	41,000	90,300	88,912	.....	196	1,093
COLORADO									
University of Denver, University Park, Denver, Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor.....		308,000	580,375	19,000	31,000	55,400	.....	121	803
CONNECTICUT									
Wesleyan University (for Men), Middletown, Rev. William Arnold Shanklin, L.H.D., LL.D., President.....		884,035	1,637,034	15,556	197,751	159,834	89,071	40	367
ILLINOIS									
Hedding College, Abingdon, Rev. Walter D. Agnew, D.D., President.....		103,500	120,000	.....	15,700	17,400	4,500	16	142
Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Rev. Theodore Kemp, D.D., President.....		156,025	347,261	.....	52,000	75,730	96,730	41	662
Illinois Woman's College (for Women), Jacksonville, Rev. Joseph R. Harker, Ph.D., President.....		375,840	63,798	16,799	43,474	66,630	68,000	31	359
McKendree College, Lebanon, Rev. John F. Harmon, D.D., President.....		170,000	133,181	700	31,000	14,937	11,366	13	279
Northwestern University, Evanston and Chicago, Abram W. Harris, Sc.D., LL.D., President.....		2,767,011	4,622,752	361,666	330,247	245,855	1,170,573	419	2,925
INDIANA									
De Pauw University, Greencastle, Rev. Francis J. McConnell, D.D., LL.D., President.....		424,400	616,599	54,895	93,513	78,881	7,500	47	1,040
Moore's Hill College, Moores Hill, Rev. Harry Andrews King, S.T.B., D.D., President.....		105,000	43,500	3,286	16,350	10,259	14,000	14	262
IOWA									
Charles City College, Charles City, Dr. Frederick Schaub, Acting President.....		96,000	131,000	.....	18,500	13,623	26,000	14	216
Cornell College, Mount Vernon, James E. Harlan, LL.D., President.....		284,053	641,325	.....	59,500	75,515	24,170	42	603
Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Rev. Edwin A. Schell, Ph.D., D.D., President.....		198,000	208,000	12,600	27,200	22,500	50,500	18	333
Morningside College, Sioux City, Rev. Alfred E. Craig, D.D., President.....		260,000	404,000	.....	27,000	39,988	72,824	36	590
Stimpson College, Indianapolis, Rev. Francis L. Strickland, Ph.D., D.D., President.....		137,000	246,000	55,000	22,140	42,511	.....	30	486
Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Rev. R. Watson Cooper, D.D., LL.D., President ¹		183,200	242,700	8,800	20,500	27,943	45,400	23	365
KANSAS									
Baker University, Baldwin, Rev. Wilbur N. Mason, D.D., President.....		286,221	168,490	9,565	100,276	43,029	91,879	32	551
Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Rev. R. P. Smith, D.D., President.....		138,500	77,000	4,000	20,900	16,285	19,500	39	423
Southwestern College, Winfield, Rev. Frank E. Mossman, D.D., President.....		168,000	100,000	7,150	15,950	36,904	62,043	36	461

¹ Last year's report.

TABLE I—Continued

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER		Total Value of Plant	Total of All Funds	Additions to Capital Account	Total Value of Equipment	Total Income	Total Indebtedness	Total Number in All Faculties	Total Enrollment Exclusive of Professional Schools
MARYLAND									
Goucher College (for Women), Baltimore, John B. Van Meter, Ph.D., Acting President.....		\$1,189,400	\$772,642	\$75,000	\$110,000	\$131,251	\$471,000	30	346
MASSACHUSETTS									
Boston University, Boston, Rev. L. H. Murlin, D.D., LL.D., President.....		1,246,000	1,080,000	.....	15,295	45,102	17,000	106	916
MICHIGAN									
Albion College, Albion, Samuel Dickie, LL.D., President.....		163,700	287,000	.....	72,500	48,321	25,480	26	500
MINNESOTA									
The Hamline University of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Rev. George H. Bridgman D.D. LL.D., President.....		220,000	492,190	15,931	18,000	43,661	11,812	21	307
MISSOURI									
Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Rev. Otto E. Kriege, D.D., President.....		152,500	156,965	16,500	19,000	21,770	46,873	22	267
Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Rev. H. R. De Bra, D.D., President.....		111,000	21,000	25,818	9,000	13,401	48,650	18	252
NEBRASKA									
Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place, Lincoln, C. A. Fulmer, Ph.B., A.M., Chancellor.....		335,200	111,000	.....	29,268	68,836	71,100	43	784
NEW YORK									
Syracuse University, Syracuse, Rev. James R. Day, D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor.....		2,665,000	2,108,951	79,082	555,500	534,000	566,392	249	2,543
NORTH DAKOTA									
Wesley College, Grand Forks, Rev. E. P. Robertson, D.D., President.....		107,000	121,000	.....	4,211	14,207	14,980	10	296
OHIO									
Baldwin University, Berea, Rev. G. A. Reeder, D.D., President.....		160,000	260,866	.....	16,000	11,254	.....	28	175
German Wallace College, Berea, Rev. A. L. Breslich, Ph.D., President.....		164,000	337,018	70,347	21,300	27,639	3,800	23	231
Mount Union College, Alliance, Rev. W. H. McMaster, A.M., D.D., President.....		165,000	316,000	41,100	133,000	30,426	13,000	34	348
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Rev. Herbert Welch, D.D., LL.D., President.....		729,711	981,994	194,956	124,955	140,628	.....	65	1,278
Scio College, Scio, Rev. R. Emory, Beetham, D.D., President.....		57,500	5,500	.....	3,950	8,300	2,500	18	259
OKLAHOMA									
Epworth University, Oklahoma City, Rev. George H. Bradford, S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor ¹		568,000	91,200	6,321	35,500	24,996	24,156	33	314

OREGON									
Willamette University, Salem, Rev. Fletcher Homan, S.T.B., D.D., President.....	313,000	154,000	200,700	23,400	26,500	12,000	47	277	
PENNSYLVANIA									
Allegheny College, Meadville, Rev. William H. Crawford, D.D., LL.D., President.....	544,500	480,000	.....	203,000	89,278	.....	23	357	
Beaver College (for Women), Beaver, Rev. Le Roy Weller, A.M., Acting President.....	125,000	40,000	.....	7,500	28,752	.....	16	154	
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Rev. Eugene A. Noble, L.H.D., President.....	573,480	397,195	.....	70,000	85,139	2,.....	34	475	
SOUTH DAKOTA									
Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, Rev. Samuel F. Kerfoot, D.D., President.....	287,000	258,354	87,524	19,298	37,770	9,378	27	548	
TENNESSEE									
University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Rev. J. H. Race, D.D., Pres.; Rev. W. S. Bovard, D.D., Vice-Pres....	358,000	237,742	8,844	20,478	62,590	46,444	28	408	
TEXAS									
Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Rev. William Fielder, D.D., President. ¹	181,000	.....	200	8,850	25,089	4,750	20	917	
WASHINGTON									
University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Rev. J. C. Zeller, D.D., D.C.L., President.....	134,500	.....	8,500	12,200	20,000	30,000	35	498	
WEST VIRGINIA									
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, Rev. Carl G. Doney, LL.B., Ph.D., President.....	190,000	104,386	13,493	24,250	37,495	56,009	28	467	
WISCONSIN									
Lawrence College, Appleton, Rev. Samuel Plantz, D.D., LL.D., President.....	456,348	652,889	43,000	105,394	66,053	26,591	43	690	
Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, Rev. Albert Edwin Smith, Ph.D., D.D., President.....	124,000	7,000	.....	50,000	52,600	57,000	34	1,768	
This is an unclassified institution, approved by the Board as a technical and special school.									

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For Colored People

Cladin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina, Rev. L. M. Dunton, LL.D., President.....	\$292,000	\$16,500	\$1,500	\$8,600	\$60,256	\$2,000	33	572	
Clark University, South Atlanta, Georgia, Rev. S. E. Idleman, D.D., President.....	236,000	1,200	3,150	11,200	23,403	.....	23	407	
Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland, Rev. J. O. Spencer, Ph.D., President.....	100,000	38,351	19,602	10,750	21,478	24,378	26	281	
New Orleans University, New Orleans, Louisiana, Rev. Charles M. Meiden, Ph.D., D.D., President.....	275,200	.....	.....	11,600	14,662	5,000	18	424	
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas, Rev. J. M. Cox, D.D., President.....	61,000	.....	.....	6,800	9,947	382	13	469	
Rust University, Holly Springs, Mississippi, Rev. James I. Docking, S.T.B., Ph.D., President.....	120,000	.....	500	5,495	9,570	.....	22	490	
Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee, Rev. John A. Kumlir, LL.B., D.D., President.....	138,500	37,700	16,073	13,340	14,736	.....	67	314	
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, Rev. M. W. Dogan, Ph.D., President.....	200,000	3,700	.....	12,600	24,380	6,700	35	602	

¹ Last year's report; school now amalgamated with another institution.

² Total indebtedness not reported.

TABLE II.—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
For White People

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER	Value of Separate Buildings and Grounds	Value of Separate Library	Value of Separate Equipment	Total Permanent Funds	INCOME				Additions to Capital Account	Total Amount of Indebtedness	FACULTY		STUDENT ENROLL- MENT		Number Graduating	Alumni		
					From Tuition	From Endowment	Other Sources	Total			Total	Men	Women	Total			Men	Women
THEOLOGY																		
Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass., Rev. Laurens J. Birney, S.T.D., Dean	\$145,000	\$2,800	\$3,074	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$3,500	\$.....	\$.....	15	15		180	175	5	49	1,320
Cent. Wesleyan & German Theol. Sem., Warrenton, Mo., Rev. Otto E. Krieger, D.D., President	.....	2,600	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4		40	37	3	...	...
Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D., LL.D., President	604,865	135,000	1.....	588,157	.....	23,080	19,240	42,320	.....	8,000	10	10		166	166	...	...	1,484
Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., Rev. Charles M. Stuart, D.D., LL.D., President	120,602	35,000	147,106	923,239	.....	90,893	32,793	123,686	100,000	.....	10	10		204	191	13	44	...
Kimball School of Theology, Salem, Ore., Rev. H. D. Kimball, D.D., LL.D., Dean	15,000	4,000	300	12,000	259	1,038	3,627	4,924	.....	.....	3	3		21	16	5	5	15
Macleay College of Theology, Los Angeles, Cal., Rev. E. A. Healy, A.M., D.D., Dean	.....	3,000	.....	243,000	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	7	7		36	34	2	14	20
Nast Theological Seminary, Berea, O., Rev. Arthur L. Breslich, Ph.D., President	.....	.....	.....	89,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	.....	6	5	1	36	36	...	1	...
Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill., Rev. N. E. Simonsen, D.D., President	14,000	1,500	.....	15,000	.....	900	2,450	3,350	1,000	.....	4	4		18	18	...	...	68
Swedish Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill., Rev. Carl G. Wallenius, President	66,600	1,500	.....	39,800	.....	2,458	6,236	8,694	1,795	18,682	3	3		20	20	...	5	200
The Hiff School of Theology, Denver, Colo., Rev. H. F. Hall, Ph.D., D.D., President	87,250	5,000	10,000	285,000	.....	9,418	1,135	10,553	27,500	.....	3	3		16	16	...	...	26
MEDICINE																		
Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass., John P. Sutherland, M.D., Dean	145,000	7,500	.....	60,000	10,333	2,835	508	13,676	.....	.....	73	65		8105	80	25	16	1,060
Epworth Univ. Sch. of Medicine, Oklahoma City, Okla., A. K. West, M.D., Dean	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	1,000	5,000	.....	.....	27	27		50	45	5	28	281
Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Tex., W. R. Thompson, M.D., Dean	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,500	.....	.....	11,500	.....	.....	49	49		115	114	1	...	...

Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill.	244,941	17,814	91,946	307,787	64,119	2,472	13,089	79,660	958	161	161	543	397	140	159	2,600
Arthur R. Edwards, A.M., M.D., Dean																
Ohio Wesleyan Univ. Sch. of Medicine, Cleveland, O. ⁸																
Syracuse Univ. School of Medicine, Syracuse, N. Y.	4															
John L. Hefron, M.D., Sc.D., Dean																
University of Southern California College of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, Cal.		500	10,000		13,894		440	14,334								
Charles W. Bryson, A.B., M.D., Dean																
Willamette Univ. School of Medicine, Salem, Ore.	15,000				4,562			4,562								
W. H. Byrd, M.D., Dean																
LAW																
Baldwin University School of Law, Berea, O.																
Willis Vickers, LL.B., Dean																
Boston University School of Law, Boston, Mass.	223,000	18,000			36,130			36,130								
Alonso R. Weed, LL.D., Dean																
Dickinson College School of Law, Carlisle, Pa.		12,000			7,585			7,585								
William Trickett, LL.D., Dean																
Illinois Wesleyan School of Law, Bloomington, Ill.					4,500			4,500								
Owen T. Reeves, A.M., LL.D., Dean																
Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, Ill.	3	100,000	12,000		30,628		1,421	32,049								
John H. Wigmore, A.M., LL.D., Dean																
Syracuse University School of Law, Syracuse, N. Y.	4															
James B. Brooks, LL.B., D.C.L., Dean																
University of Denver School of Law, Denver, Colo.	9	7,500	1,750		22,000			22,000								
Univ. of Southern Cal. College of Law, Los Angeles, Cal.																
Frank M. Porter, A.B., LL.M., Dean																
Willamette University School of Law, Salem, Ore.	5				1,980			1,980								
C. L. McNary, LL.B., Dean																
DENTISTRY																
Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago, Ill.	3	9,000	60,000		44,425		37,985	82,420								
G. V. Black, M.D., D.D.S., Sc.D., Dean																
University of Denver Dental School, Denver, Colo.	9															
Univ. of Southern Cal. Dental School, Los Angeles, Cal.			15,000		13,500		11,275	24,775								
Lewis E. Ford, D.D.S., Dean																
PHARMACY																
Northwestern Univ. School of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.	3	2,900	24,500		18,723		4,395	23,118								
G. W. Patterson, Sc.B., Ph.C., Act. Dean																
Univ. of South n Cal. Sch. of Pharmacy, Los Angeles, Cal.																
L. J. Stabler, M.S., Ph.C., Dean																

¹ Included in Buildings. ² Partially productive. ³ Northwestern University Building, Chicago; see Table I. ⁴ Included in Value of Grounds and Buildings on Table I.
⁵ In College of Medicine Building. ⁶ Eighteen lecturers additional. ⁷ Last year's figures; school amalgamated with another institution.
⁸ United with Medical Department, Western Reserve University. ⁹ No report. ¹⁰ Total receipts for all Professional Schools, \$11,634.

TABLE II—Continued

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER	Value of Separate Buildings and Grounds	Value of Separate Library	Value of Separate Equipment	Total Permanent Funds	INCOME				Total Amount of Indebtedness	FACULTY		STUDENT ENROLL- MENT			Number Graduating	Alumni
					From Tuition	From Endowment	Other Sources	Total		Total	Men	Total	Men	Women		
ENGINEERING Syracuse Univ. Sch. of Applied Science, Syracuse, N. Y. George H. Shepard, M. E., Dean Northwestern Univ. Coll. of Engineering, Evanston, Ill. John F. Hayford, C. E., Director	1 \$..... 100,000	\$.....	\$..... 15,000	\$..... 50,000	\$..... 4,724	\$..... 2,195	\$..... 10,982	\$..... 17,901	\$..... 12,972	35 35 20 20	339 339 55 55	339 339 55 55	..... .....	..... .....	11..	..........
For Colored People																
THEOLOGY Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. Rev. S. E. Ideman, D.D., President	\$125,000	\$12,000	\$.....	\$525,000 36,000	\$..... 16,731	\$20,000 1,400	\$900 14,000	\$20,900 32,131	\$.....	6 6 27 27	60 60 299 298	60 60 299 298	.. ..	.. 1	21 56	312 1,056
MEDICINE Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn. George W. Hubbard, M.D., Dean	20,000 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	90 6,000	..... .....	15	105 6,000	..... .....	9 9 17 17	3 3 108 108	3 3 108 108	.. ..	.. 26	1 26	67 195
LAW Walden University School of Law, Nashville, Tenn. W. H. Hodgkins, A.M., LL.B., Dean	..... 15,000	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... 3,500	..... .....	..... .....	..... 3,500	..... .....	7 7	77 66	77 66	11 20	11 20	20 164	164
DENTISTRY Meharry Dental College, Nashville, Tenn. George W. Hubbard, M.D., Dean	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........
PHARMACY Meharry Pharmaceutical College, Nashville, Tenn. George W. Hubbard, M.D., Dean	2. .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....

¹Included in Value of Grounds and Buildings on Table I.²In Dentistry Building.

TABLE III.—METHODIST SECONDARY SCHOOLS

For White People

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER	Value of Separate Grounds and Buildings ^a	Total Value of Equipment	Total Permanent Funds	Total Faculty	Total of All Students	Total Income	Total Indebtedness	Additions to Capital Account
ARKANSAS								
Arkansas Conference College, Siloam Springs, Rev. Thomas Mason, D.D., President.....	\$30,000	\$4,900	\$14,000	12	154	\$13,655	\$.....	\$.....
DELAWARE								
Wilmington Conference Academy, Dover, Rev. Henry G. Budd, A.M., S.T.B., Principal.....	100,000	5,000	.....	8	108	13,917	5,500	.....
ILLINOIS								
Evanson Academy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Nathan Wilbur Helm, A.M., Principal.....	91,880	.....	.....	18	503	30,200	.....	.....
Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Rev. Henry H. Frost, A.B., Principal.....	47,980	9,318	154,000	10	188	32,635	18,824	.....
Jennings Seminary (for Women), Aurora, Miss Bertha Annette Barber, B.S., Principal.....	60,000	.....	.....	12	122	2,500	.....	.....
IOWA								
Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Rev. E. A. Rigby, Ph.D., President.....	70,000	3,000	20,000	13	111	5,640	3,000	.....
KENTUCKY								
Union College, Barbourville, James D. Black, LL.D., President.....	90,000	4,100	300,000	15	306	15,885	.....	.....
MAINE								
East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Frederick E. Bragdon, A.M., President.....	49,500	1,500	45,167	9	142	8,086	.....	.....
Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill, Rev. J. Orville Newton, A.B., Principal.....	119,300	8,500	186,220	13	204	24,479	18,252	5,500
MASSACHUSETTS								
Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham ¹	186,000	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	60,000	.....
MINNESOTA								
Saint Paul's College, Saint Paul Park, Rev. Henry J. Hoffert, M.S., D.D., President.....	50,900	2,600	10,000	7	85	6,697	.....	.....
MISSISSIPPI								
Bennett Academy, Clarkson, Rev. George W. Keen, President.....	12,000	200	.....	6	194	2,450	.....	.....

¹ Closed for one year; will reopen September, 1912, as Boys' School

TABLE III—Continued

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER	Value of Separate Grounds and Buildings	Total Value of Equipment	Total Permanent Funds	Total Faculty	Total of All Students	Total Income	Total Indebtedness	Additions to Capital Account
MISSOURI								
Carleton Institute, Farmington, Rev. C. V. Gilliland, S.T.B., D.D., President.....	\$36,000	\$3,275	\$.....	11	129	\$2,126	\$19,000	\$.....
Marionville College, Marionville, Rev. L. G. Reser, D.D., President.....	75,000	2,666	8,000	14	243	7,709	15,000	14,000
MONTANA								
Montana Wesleyan University, Helena, Rev. Charles L. Bovard, D.D., President.....	46,500	2,950	.....	12	182	11,165	7,000	.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Tilton Seminary, Tilton, George L. Plimpton, A.M., Principal.....	165,000	2,800	134,000	17	332	19,500	40,000	.....
NEW JERSEY								
Centenary Collegiate Institute (for Women), Hackettstown, Rev. J. M. Meeker, Ph.D., D.D., President.....	398,000	30,850	1,500	18	105	460,773	.....	.....
Pennington Seminary (for Men), Pennington, Rev. Frank MacDaniel, A.M., B.D., Head Master.....	250,000	2,700	.....	18	173	457,596	\$2,748	.....
NEW MEXICO								
Boys' Biblical and Industrial Sch. of the Albuquerque Coll., Albuquerque, Rev. Thos. Harwood, D.D., Pres.....	21,200	4,800	.....	2	38	1,083	.....	.....
NEW YORK								
Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, Rev. Charles Drake Skinner, D.D., President.....	78,300	18,364	48,124	12	186	17,117	.....	462
Drew Seminary for Young Women, Carmel, Miss Martha L. Hanaburgh, President.....	50,000	11,500	.....	13	65	17,206	.....	.....
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute (for Women), Fort Edward, Rev. Joseph E. King, Ph.D., D.D., Pres.....	104,500	17,000	87,983	18	210	21,845	8,000	626
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Rev. L. F. Congdon, Ph.D., D.D., President.....								
PENNSYLVANIA								
Philadelphia Collegiate Institute (for Women), Philadelphia, Miss Susan C. Lodge, M.S., Principal.....	134,000	800	7,000	9	46	5,450	.....	.....
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Rev. William Perry Eveland, Ph.D., D.D., President.....	323,000	24,800	64,000	19	382	62,565	3,900	.....
Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Rev. L. L. Sprague, D.D., LL.D., President.....		9,500	100,000	25	482	27,752	8,091	42,000
RHODE ISLAND								
East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich Rev. Samuel W. Irwin, A.B., S.T.B., President.....	96,888	10,000	2,667	15	150	25,491	26,550	.....
TENNESSEE								
Murphy College, Sevierville, E. F. Goddard, A.M., Principal.....	32,500	1,565	2,500	10	456	5,445	1,775	1,000

The Athens School, Athens, R. B. Stansell, A.M., Dean.....	78,750	20,360	14	302	12,266	.....
Wesleyan Academy, Chuckey, George M. Middleton, Principal.....	11,050	550	7	180	2,350	.....
TEXAS						
Blinn Memorial College, Brenham, Rev. Jacob L. Neu, A.B., President.....	61,800	9,475	8	202	11,094	3,285
Port Arthur Collegiate Institute, Port Arthur, Hubert Phillips, A.B., Principal.....	195,000	10,000	4	81	5,349	.....
VERMONT						
Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Rev. E. A. Bishop, A.M., D.D., President.....	95,050	11,282	16	217	16,086	47,718
Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Rev. Charles H. Dunton, D.D., President.....	141,400	17,650	14	220	16,113	.....
						5,924
						35,000

For Colored People

Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., Rev. S. A. Peeler, D.D., President.....	\$48,167	\$980	10	218	\$7,078	\$.....
Central Alabama Academy, Mason City (near Birmingham), Ala., Rev. A. P. Camphor, D.D., President.....	67,200	1,400	10	253	5,043	310
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., Rev. G. B. Stone, A.M., B.D., Principal.....	42,000	500	13	432	4,513	1,124
George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo., A. C. Maclin, A.M., Acting President ³	54,000	.....	12	193	6,690	510
Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La., E. Petronilla McGann, Acting Principal.....	33,450	2,050	8	131	3,847	.....
Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn., Rev. Judson S. Hill, D.D., President.....	78,000	1,100	18	326	23,728	2,223
Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md., Thomas H. Kiah, A.B., Principal ²	36,000	.....	13	144	11,459	.....
Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex., Rev. R. S. Lovinggood, A.M., Ph.D., President.....	68,000	2,650	19	381	13,572	3,800
Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Lynchburg, Va., Frank Trigg, A.M., Principal ²	25,000	3	43	2,806	6,000

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Missionary Institutes and Bible Training Schools

Anglo-Japanese Training School, San Francisco, Cal., Rev. Milton S. Vail, A.M., D.D., President.....	\$30,000	\$.....	10	209	\$1,674	\$.....
Chicago Training School, Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Lucy Bider Meyer, A.M., M.D., Principal.....	316,000	26,000	14	246	31,340	30,000
Cincinnati Missionary Training School, Cincinnati, Miss Addie Grace Wardle, A.M., D.D., President.....	160,000	2,000	11	57	11,000	.....
Folia Mission Institute, Herkimer, N. Y., Rev. Richard Evans A.B., S.T.B., President.....	124,000	34,500	7	16	4,586	3,300
Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School, Washington, D. C., Rev. Wm. H. Wilder, D.D., LL.D., Pres.	210,291	55,442	14	123	61,451	11,533
						7,000

¹ Buildings burned; no data.

² Belongs to Morgan College.

³ Last year's report.

⁴ Have flat rate for all expenses, including board and room.

TABLE IV.—SOUTHERN SCHOOLS COMMITTED TO THE BOARD BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1908

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Total Value of Equipment	Endowment	INCOME					Total Indebtedness	Total Faculty	STUDENT ENROLLMENT			
				From Fees	From Endowment	Board of Education	Collections and Other Sources	Total			College Grade	Academy Grade	Grammar Grade	Special
John H. Sneed Seminary, Boaz, Alabama, Mr. Luther F. Corley, Principal.....	\$53,600	\$...	\$....	\$2,624	\$..	\$500	\$140	\$3,264	\$1,500	12	..	97	351	10
Mallalieu Seminary, Kinsey, Alabama, Rev. X. M. Fowler, A.M., S.T.B., Principal.....	10,000	...	7,097	180	410	550	666	1,806	246	5	..	37	74	..
Edwardsville Seminary, Edwardsville, Alabama, Rev. W. D. Stephenson, Principal.....	7,000	...	....	399	..	100	600	1,099	....	4	..	..	90	..
Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Georgia, Rev. L. A. Willsey, A.M., S.T.B., Principal.....	12,700	200	....	150	..	300	1,015	1,465	....	5	..	22	188	..
Mount Zion Seminary, Mount Zion, Georgia, Rev. J. C. Coleman, A.B., Principal.....	7,800	560	4,000	300	150	400	831	1,681	....	5	..	..	..	..
Union Hill Academy, Orange, Georgia, Rev. W. A. Parsons, A.B., Principal.....	2,250	20	....	715	..	150	2	867	....	3	..	8	135	..
Graham Collegiate Inst., Marshallberg, N. C., Rev. W. Q. A. Graham, A.B., D.D., Pres....	2,900	600	....	600	..	400	775	1,775	800	4	..	..	..	..
Baxter Academy, Baxter, Tennessee, Rev. S. E. Ryan, A.M., President ¹	10,000	100	....	225	..	1,000	2,500	3,725	....	3	..	9	26	..
McLemoresville Collegiate Inst., McLemoresville, Tenn., Elmer H. Harrell, Ph.B., Pres....	5,600	148	....	300	..	150	860	1,310	....	3	..	3	145	..
Oakland Seminary, Baileytown, Tennessee, Mr. Rufus G. Reynolds, Principal.....	12,000	600	....	385	..	125	840	1,350	....	4	..	34	142	..
A. B. Wright Institute, Burrville, Tennessee, Rev. F. H. Carey, Principal.....	6,100	150	....	50	..	50	....	100	....	3	..	10	105	..
Korean Day School, Honolulu, Hawaii, Mrs. John W. Wadman, Principal.....	15,000	...	....	....	..	....	....	2,750	5,000	8	..	..	70	..

University of Chattanooga, with its Athens School, Fort Worth University, Murphy College, Arkansas Conference College, Wesleyan Academy at Chuckey, and Port Arthur Collegiate Institute—Southern Schools to which the Board of Education contributes—are reported under "Colleges" or "Seminarics."

¹ Replaces Red Boiling Springs Academy; building in process of erection.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS										No. of Schools	Value of Grounds and Buildings	Value of Equipment	PERMANENT FUNDS				Total Income Last Year	Additions to Capital Account	Total Amount of Indebtedness	Value of Property and Endowment, Exclusive of Debts	Total in Faculty	Total of All Students
													Total Endowment	Productive Endowment	Unproductive Endowment	On Annuity						
INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES																						
Colleges and Universities—For White People.....																						
Colleges and Universities—For Colored People.....																						
Professional Schools—For White People.....																						
Professional Schools—For Colored People.....																						
Secondary Schools—For White People.....																						
Secondary Schools—For Colored People.....																						
Southern Schools.....																						
Missionary Institutes and Bible Training Schools.....																						
Unclassified Institutions.....																						
Total.....																						
Less duplications.....																						
Net totals for year ending June, 1911.....																						
FOREIGN SCHOOLS																						
Colleges.....																						
Theological and Bible Training Schools.....																						
Boarding and Secondary Schools.....																						
FOREIGN SCHOOLS REPORTING STUDENTS ONLY																						
Colleges.....																						
Theological and Bible Training Schools.....																						
Boarding and Secondary Schools.....																						
Total.....																						
RECAPITULATION																						
Institutions in the United States.....																						
Institutions in the Foreign Countries.....																						
Grand total.....																						

NOTE.—Discrepancy in Endowment figures due to the fact that for Foreign Schools only *total* endowment can be shown in this summary.
 * Discrepancy due to failure of some schools to report division of men and women.
 † \$624,895 of Annuities included in Productive Endowment.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

For the following institutions no statistics can be given other than the student enrolment.

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS		
	Total	Men	Women
AFRICA			
COLLEGES			
College of West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia, Rev. John H. Reed.....	265		
BOARDING AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
Boarding and Day School for Portuguese and Natives, Loanda, Angola, Mrs. Robert Shields.....	90	65	25
<i>Boarding and Day School</i> , Loanda, Angola, Miss Hedwig Graf.....	7		7
Boys' School, Quessua, Angola, Rev. Austin J. Gibbs.....	20	20	
<i>Girls' School</i> , Quessua, Angola, Miss Susan Collins.....	40		40
Boys' School, Quiongoa, Angola, Rev. Ray B. Kipp.....	37	37	
<i>Girls' School</i> , Quiongoa, Angola, Miss Lettie M. Mason.....	28		28
Cape Palmas Seminary, Harper, Liberia, Rev. J. T. Dayrell.....	190	128	62
Sinco River Industrial School, Jacktown, Liberia, Mrs. Nancy J. Warner.....	45		
<i>Girls' Training School</i> , Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa, Miss Ellen Bjorklund.....	23		23
Boys' School, Mutambara's, Rhodesia, Rev. Thomas A. O'Farrell.....	73	73	
<i>Girls' School</i> , Mutambara's, Rhodesia, Miss Ruby Neal Goddard.....	90		90
<i>Girls' School</i> , Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Miss Sophia J. Coffin.....	58		58
Old Umtali Boys' School, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Mr. Herbert N. Howard.....			
EUROPE			
BOARDING AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
<i>Girls' School</i> , Lovatz, Bulgaria, Miss Kate B. Blackburn.....	56		56
<i>Girls' Home School</i> , Rome, Italy, Miss Italia Garibaldi.....	70		70
INDIA (Including Burma)			
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS			
Bible Training School, Ajmer, Rev. A. L. Grey.....			
William Taylor Bible Institute, Hyderabad, Mrs. William L. King.....	30	30	
Thoburn Biblical Institute, Jubbulpore, Rev. Carl C. Hermann.....	25	25	
Biblical Training School, Kolar, Rev. William H. Hollister.....	8	8	
Johnson Memorial Training School, Lahore, Rev. E. T. Farnon.....	25	25	
District Training School, Meerut, Rev. L. B. Jones.....	12	12	
Fox Memorial Training School, Poona, Rev. William H. Stephens.....	22	22	
Bible Training School, Roorkee, Mr. Itr. Singh.....	10	10	
BOARDING AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
Boys' Boarding School, Ajmer, Rev. A. L. Grey.....	91	91	
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Ajmer, Miss Laura G. Bobenhouse.....	101		101
Boys' Industrial School, Aligarh, Rev. Floyd C. Aldrich.....	80	80	
<i>Louisa Soule Girls' School</i> , Aligarh, Miss Charlotte T. Holman.....	120		120
Boys' Boarding School, Allahabad, Mr. Henry Gray.....	180	180	
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Allahabad, Miss Bessie F. Crowell.....	50		50
Boys' Boarding School, Asansol, Rev. William P. Byers.....	50	50	
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Asansol, Miss Rachel C. Carr.....	98		98
Baldwin Boys' High School (English), Bangalore, Rev. Alvin B. Coates.....	137	137	
<i>Baldwin Girls' High School</i> , Bangalore, Miss Fannie F. Fisher.....	86		86
<i>Co-Educational Anglo-Vernacular and High School</i> , Baroda, Miss Laura F. Austin.....	125	75	50
Boys' Boarding School, Baroda, Mr. George Eldridge.....	150	150	
Boys' School and Orphanage, Basim, Rev. Ariel N. Warner.....	42	42	
<i>Girls' School and Orphanage</i> , Basim, Miss Elsie Reynolds.....	40		40
Boys' High School, Belgau, Rev. E. L. King.....	342	342	
<i>Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School</i> , Belgau, Miss Judith Ericson.....	45		45
Boys' Boarding School, Bidar, Mrs. Hugh H. Linn.....	33	33	
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Bidar, Miss Hudson.....	21		21
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Bijoor, Mrs. Worthington.....	81		81
Christian Boys' Boarding School, Budaun, Miss G. Peters.....	236	236	
<i>Sigler Girls' Boarding School</i> , Budaun, Miss Clara M. Organ.....	109		109
Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Calcutta, Rev. J. W. Simmons.....	198	198	
<i>Girls' High School (English)</i> , Calcutta, Miss C. Josephine Stahl.....	215		215
Lee Memorial Bengali Mission, Calcutta, Mrs. David H. Lee.....	272	60	212
Central High School (English), Cawnpore, Rev. W. E. Tomlinson.....	192	192	
<i>Hindustani Girls' Boarding School</i> , Cawnpore, Miss Kraft.....	140		140
<i>Girls' High School (English)</i> , Cawnpore, Miss Anna E. Lawson.....	120		120
<i>Queen's Hill School</i> , Darjeeling, Miss Emma L. Knowles.....	87		87
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School</i> , Gonda, Miss Laura S. Wright.....	90		90
Boys' Boarding School, Gonda.....	30	30	
Boys' Boarding School, Hardoi, Rev. S. B. Finch.....	30	30	
<i>Christian Girls' Boarding School</i> , Hardoi, Mrs. Lois S. Parker.....	74		74
<i>Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' Boarding School</i> , Hyderabad, Miss Alice A. Evans.....	136		136
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Jubbulpore, Miss Josephine Liers.....	200		200
Boys' School and Orphanage, Khandwa, Rev. Hermann Guse.....	79	79	
<i>Girls' School and Orphanage</i> , Khandwa, Miss Anna R. Elicker.....	99	2	97
Kanarese Boys' Orphanage, Kolar.....			
<i>Kanarese Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School</i> , Kolar, Miss Urdell Montgomery.....	161		161
Normal and Training Institute, Kolar, Rev. William H. Hollister.....	120	120	
Boys' Boarding School, Meerut, Rev. L. B. Jones.....	100	100	

INSTITUTION, LOCATION, AND CHIEF OFFICER	TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS		
	Total	Men	Women
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Meerut, Miss Caroline C. Nelson.....	135	.....	135
<i>Girls' High and Normal School</i> , Moradabad, Miss Isabella T. Blackstock.....	167	.....	167
Parker Memorial High School, Moradabad, Rev. Charles E. Simpson.....	397	397	.....
<i>Blackstone Missionary Institute</i> , Muttra, Miss Mary E. Gregg.....	146	.....	146
Boys' Boarding School, Muttra, Rev. M. S. Budden.....	56	56	.....
Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage, Muzaffarpur, Rev. William T. Ward.....	50	50	.....
<i>Indiana Girls' School</i> , Muzaffarpur, Miss Mary L. Perrill.....	60	.....	60
Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute, Nadiad, Mr. Carl H. Conley.....	92	92	.....
Anglo-Vernacular High School, Naini Tal, Rev. S. S. Dease.....	203	203	.....
<i>Wellesley Girls' High School</i> (English), Naini Tal, Miss Sarah A. Easton.....	114	.....	114
Boys' Boarding School, Pakur, Rev. Henry M. Swar.....	95	95	.....
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Pakur, Miss Jennie Moyer.....	95	.....	95
Boys' High School, Pauri.....	246	246	.....
<i>Mary Ensign Girl Girls' Boarding School</i> , Pauri, Miss Theresa J. Kyle.....	78	.....	78
Methodist Tamil School, Pegu, Burma.....	22	22	.....
Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School, Phalera, Rev. Mott Keislar.....	90	90	.....
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Pithoragarh, Miss Lucy Sullivan.....	64	.....	64
<i>Taylor High School for Girls</i> , Poona, Mrs. D. O. Fox.....	62	.....	62
Boys' Boarding School, Raichur, Rev. Albert E. Cook.....	30	30	.....
<i>Girls' Boarding School</i> , Raichur, Mrs. Albert E. Cook.....	32	.....	32
Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School, Raipur, Mr. John Walter.....	36	36	.....
<i>Girls' School and Orphanage</i> , Raipur, Miss Emily L. Harvey.....	65	.....	65
Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School, Rangoon, Rev. Willard E. Graves.....	465	465	.....
<i>Methodist Girls' High School</i> , Rangoon, Miss Alvina Robinson.....	290	.....	290
<i>Burmese Girls' School</i> , Rangoon, Miss Mary E. Shannon.....	125	.....	125
Boys' Boarding School, Roorkee, Mr. Itr. Singh.....	60	60	.....
City Boys' High School, Shahjahanpur, Rev. H. H. Weak.....	205	205	.....
<i>Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding and High School</i> , Shahjahanpur, Miss Fannie M. English.....	157	.....	157
Boys' School and Orphanage, Sironcha, Rev. Benjamin Luke.....	50	50	.....
<i>Girls' School and Orphanage</i> , Sironcha, Miss Ada J. Lauck.....	147	.....	147
Thompsonganj Mission School, Sitapur, Rev. E. S. Jones.....	170	.....	170
<i>Christian Girls' Boarding School</i> , Sitapur, Miss Ida G. Loper.....	100	.....	100
<i>Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage</i> , Talegaon, Miss Christina H. Lawson.....	73	.....	73
<i>Co-Educational High School and Orphanage</i> , Thandaung, Miss Charlotte M. Illingworth.....	48	.....	48
Burmese Boys' School, Thongwa, Rev. Jesse M. Lobdell.....	84	84	.....
<i>Burmese Girls' School</i> , Thongwa, Mrs. Jesse M. Lobdell.....	22	.....	22
J. L. Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Vikarabad, Rev. David P. Holton.....	137	137	.....
<i>Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School</i> , Vikarabad, Miss Elizabeth J. Wells.....	66	.....	66
KOREA			
COLLEGES			
* Union High School and College, Pyeongyang, Rev. W. Carl Rufus.....	333	333	.....
THEOLOGICAL AND BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOLS			
<i>Bible Woman's Training School</i> , Seoul, Miss Millie M. Albertson.....	22	.....	22
BOARDING AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
Collins Boys' School, Chemulpo, Rev. C. S. Deming.....	141	141	.....
<i>Girls' School</i> , Chemulpo, Miss Mary R. Hillman.....	160	.....	160
* Union High School for Girls, Pyeongyang, Miss Emily I. Haynes.....	162	.....	162
<i>Girls' High School</i> , Seoul, Miss Lulu E. Frey.....	177	.....	177
MALAYSIA			
THEOLOGICAL AND BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOLS			
<i>Bible Women's Training School</i> , Singapore, Mrs. A. J. Amery.....	8	.....	8
Jean Hamilton Training School, Singapore, Rev. A. J. Amery.....	16	16	.....
BOARDING AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, Rev. William E. Horley.....	527	527	.....
<i>Girls' School</i> , Ipoh, Mrs. William E. Horley.....	40	.....	40
<i>Methodist School</i> (English), Kuala Lumpur, Miss Mabel Marsh.....	120	.....	120
Methodist Boys' School, Kuala Lumpur, Mr. R. T. McCoy.....	346	346	.....
<i>Boarding School and Orphanage</i> , Kuala Lumpur, Miss Minnie L. Rank.....	24	.....	24
Anglo-Chinese School, Malacca, Rev. C. C. Underhill.....	40	40	.....
<i>Girls' School</i> , Malacca, Miss Ada Pugh.....	77	.....	77
Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, Rev. George E. Pykett.....	1,032	1,032	.....
<i>Girls' Anglo-Chinese School</i> , Penang, Miss Mary B. Lilly.....	143	.....	143
Anglo-Tamil School, Singapore, Rev. A. J. Amery.....	65	65	.....
<i>Methodist Girls' School</i> , Singapore, Miss Marianna Sutton.....	200	.....	200
<i>Telok-Ayer Girls' School</i> , Singapore, Miss Mary E. Olsen.....	97	.....	97
<i>Girls' School</i> , Taiping, Miss Thirza E. Bunce.....	72	.....	72

NOTE.—Italics indicate schools under auspices of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

* A Union institution, supported by Boards of several denominations, of which the Methodist Episcopal is one.

THE CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ITS VARIOUS AMENDED FORMS

ORIGINAL CHARTER

AN ACT to Establish and Incorporate the BOARD OF EDUCATION of the
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, passed April 14, 1869.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and
Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. Edmund S. Janes, Calvin Kingsley, John W. Lindsay, John M'Clintock, William L. Harris, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Harvey B. Lane, James Harlan, Isaac Rich, and their successors in office as hereinafter provided for, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time within the State of New York shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The object of the said Corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of Education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 3. The government of the said Corporation, and the management of its property, business, and affairs, are hereby vested in a Board, which shall consist of twelve Trustees, of whom six shall be ministers, two of these Bishops, and six laymen, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which number five shall be a quorum, and competent to act at any regular or adjourned meeting thereof; and the said Trustees, as such, shall constitute the said Corporation.

SEC. 4. The persons first herein named shall be and act as the first Board of Trustees of the said Corporation, classified as follows, namely: From the first day of May, 1868, for *four* years, Calvin Kingsley, William L. Harris, Harvey B. Lane, Isaac Rich; for *eight* years, Edmund S. Janes, John M'Clintock, Charles C. North, James Harlan; for *twelve* years, John W. Lindsay, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt; and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at each regular session shall elect four Trustees to serve for twelve years, to fill the places vacated according to the above classification; provided, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the Bishops of said Church; the persons so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference, when their places shall be held as vacant, and shall be filled by said General Conference; provided, also, that should any one of the Trustees of said Corporation cease to be a member or minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his office and membership as said Trustee shall at the same time cease.

SEC. 5. The Board of Trustees herein provided for shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said Corporation not inconsistent with this Charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church whenever the same shall be committed to it by the persons, officers, or Board now having the same in charge, and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These two objects to be reached through the Missionary Society, the Bishops, and such Educational Societies of the Church as may be approved by the Board:

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established:

To the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies now existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established:

Provided, That no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools, or for universities, colleges, or academies; and provided further that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board, unless the Board shall first have been consulted, and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions to the fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday-school Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, which shall be administered according to its original design, namely, by appropriating the interest only to assist meritorious Sunday-school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education. Each Annual Conference shall share in the annual proceeds of this fund proportionately to the number of Sunday-school children under its care; provided no Conference shall share in the proceeds of money contributed hereafter, which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference. The beneficiaries within the bounds of each Annual Conference shall be selected in such manner as said Conference shall direct. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all Educational Societies now existing within the Church, and which may be hereafter formed, on condition that such Societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. Any Annual Conference may form an Education Society, auxiliary to said Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes, made by order of said Conference, shall be appropriated at its discretion. All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment, and those needing their services.

SEC. 6. The said Trustees at the first meeting of the said Board, and annually thereafter, shall organize said Board by the election from their number of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and shall have power to adopt and enforce a constitution, and such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, as may be deemed advisable for the government of the business and affairs of said Corporation, and for the regulation of the action of the said Board, its officers and agents, in the discharge of its and their duties, in fully executing and carrying into effect the objects, intents, and purposes of this act; but the acts of the said Trustees, as such, shall be subject at all times, and subordinate to the directions and instructions of said General Conference relative thereto.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to all provisions of law now existing as to devises and bequests by last will and testament, and to the limitation expressed in the first section of this act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation; and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 8. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers, and be subject to the liabilities, specified in and by the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHARTER AS AMENDED BY ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1884

AS ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, APRIL 14, 1869, AND AMENDED BY AN ACT OF THE SAID LEGISLATURE PASSED FEBRUARY 17, 1885

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Edmund S. Janes, Calvin Kingsley, John W. Lindsay, John McClintock, William L. Harris, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Harvey B. Lane, James Harlan, Isaac Rich, and their successors in office as hereinafter provided for are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time within the State of New York shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The object of the said Corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 3. The government of the said Corporation, and the management of its property, business, and affairs, are hereby vested in a Board which shall consist of twelve Trustees, of whom six shall be ministers, two of these Bishops, and six laymen, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which number five shall be a quorum, and competent to act at any regular or adjourned meeting thereof; and the said trustees, as such, shall constitute the said Corporation.

SEC. 4. The persons first herein named shall be and act as the first Board of Trustees of the said Corporation, classified as follows, namely: From the first day of May, 1868, for *four* years, Calvin Kingsley, William L. Harris, Harvey B. Lane, Isaac Rich; for *eight* years, Edmund S. Janes, John McClintock, Charles C. North, James Harlan; for *twelve* years, John W. Lindsay, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt; and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at each regular session shall elect four Trustees to serve for twelve years, to fill the places vacated according to the above classification; provided, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the Bishops of said Church; the persons so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference, when their places shall be held as vacant, and shall be filled by said General Conference; provided, also, that should any one of the Trustees of said Corporation cease to be a member or minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his office and membership as said Trustee shall at the same time cease.

SEC. 5. The Board of Trustees herein provided for shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said Corporation not inconsistent with this charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (1)* and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established;

Provided, that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies, and provided, (2)* further, that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions of money or property made to the Fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

(3)* It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, and to appropriate only the interest and income thereof, and of all contributions thereto received prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education; (4)* provided, however, that the said Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to said Sunday School Children's Fund, which may be received after said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal of such gifts and contributions as may be requisite for the purpose aforesaid, such surplus shall be added to the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund, accumulated and invested by said Board of Education prior to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of properly recommended students from within its bounds, shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid and in the appropriation of gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund received after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, provided no Conference shall share in the income or distribution of said Fund which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this Fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may hereafter be formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. (5)* Any Annual Conference may form an educational society, auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes made by order of said Conference shall be appropriated at its discretion. (6)* All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference Auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services.

SEC. 6. The said Trustees at the first meeting of the said Board, and annually thereafter, shall organize said Board by the election from their number of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer; and shall have power to adopt and enforce a constitution, and such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, as may be deemed advisable for the government of the business and affairs of said Corporation, and for the regulation

of the action of the said Board, its officers and agents, in the discharge of its and their duties, in fully executing and carrying into effect the objects, intents, and purposes of this act; but the acts of the said Trustees, as such, shall be subject at all times and subordinate to the directions and instructions of said General Conference relative thereto.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, and holding any real or personal property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whomsoever, subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the first section of this act, and subject also to the restrictions upon devices and bequests contained in an act entitled "An act relating to wills," passed April thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the object of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation or in trust for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said society, and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 8. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers, and be subject to the liabilities, specified in and by the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

NOTES ON THE CHARTER

(1.) Throughout this Charter and the Constitution of the Board the distinction between the "General Educational Fund" here mentioned, and the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is everywhere maintained. Failure to keep this distinction clearly in mind has been, and still is, the fruitful cause of many and grave errors both in *discussing* and in *using* educational collections.

The General Fund is to be invested and its "*interest* only" to be appropriated to three objects: (a) "To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church;" (b) "To aid young men preparing for the ministry" of our Church; (c) To the aid of institutions of learning in our Church in a general way.

The first two objects pertain to aiding *students* directly, and are embraced also in the object to which the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is to be appropriated, specified a little further on in this Charter. The third object here specified is of a very broad character and very important in its bearing upon the original design of the Board and the possible work yet to be done. But the Board has not undertaken to carry out this object, for the very good reason that it has had no means to operate with in this direction. The General "Centenary Educational Fund" contributed at the Centenary of 1866 amounted to only \$9,155.32, and only the *interest* of this sum could be used for this broad work even if the first two objects were omitted and the entire sum used for this one purpose.

No provision was made for increasing this Fund except by special "contributions of money or property."

This Fund has not increased, and the only method of opening the way for the Board to carry out this important work is for persons of wealth to place in its hands as special donations funds for this purpose. A wise and noble disposition of wealth would this be, which it is hoped may soon become a realization.

(2.) It would be well for all Conferences and individuals engaged in inaugurating new educational enterprises to note the fact that the Board's Charter and Constitution and the action of the General Conference require that the Board shall be consulted in the establishment and location of new institutions of learning, if such institutions wish to sustain a legitimate relation to connectional Methodism and to share in the funds committed to the Board's custody.

(3.) Here the "Sunday School Children's Fund" is distinctly separated from the General Fund, and nothing said in this Charter or Constitution concerning the one can properly be applied to the other unless the directions in respect to the two funds are identical.

(4.) The Charter was at this point amended in February, 1885, to correspond with the action of the General Conference of 1884. Previous to this time the collections of Children's Day and all other contributions went to *increase the Fund*, and not a *dollar* of the principal of these collections and contributions could be spent, but only the *interest*.

(5.) Some officers of Conference and local societies have understood and quoted this clause as giving the Conferences control of a part or all of *Children's Day* collections, and have justified their appropriation of these collections for local objects. A little careful study of the facts will show that there is not the slightest foundation for such an inference.

(a) A previous paragraph presupposes and provides that every Annual Conference shall take annual collections in the Sunday schools throughout its bounds for the "*Sunday School Children's Fund*;" it also makes the taking of such collections for this sole object a condition of sharing in the proceeds of this Fund. (b) This part of the Charter, like the entire document, independent of the amendment of 1885, was written *before* Children's Day was instituted, and *could not* have reference to or include what *did not exist*. (c) Until the action of the General Conference of 1884 it was illegal not only for any Annual Conference, but even for the Board of Education itself, to use *any part of the "Children's Fund,"* or any additions to this Fund by Children's Day collections, except the *interest* only.

The General Conference of 1884 authorized the Board to use a portion of the *principal* of all gifts and contributions to this Fund in aid of students, in addition to the interest thereof as previously limited. This same General Conference also made permissible an equal division of funds collected on Children's Day, when *other educational collections* besides that for the "Children's Fund" were taken on the same day; but neither this General Conference nor any other General Conference ever took any action taking the sole administration of *this* Fund from the Board, or authorizing any division when only one collection is taken for it on Children's Day.

(6.) This provision also has no reference whatever to the "Children's Fund," or Children's Day collection, but solely to funds for other educational purposes.

CHARTER AS AMENDED BY ACTION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1908

ENACTED BY CHAPTER 182 OF THE LAWS OF 1869 AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 19 OF THE LAWS OF 1885, AND CHAPTER 253 OF THE LAWS OF 1909 OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

SECTION 1. Edmund S. Janes, Calvin Kingsley, John W. Lindsay, John McClintock, William L. Harris, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Harvey B. Lane, James Harlan, Isaac Rich, and their successors in office as hereinafter provided for are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said Corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time within the State of New York shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The object of the said Corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 3. The government of the said Corporation and the management of its property, business, and affairs are hereby vested in a Board which shall consist of thirty-six members, one half to be laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at least three to be bishops of the said Church, with at least one member resident in each of the General Conference districts of the Methodist Episcopal Church. If a member ceases to be a resident of the General Conference district from which he was selected, and leaves that General Conference district without representation, he thereby ceases to be a member of this Board. The said trustees, as such, shall constitute the Corporation. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 4. At the General Conference of 1908 Daniel A. Goodsell, Ezra S. Tipple, Robert F. Raymond, Charles F. Rice, James C. Nicholson, J. G. Shepherd, S. K. Arbutnot, Joseph R. Harker, Charles J. Little, George A. Warburton, Abel C. McCrea, and John M. Bulwinkle were elected trustees for four years; William F. McDowell, George H. Bridgman, J. W. Lindsay, H. C. M. Ingraham, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Jonathan P. Dolliver, M. W. Dogan, Samuel Dickie, W. C. Evans, H. N. Curtis, William V. Kelley, and W. H. Heisler, for eight years; William F. Anderson, William F. King, Abram W. Harris, John D. Slayback, John A. Patten, D. S. Gray, George H. Bradford, Gottlieb Golder, Edward Laird Mills, Charles E. Patterson, John H. Race, and J. W. Pearsall, for twelve years. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at each regular session hereafter shall elect twelve trustees to serve each for twelve years to fill the places vacated according to the above classification; *provided*, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the bishops of said Church; the persons so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference when their places shall be held as vacant and shall be filled by the next following General Conference; *provided*, also, that should any one of the trustees of said Corporation cease to be a member or minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his office and membership as said trustee shall at the same time cease.

SEC. 5. The Board of Trustees herein provided for shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said Corporation not inconsistent with this charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, to wit:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established; *provided*, that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies, and *provided*, further, that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions of money or property made to the Fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the centenary year, and to appropriate only the interest and income thereof, and of all contributions thereto received prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to assist meritorious Sunday school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education; *provided*, however, that the said Board of Education may appropriate immediately in aid of students such a proportion of the principal of all gifts and contributions to said Sunday School Children's Fund, which may be received after said first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, as will enable it to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; and if any surplus remain in any year after appropriating so much of the principal of such gifts and contributions as may be requisite for the purpose aforesaid, such surplus shall be added to the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund, accumulated and invested by said Board of Education prior to the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Each Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf

of properly recommended students from within its bounds, shall be entitled to share equitably in the income of the permanent Sunday School Children's Fund aforesaid and in the appropriation of gifts and contributions to the Sunday School Children's Fund received after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five; *provided*, no Conference shall share in the income or distribution of said Fund which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this Fund in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may hereafter be formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. Any Annual Conference may form an educational society, auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes made by order of said Conference shall be appropriated at its discretion. All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment and those needing their services.

SEC. 6. The said trustees at the first meeting of the said Board, and annually thereafter, shall organize said Board by the election from their number of a president, secretary, and treasurer; and shall have power to adopt and enforce a constitution, and such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, as may be deemed advisable for the government of the business and affairs of said Corporation, and for the regulation of the action of the said Board, its officers and agents, in the discharge of its and their duties, in fully executing and carrying into effect the objects, intents, and purposes of this act; but the acts of the said trustees, as such, shall be subject at all times and subordinate to the directions and instructions of said General Conference relative thereto.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, and holding any real or personal property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whomsoever, subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the first section of this act, and subject also to the restrictions upon devises and bequests contained in an act entitled "An act relating to wills," passed April thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty: And the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the object of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation or in trust for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said society, and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 8. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers, and be subject to the liabilities, specified in and by the third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 9. There shall be annually appointed five members of the Board who shall constitute the Standing Committee on Finance, to whose care and management shall be intrusted the funds of the Corporation, the fixing and changing the official bonds of the treasurer, and the proper investment and appropriation of the moneys and revenues of the Corporation, under the direction of the Board of Trustees; and no investment or securities shall be changed by the treasurer without the consent of a majority of this committee first obtained by resolution adopted at a regular meeting thereof; and minutes of all the proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees for approval.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS AS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD, DECEMBER, 1911

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.—OBJECT AND DESIGN

The object of this Board is, to promote theological and general education in the Methodist Episcopal Church under the conditions prescribed by the Charter and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE II.—TRUSTEES

The Board shall consist of thirty-six Trustees, chosen as provided in the Charter, section 3, and with the powers and duties prescribed in the Charter, sections five, six, seven, eight, and nine.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS

The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected at the annual meeting. Besides these officers the Board may appoint such other officers or agents, paid or unpaid, as may from time to time be necessary in the judgment of the Board to carry out its objects. The duties of all the officers shall be prescribed in the By-Laws.

All elections shall be by ballot, unless the ballot be dispensed with by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE IV.—QUORUM

Twelve members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Board.

ARTICLE V.—FINANCE COMMITTEE

There shall be annually appointed five members of the Board who shall constitute the Standing Committee on Finance, to whose care and management shall be intrusted the funds of the Corporation, the fixing and changing the official bonds of the Treasurer, and the proper investment and appropriation of the moneys and revenues of the Corporation, under the direction of the Board of Trustees; and no investments or securities shall be changed by the Treasurer without the consent of a majority of this Committee first obtained by resolution adopted at a regular meeting thereof; and minutes of all the proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees for approval.

ARTICLE VI.—AID OF INSTITUTIONS

It shall be a special interest and duty of this Board to secure a fund for the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established; to the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established; provided, that no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools or for universities, colleges, or academies, and provided, further, that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board unless the Board shall first have been consulted and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution; and provided, furthermore, that especial care shall be given to the white schools of the South that were committed to this Board by the special act of the General Conference of 1908 for maintenance and administration.

ARTICLE VII.—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES

SEC. 1. Any Annual Conference or Associate Conferences may form an Educational Society auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes, made to such Educational Society, shall be appropriated at its own discretion. All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference, may be held and administered by the Conference Auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to

this Board of Education to be held and administered for the purposes specified by the donors.

SEC. 2. All Auxiliary Societies are required to send annually a report of their doings to this Board.

ARTICLE VIII.—SUNDAY SCHOOL FUND

SEC. 1. It shall be a special interest and duty of this Board to augment the Sunday School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year and to appropriate its proceeds according to the directions of the Charter and of the General Conference.

SEC. 2. No Conference shall share in the proceeds of money contributed hereafter to this fund which shall not direct that annual collections be taken up in its behalf in the Sunday schools within the bounds of said Conference, according to the recommendation of the General Conference fixing on the second Sunday in the month of June as the CHILDREN'S DAY; said Collection to be taken on that day, if possible, and, if not, on such other day as may be found practicable.

ARTICLE IX.—OF CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

The Board of Trustees may, at any stated meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, make amendments to this Constitution not inconsistent with the Charter, provided that such amendment or amendments shall have been proposed at a previous meeting, and shall be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the Board present.

BY-LAWS

SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board. In case of his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside.

SEC. 2. The Recording Secretary shall be the custodian of the records of the Board and of the Common Seal of the Corporation, and shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Board, which, after approval, shall be transcribed in a permanent record. He shall also give due notice to the members of the Board of all meetings thereof, and shall do all other things usually pertaining to his office as Secretary.

SEC. 3. There shall also be a Corresponding Secretary who shall be *ex officio* a member of the Finance Committee, the Committee on Appropriations and all other Standing Committees of the Board. He shall further in every practicable way the general educational policy of the Church, and shall aid in the development of its educational institutions. He shall correspond with all Educational Societies now existing within the Church, and also with all the Annual Conferences, to secure the formation of auxiliaries, and also to secure their efficiency when formed. He shall prepare, print, and circulate all documents necessary to the fulfillment of the duties of this Board, as laid down in the Charter and ordered by the General Conference, and do all other things that belong to his office or that may be directed by the Board.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Board of Trustees such bonds as may be required by the Board or by the Finance Committee, and shall receive, pay out, or invest all moneys belonging to or accruing to the Corporation as the Board of Trustees or the Finance Committee shall direct. He shall submit his accounts annually to the Auditing Committee, and his books and papers shall be subject to their inspection at any time. He shall give all statements as to the condition of the treasury that may be desired by the Board of Trustees or by the Finance Committee at any time. He shall also be *ex officio* a member of the Committee on Appropriations and Finance.

STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 5. There shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board in each and every year the following standing committees: 1. Executive. 2. Finance. 3. Loans, Appropriations, and Contingent Fund. 4. Auditing. 5. Location and Recognition of Institutions. 6. Cancellation of Loans. 7. Publications. 8. Aid of Institutions. 9. Religious Work in Institutions. 10. General Reference, composed of the Chairmen of the various standing committees. 11. The Board may designate and appoint such other standing committees as it may determine from time to time,

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

SEC. 6. The Board shall hold its regular meeting on the second Thursday in December in each year. Special meetings may be called by order of the President or at the request of any twelve members of the Board.

SEC. 7. The Rules of Order, or Parliamentary Discipline, adopted by the "General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall govern the deliberations of the Board so far as they are applicable.

SEC. 8. At all meetings of the Board the following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading of the Scripture and Prayer.
2. Roll Call.
3. Reading minutes for information.
4. Report of Corresponding Secretary.
5. Report of Treasurer.
6. Reports from standing committees.
7. Reports from special committees.
8. Consideration of recommendations of Corresponding Secretary.
9. Nomination and election of officers and appointment of committees.
10. Unfinished business.
11. Miscellaneous business.
12. Reading minutes for correction and approval.
13. Adjournment.
14. Benediction.

SEC. 9. The By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Board by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present, due notice of such amendment having been given at a previous stated meeting or upon notice in writing to each member of the Board at least thirty days prior to the annual meeting.

WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE?

A Christian college is a college with thorough modern equipment and curriculum, in which the moral and religious ideals are those of the New Testament, in which the end of culture and learning is shown to be Christian service; in which the teachers are thoroughly trained, broad-visioned men known to be of Christ-like character; and in which the whole atmosphere is that of a well-organized, thoroughly modern Christian community. The men and the women who have been educated in this type of school are rendering splendid service in the world-field.

A recent investigation shows that 92% of the probationers received into our Conferences, so far as they had more training than the common schools give, have had that training in our own denominational colleges or seminaries, while only about 4% were educated in State schools and 4% in other denominational institutions.

Of all the missionaries sent to the foreign field under the parent board, in the five years ending with October, 1909, 85% of the men and 44% of the women were college graduates. Another 8½% of the men and another 22% of the women had college training, but did not remain to graduation. It will thus be seen that 93½% of the men and 66% of the women were college trained. Careful compilation shows that of those who have college training 76% of the men and 83½% of the women received that training in our own Methodist schools.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

*To the General Conference to be held in Minneapolis, Minn.,
in May, 1912*

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Bishop William F. McDowell
Bishop John L. Nuelsen.
Bishop Robert McIntyre.

AT LARGE

Mr. Frank L. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. W. O. Shepard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. B. F. Shipp, Decatur, Ill.
Mr. Wesley Sears, Jackson, Mich.
Mr. William E. Carpenter, Brazil, Ind.
Mr. E. R. Graham, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. P. H. Swift, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. C. M. Stuart, Evanston, Ill.
Mr. R. P. Hollett, Evanston, Ill.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

First, Rev. J. F. Cooper, New England Southern Conference.
Second, Mr. H. P. Bennett, New Jersey Conference.
Third, Mr. E. M. McBrier, Genesee Conference.
Fourth, Mr. John Walton, Philadelphia Conference.
Fifth, Rev. Joseph Clark, Ohio Conference.
Sixth, Mr. Chas. L. Parham, Holston Conference.
Seventh, Rev. B. M. Hubbard, Louisiana Conference.
Eighth, Rev. N. Luccock, Saint Louis Conference.
Ninth, Rev. I. B. Schreckengast, Nebraska Conference.
Tenth, Mr. John M. Mitchell, Southern Illinois Conference.
Eleventh, Rev. E. Robb Zaring, Indiana Conference.
Twelfth, Rev. F. M. Rule, Minnesota Conference.
Thirteenth, Rev. F. T. Enderis, Chicago German Conference.
Fourteenth, Mr. Harry Morton, California Conference.
Fifteenth, Rev. U. F. Hawk, Columbia River Conference.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Bishop William F. McDowell, President.
Bishop John L. Nuelsen, First Vice-President.
Bishop Robert McIntyre, Second Vice-President.
Rev. David G. Downey, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. Edgar Blake, Assistant Secretary.
Rev. W. O. Shepard, Recording Secretary.
Mr. Edwin R. Graham, Treasurer.
Rev. Wade Crawford Barclay, Educational Director.
Rev. Frederick Munz, German Assistant Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK

For Wisconsin, Rev. M. J. Trenery, Ph.D., 626 Farwell Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

For Ohio, Rev. L. O. Hartman, Ph.D., Lazarus Building, Columbus, O.

For Southern California, Rev. Oren B. Waite, D.D., 2801 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARIES—IN THE HOME FIELD

Arizona Mission, Rev. E. D. Raley, 319 N. 10th Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

Austin and Arkansas, Rev. Frank E. Madden, Rogers, Ark.

Central Alabama, Rev. E. M. Jones, 250 S. Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala.

Colorado, Rev. George S. Parker, University Park, Colo.

Columbia River, Rev. W. E. Thompson, 1124 S. Bryant Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Dakota, Rev. Louis L. Lane, Mitchell, S. D.

East Maine, Rev. C. J. Brown, 35 West Street, Bangor, Me.

East Oklahoma Mission, Rev. T. E. Sisson, Tulsa, Okla.

Holston, Rev. G. T. Francisco, Knoxville, Tenn.

Idaho, Rev. R. D. Osterhout, Nampa, Ida.

Kentucky, Rev. William Jones, 59 Butler St., Ludlow, Ky.

New Mexico, Rev. Thomas M. Harwood, Albuquerque, N. M.

North Montana, Rev. Philo W. Haynes, Great Falls, Mont.

Puget Sound, Rev. Charles B. Sears, 909 13th St., So. Bellingham, Wash.

Rock River, Northwestern Federation, Mr. B. A. Alexander, 2016 Evergreen Ave., Chicago.

South Carolina, Rev. Charles C. Jacobs, Sumter, S. C.

Southwest Kansas, Rev. Francis M'Cormick, 615 S. Walnut St., Wichita, Kan.

West Wisconsin, Rev. Frank L. Bell, 1120 Eighth St., Menomonie, Wis.

Wyoming Mission, Rev. John F. Clearwaters, Arlington, Wyo.

IN THE FOREIGN FIELD

Germany, Rev. A. Titus, Colmar, Elsass, Germany.

Italy, Rev. Eduardo Tagliatela, Italy.

Sweden, Rev. C. K. Sundstrom.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Board of Sunday Schools is the lineal descendant and the direct successor of the Sunday School Department of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, and of the still earlier Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its history, in brief, is as follows:

The Sunday School Union was organized in 1827. Nathan Bangs, in his History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says of this new organization: "It commenced its operations under the most favorable auspices. The measure, indeed, was generally approved, and hailed with grateful delight by our brethren and friends throughout the country. . . . At the first annual meeting of the Society there were reported 251 auxiliary societies, 1,025 schools, 10,290 teachers, and 63,240 scholars." Later he states: "The Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church has become defunct." The reason for this decease he says is, "an injudicious attempt to amalgamate the Bible, Tract, and Sunday School Societies together, by which

the business of these several societies might be transacted by one board of management." This arrangement so far failed in its spirit and work that for three years preceding 1840 it was practically dead. Stevens says that the Sunday School Union was resuscitated by the zeal of some New York Methodists and by an act of the General Conference of 1840.

After this resuscitation the Union continued as a separate and distinct organization till January 1, 1907, when, in compliance with the action of the General Conference of 1904, it was incorporated and made a part of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools. This experiment at amalgamation, like the earlier one, was far from being a success, and the General Conference of 1908 separated the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, and out of the Sunday School part of it created a Board of Sunday Schools, with headquarters at Chicago, and elected a corresponding secretary to have full charge of the administrative, educational, and missionary work of the Board. It also elected an Editor of Sunday School Literature whose time should be wholly given to the development of Sunday school periodicals and lesson helps.

The managers of this new Board of Sunday Schools held their first meeting in Chicago, July 29-30, 1908, adopted articles of incorporation, and perfected their organization as directed by the General Conference of 1908.

INCORPORATION

The act of incorporation, together with the Constitution and By-Laws adopted by the Board of Managers, and under which the work of the quadrennium has been carried forward, are herewith submitted for your approval or amendment as your wisdom may determine.

AUTHORIZATION

The persons elected by the General Conference as members of the Board of Sunday Schools are hereby directed to secure from the State of Illinois an act of incorporation under the name, "The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The office of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be in the city of Chicago.—*General Conference Journal, 1908, page 584.*

ACT OF INCORPORATION

Pursuant to the foregoing direction of the General Conference the Board has secured an act of incorporation in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois, as the following document duly certifies:

WHEREAS, A Certificate, duly signed and acknowledged, has been filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, on the 31st day of July,

A. D. 1908, for the organization of THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, under and in accordance with the provisions of "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof, a copy of which certificate is hereto attached:

NOW, THEREFORE, I JAMES A. ROSE, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the power and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is a legally organized Corporation under the laws of this State.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great Seal of State.

Done at the City of Springfield this 31st day of July, in the year A. D. 1908, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third.

(Signed) JAMES A. ROSE,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

State of Illinois, }
County of Cook } ss.

To James A. Rose, Secretary of State:

We, the undersigned, William F. McDowell, Henry Spellmeyer, W. O. Shepard, Charles M. Stuart, Ulysses F. Hawk, Edwin R. Graham, B. Mack Hubbard, Naphtali Luccock, Polemus H. Swift, Franklin M. Rule, Harry Morton, E. Robb Zaring, B. F. Shipp, Joseph Clark, John Walton, Frank T. Enderis, Edgar Blake, I. B. Schreckengast, Curtis E. Mogg, Wesley Sears, Frank L. Brown, and H. H. C. Miller, citizens of the United States, propose to form a corporation under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and all Acts amendatory thereof; and for the purpose of such organization we hereby state as follows, to wit:

1. The name of such corporation is THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

2. The objects for which it is formed are to found Sunday schools in needy neighborhoods; to contribute to the support of Sunday schools which without assistance cannot continue; to educate the church in all phases of Sunday school work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals, and to improve methods, and to give impulse and direction in general to the study of the Bible by the church.

3. The work of the Board of Sunday Schools shall be done under a Board of Managers, to be elected quadrennially by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, upon nomination by the Board of Bishops, and shall consist of twenty-seven (27) members, lay and clerical, three to be effective Bishops, and twenty-four other members expert in Sunday school work, with at least one member resident in each of the General Conference districts of the church.

4. The following persons are hereby selected as the managers, to control and manage said corporation for the first four years of its corporate existence, and until their successors shall be elected by the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets quadrennially; provided, however, that the Board of Managers shall have power to fill vacancies occurring during said period, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the persons so appointed to serve until their successors shall be elected by said General Conference, namely, Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, Bishop W. F. McDowell, Bishop R. McIntyre, Rev. W. O. Shepard, Rev. E. F. Shipp, Rev. P. H. Swift, Rev. C. M. Stuart, Rev. Edgar Blake, Rev.

C. E. Mogg, Rev. Joseph Clark, Rev. W. S. Bovard, Rev. B. M. Hubbard, Rev. N. Luccock, Rev. I. B. Schreckengast, Rev. E. Robb Zaring, Rev. F. M. Rule, Rev. F. T. Enderis, Rev. U. F. Hawk, Frank L. Brown, Wesley Sears, W. E. Carpenter, E. R. Graham, H. H. C. Miller, H. P. Bennett, John Walton, John N. Mitchell, and Harry Morton.

5. The location is in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and the post office address of its business office is at Number 57 Washington Street, in the said city of Chicago.

(Signed)

WILLIAM F. McDOWELL,
HENRY SPELLMEYER,
W. O. SHEPARD,
CHARLES M. STUART,
ULYSSES F. HAWK,
EDWIN R. GRAHAM,
B. MACK HUBBARD,
NAPHTALI LUCCOCK,
POLEMUS H. SWIFT,
FRANKLIN M. RULE,
HARRY MORTON,
E. ROBB ZARING,
B. F. SHIPP,
JOSEPH CLARK,
JOHN WALTON,
FRANK T. ENDERIS,
EDGAR BLAKE,
I. B. SCHRECKENGAST,
CURTIS E. MOGG,
WESLEY SEARS,
FRANK L. BROWN,
H. H. C. MILLER.

State of Illinois, }
County of Cook } ss.

I, CHARLES G. LITTLE, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1908, personally appeared before me William F. McDowell, Henry Spellmeyer, W. O. Shepard, Charles M. Stuart, Ulysses F. Hawk, Edwin R. Graham, B. Mack Hubbard, Naphtali Luccock, Polemus H. Swift, Franklin M. Rule, Harry Morton, E. Robb Zaring, B. F. Shipp, Joseph Clark, John Walton, Frank T. Enderis, Edgar Blake, I. B. Schreckengast, Curtis E. Mogg, Wesley Sears, Frank L. Brown, and H. H. C. Miller, to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged that they had executed the same for the purposes therein set forth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

CHARLES G. LITTLE,
Notary Public.

(Seal)

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1. The title of this Association shall be The Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE 2. The work of The Board of Sunday Schools shall be to found Sunday schools in needy neighborhoods; to contribute to

the support of Sunday schools which without assistance cannot continue; to educate the church in all phases of Sunday school work, constantly endeavoring to raise ideals and to improve methods; to give impulse and direction in general to the study of the Bible by the church.

ARTICLE 3. The funds of the Board shall be expended at the discretion of the Board of Managers in defraying the current expenses of the Board and in forwarding the object contemplated by the second article of the Constitution. In all cases of application for aid, except in the Foreign Field, if relief be deemed necessary, it shall be granted in Sunday school publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church only, unless the circumstances seem to demand the appropriation of money. In case of more calls on the Board for aid than they can meet, they shall appropriate to the relief of the most necessitous cases first, without respect to location.

ARTICLE 4. All the work of The Board of Sunday Schools shall be done under a Board of Managers to be elected by the General Conference, upon nomination by the Board of Bishops, to consist of twenty-seven members, lay and clerical, three to be effective Bishops, and twenty-four other members, expert in Sunday school work, with at least one member resident in each of the General Conference Districts of the church. The Corresponding Secretary and the Editor shall be advisory members of the Board.

The officers of the Board shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. All of these officers, with the exception of the Corresponding Secretary, shall be elected by the Board, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Board. The Corresponding Secretary shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall be the chief executive officer of The Board of Sunday Schools. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction, and control of the Board, he shall conduct the correspondence and business thereof. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs and in promoting the general interests of the Board by traveling or otherwise. He shall be the superintendent of the department of Sunday school instruction.

ARTICLE 5. The Board of Managers shall have power to form their own by-laws; to fill vacancies occurring in the intervals of General Conference; to elect such assistants and field workers as in their judgment may be necessary; to call special meetings of the Board whenever they shall deem necessary; to prepare and circulate such Sunday school information, appeals, or directions as they may think proper; and also to offer such advice and suggestions as they deem suitable to the Book Agents and Editors regarding Sunday school publications; and to transact such other business as of right belongs to them, and which the interests of the Board may demand.

The Board of Managers shall have power to suspend the Corresponding Secretary or Treasurer for a cause to them sufficient, and a time shall be fixed by the Board at as early a date as practicable for the investigation of the official conduct of said Secretary or Treasurer, due notice of which shall be given by them to the bishops, who shall select one of their number to be present and preside at the investigation.

The Board of Managers of The Board of Sunday Schools, having each year made an estimate of the sum of money needed for the educational, benevolent, and missionary work of the Board, the Corresponding Secretary shall notify district superintendents and pastors of the proportion needed from their respective charges.

ARTICLE 6. When any member of the Board shall have been absent from two consecutive regular meetings of the Board without

sending an excuse, such absence shall be treated as a resignation, and the Board shall have authority to declare his place vacant, and to fill it as other vacancies are filled.

ARTICLE 7. This Constitution, until approved by the General Conference, may be altered by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Board present and voting.

BY-LAWS

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Wednesday in January in each year. The fiscal year shall close on December 31. Special meetings may be called at any time by order of the Executive Committee.

2. Eleven (11) members shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board.

3. The work of the Board shall be done under the following Departments:

A Department of Administration.

A Department of Finance

A Department of Education.

A Department of Extension.

A Department of Foreign Work.

For carrying forward the work of these departments there shall be appointed at the regular meeting of the Board in January of each year the following standing committees:

(a) *An Executive Committee*, which shall consist of three (3) ministers and three (3) laymen, the chairmen of the other standing committees of the Board, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer ex officio. It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and act on all applications for aid. In the interim of the meetings of the Board, the Executive Committee shall have all the powers of the Board of Managers. All action taken by this committee is to be reported to the Board at its annual meeting, and a record of each meeting is to be forwarded to each member of the Board. Seven shall constitute a quorum.

(b) *A Finance Committee*, which shall consist of the Treasurer and four (4) additional members of the Board. It shall be the duty of this committee to devise ways and means to increase the resources of the Board, to audit the report of the Treasurer, and all accounts and bills presented to the Board.

(c) *A Committee on Religious Education*, which shall consist of seven (7) members, and to which shall be referred matters relating to the course of study in our schools, the formation and maintenance of teacher-training classes, and the establishment (as far as may be possible) in our colleges and theological seminaries of courses in child study, religious pedagogy, and such kindred subjects as will make for the broadening and enriching of the life and work of our Sunday schools.

(d) *A Committee on Extension*, which shall consist of five (5) members, and to which shall be referred matters relating to Sunday school missionary work and workers. This committee is expected to make careful study of the entire field, with reference to Sunday school opportunities and needs, and report its conclusions and recommendations to the Board, or to the Executive Committee.

(e) *A Committee on Foreign Work*, to consist of five (5) members, and to which shall be referred all matters relating to Sunday school work in the foreign field.

4. Each standing committee shall keep a book of minutes and shall report all its actions to the Board or to the Executive Committee for final adoption.

5. The Executive Committee and the Finance Committee shall

meet quarterly, and at such other times as the Corresponding Secretary may deem necessary.

6. The other standing committees shall meet at such time and place as they themselves may determine.

7. The President of the Board and the Corresponding Secretary shall be ex officio members of all standing committees.

8. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, in fulfillment of the duties imposed by the General Conference, and in harmony with the provisions of Article 4 of the Constitution, to correspond with foreign and domestic societies of a similar nature, with the several Annual Conferences, and with individuals prominent in the Sunday school cause; to prepare the Annual Report of the Board; to file away letters received; to keep copies of those sent which he may deem sufficiently important for preservation; to hold and attend Conference or District Sunday School Conventions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to preach and take collections for The Board of Sunday Schools, and to visit, as far as practicable, the several Annual Conferences.

9. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to record the transactions of the Board; to give notice of all meetings of the same; and to file and preserve all papers relating to the transactions of the Board.

10. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys collected for the Board, and to deposit the same in the name of the Society in a bank or banks to be approved by the Board or by the Executive Committee; to make payments on the order of the Corresponding Secretary for grants, salaries, and general expenses, making report thereof to the Board; and to preserve all financial reports and documents belonging to the Board. He shall give a bond in amount to be fixed and approved by the Board or by the Executive Committee.

11. Resolutions must be reduced to writing if required by the Secretary or any member of the Board.

12. All bills shall be approved by the Corresponding Secretary before they are paid, and shall be audited by the Finance Committee.

13. The following shall be the order of business at each regular meeting of the Board:

- (1) Devotional exercises.
- (2) Calling of roll.
- (3) Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
- (4) Unfinished business of the previous meeting.
- (5) Report of Corresponding Secretary.
- (6) Report of Assistants and Field Workers.
- (7) Report of Treasurer.
- (8) Reports of standing Committees.
- (9) Reports of special Committees.
- (10) Miscellaneous.
- (11) Adjournment.

In discussion no speech shall exceed ten minutes in length unless permission be granted by the Board.

14. Any of these by-laws may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, or may be changed by the same vote, provided notice of the change be given at the previous regular meeting.

AMENDMENTS

In this connection we desire to state that there will be presented to the General Conference, through its appropriate committees, certain amendments to the chapter defining the

duties and powers of The Board of Sunday Schools as found in the Discipline of 1908. The purpose of the suggested amendments is to bring the editorial and administrative departments into closer unity and also to more clearly define the duties of this Board. In regard to the necessity for these amendments there is practical agreement on the part of the Book Committee, the Editorial Department, and The Board of Sunday Schools. We commend this matter to your most careful consideration.

CONFERENCE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Early in the quadrennium the Board, in harmony with the recommendation of the General Conference (see Journal, 1908, p. 594), adopted a plan of organization and work for a Conference Board of Sunday Schools. This plan is submitted herewith and we recommend that it be made a part of the disciplinary provision for the conduct of our Sunday school work.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND WORK

Each Annual Conference is requested to organize a Conference Board of Sunday Schools, to consist of an equal number of laymen and ministers from each district—the same to be auxiliary to The General Conference Board of Sunday Schools. The said Conference Board is to have general oversight of the Sunday school interests of the Conference, each district superintendent to be *ex officio* a member of this Board. The officers of said Board should be President, Vice-President, and Secretary. The Secretary should, in addition to his ordinary duties, keep the Sunday school statistics of the Conference schools, including the record of new schools established, and of those disbanded.

Among the duties of this Board will be the holding, whenever possible, of a Sunday School Institute during the progress of the Annual Conference, for pastors and Sunday school workers.

Also the maintenance of a Pastor's Institute annually in each Annual Conference District to consider the work of ingathering and upbuilding, the relation of the district superintendent and the pastor to the Sunday school, and other topics of vital interest, such meetings to be held whenever practicable in connection with the District Conference Meeting or Ministers' Association. To this meeting Sunday school workers in general may be invited.

To present as a standard for Sunday schools within the Conference the following requirements:

- (a) A Cradle Roll.
- (b) A Home Department.
- (c) Departments or Class Groups for the following approximate ages:

- Beginners, 3 to 6 years;
- Primary, 6 to 9 years;
- Junior, 9 to 13 years;
- Intermediate, 13 to 16 years;
- Senior or Adult, 16 years and over.

- (d) The use of Lesson Helps, authorized by our General Conference, published for these five departments.

- (e) Supplemental lessons taught in first four departments or groups of classes.

(f) A Teacher-Training Class, using the Course approved by The Board of Sunday Schools.

(g) One or more organized Adult Bible Classes.

(h) A Sunday School Missionary organization.

(i) A Sunday School Temperance organization.

(j) A committee on Sunday School Evangelism with the observance of Decision Day or its equivalent.

(k) The observance of Sunday School Day—with an offering for The Board of Sunday Schools, as authorized by the General Conference.

To distribute at the Annual Conferences and elsewhere literature issued by The Board of Sunday Schools to stimulate to better Sunday school organization, instruction, Sunday school evangelism, and Sunday school extension.

To present a report on Conference Sunday school progress at the Conference Sunday School Anniversary, and to the Corresponding Secretary of The General Board of Sunday Schools.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

The following changes in the personnel of the Board elected by the General Conference of 1908 are here noted:

The election of Rev. Edgar Blake as Assistant Secretary created a vacancy in the First General Conference District. This was filled by the election of the Rev. E. M. Antrim, of the New England Conference, and on his removal to Michigan his place was taken by the Rev. J. F. Cooper, of the New England Southern Conference, who now represents the First District.

The vacancy caused by the removal of the Rev. W. S. Bovard from within the bounds of the Sixth District was filled by the election of Mr. Charles L. Parkam, of Knoxville, Tenn.

On the transfer of Rev. Curtis E. Mogg from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Oklahoma City, Mr. E. M. McBrier, of Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen to represent the Third General Conference District.

Two members of the Board have died—Bishop Henry Spellmeyer and Mr. H. H. C. Miller. The Bishops designated Bishop John L. Nuelsen to take the place of Bishop Spellmeyer, and the Board elected Mr. R. P. Hollett, of Evanston, Ill., member at large in place of Mr. Miller. The following memorial minutes were adopted by the Board concerning Bishop Spellmeyer and Mr. Miller:

IN MEMORIAM

BISHOP HENRY SPELLMEYER, D.D., LL.D.

The death of Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, D.D., LL.D., takes from the Board of Sunday Schools one of its most distinguished and valued members. His interest in the work of the Board was intelligent and enthusiastic. He was ever ready to respond to any call for service in connection with our business meetings or our institute work. In the plans of the Board for a new Sunday school hymnal he took a deep and vital interest, and in this, as indeed in all the work of the Board, his sudden home-going is a serious loss and is deeply felt by his colleagues and associates on the Board. We here record our sense of obligation to our departed Bishop for the high service rendered to this cause, and we assure Mrs.

Spellmeyer of our deep sympathy in this severe bereavement. Our confidence is that in the higher realm to which he has been called his singularly gifted nature will find ample opportunity for the service and fellowship in which he so greatly delighted.

“On the tide
That throbs against those glorious palace walls;
That rises—pauses—falls
With melody and myriad-tinted gleams
On that enchanted tide,
Half real and half poured forth from lovely dreams,
A soul of beauty, a white, rhythmic flame,
Passed singing forth into the Eternal Beauty whence it came.”

HUMPHREYS HENRY CLAY MILLER

No man among us was more highly esteemed in love for his worth, and for his work's sake, than Humphreys Henry Clay Miller, whose death occurred November 15, 1910. Mr. Miller met with us at the time of our organization in July, 1908, and from then until the time of his death gave freely of his time and wise counsel in all matters pertaining to the work of the Board. His legal knowledge was of the highest and gave a singular value to his utterances. In personal demeanor his modest, gentlemanly, Christian manner won our admiration and confidence. In the death of Mr. Miller every member of the Board has lost a friend, the Board has lost one of its most useful and influential members, the Sunday school cause has lost a staunch supporter, the church of Christ has lost a faithful adherent and advocate; Heaven has gained a sainted soul, ready for the Master's welcome word.

“Call him not dead when he, indeed, hath gone
Into the company of the ever-living
High and most glorious souls!

“ . . . Say: ‘He at last hath won
Rest and release, converse supreme and wise,
Music and song, and light of immortal faces;
To-day, perhaps, wandering in starry places,
. . . and listening still
To chanted hymns that sound from the heavenly hill.’ ”

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL RENAISSANCE

The fact that during the quadrennium our schools have increased from 34,176 to 35,542; our officers and teachers from 358,729 to 371,893; and our total enrollment from 3,346,406 to 4,003,410 is ample proof of a signal revival of interest in the Sunday school. These statistical facts illustrate, but they do not explain, the modern Sunday school revival. The causes of that revival are deeper than figures or statistics. These causes are found in the synchronism of two most vital appreciations—first, a new appreciation of the child; and second, a new appreciation of the Bible.

When in the ages long gone by the prophet made a little child

the leader of the hosts of Peace, and when later the Master of men and Teacher of the ages placed another little child in the midst of his followers, making him the type unto which the members of his kingdom were to be conformed, they were prefiguring the ideal civilization.

To-day, the thinkers and toilers who would rebuild the earth upon the foundations of righteousness and peace are unanimous in declaring that the estimate and treatment of the child is the test of civilization. What avails it that we conserve and develop the mountains and meadows, the mills and the mines, the woods and the waters if we weaken and waste the childhood of the nation? Material wealth finds its significance and value in its relation to physical, mental, and spiritual health. To-day, and probably for the first time in any large and adequate sense, we are coming to know that child waste is the waste of the universe. It is eternally true that

A man is more precious than the gold of Ophir,
Sacred, inviolate, unto whom all things
Should minister.

And likewise, in a deeper and truer sense than ever before, it is coming to be understood that "the child is father of the man," and that to have a manhood worth while we must have a childhood cultured and trained to the highest possible point of physical, mental, and spiritual efficiency. This at bottom and at heart is the principle underlying the world-wide movement in behalf of the child. This explains child-labor and child-welfare commissions and exhibits. This accounts for juvenile courts and societies, for the conservation of child life, and for the prevention of cruelty to children. Here we have the genesis of Jane Addams's epoch-making book, *The Spirit of Youth in our City Streets*, and of chairs of psychology and religious pedagogy in our colleges and theological seminaries. It all means that this is the age of the child. Once again the child is in our midst, and by its attitude toward him and its work for him the nation will fall or rise. And just here we find a partial explanation of the Sunday School Renaissance. It is not an isolated fact. It is not a sporadic growth. It is an integral part of the mighty modern movement in the direction of the child and the child's importance to all fundamental life elements. And in this fact lies the deepest significance of Sunday school work. Religious instruction in the family is unfortunately at a low ebb, in the public school system it is either utterly absent or reduced to a minimum. In the day when the attention of the thought-world is focused on the child, the Sunday school is the one Protestant agency devoting itself exclusively to the development, culture, and establishment of the moral and religious instincts, sensibilities, and possibilities of childhood.

Coincident with this new appreciation of the child is the new appreciation of the Bible, especially of the Bible as a book with a message for the vital and virile men of the twentieth century. We are all familiar with the tendency of a certain school in literature and philosophy to identify sin with strength. The exponents of this school portray their heroes as reveling in every form of physical passion—given over to uncleanness and unrighteousness—and then calmly excuse it all, indeed, sometimes exult in it all, because, forsooth, it evidences strength. All this is simply the recrudescence of barbarism. Strength does not waste its substance in riotous living. The strong man is never a prodigal. The Bible insists that men must be strong and then interprets strength in terms of conservation and not in terms of waste. The new interest of men in religious life and work is a new recognition of the biblical principle that spirituality is strength. The strong man in the morning of this century of mighty power has discovered the essential strength of the Book. The persistency of the Bible, its ability to take care of itself, its power of resurrection after many crucifixions and entombments has touched the imagination and claimed the allegiance of the men of power in all the walks of life. One man expressed this truth when, in connecting himself with the Sunday school, he said: "I want to know what this book teaches that gives it power to survive and to hold its grip in these enlightened days." This it is that accounts for the new lay interest in church affairs; for brotherhoods and guilds; for laymen's campaigns, both missionary and evangelistic; for men and religion campaigns; and for what is, after all, the mightiest men's movement of the age, The Organized Adult Bible Class. This type of class is not a cause: it is an effect. The explanation of this movement is not that any man or any company of men said, "Go to now, we will have an Adult Bible Class Department in the Sunday school," and forthwith the classes came. The department did not create the class. The class necessitated and created the department. Behind it all is the return of the twentieth century to the thought and practice of the first century, to wit: that Christianity is essentially masculine and that it worthily claims the service of men of intellect and moral power. As "back of the mill is the flour, and back of the flour the wheat," so back of this movement that has brought more than half a million men into the Sunday schools of this nation, and approximately one hundred and fifty thousand into the Sunday schools of Methodism, is the Book, and the God without whom the Book could not have been.

The union of these two appreciations makes the Sunday school of to-day and to-morrow an essentially new institution. No Christian thinker or worker can speak slightly or think lightly of such an institution. Much less can he ignore it. No

one can foresee or foretell whereunto this thing will grow. The new interest in the child religiously means more life and more wholesome life in the service of God, which is also the service of mankind. The new study of the Bible by men quick and keen in the practical affairs of life means a new and deeper application of Christian principles to the work of the world. Such men as gather in our Adult Bible Classes will not be slow to learn that the Bible message is not only to the individual, but to every form of organized and corporate life. The social message, the commercial message, all the messages of a book that touches the whole range of life will be studied, understood, and applied to the world movements. This makes it clear that the Sunday school revival is here to stay. It is not the stirring of the surface by a passing breeze; rather, it partakes the nature of an elemental undercurrent—strong, steady, abiding. The new movement is pregnant with possibilities of birth and growth. As the renaissance in literature and life preceded the reformation in manners and morals, so the Sunday school renaissance presages reform and reconstruction in the religious world. It is a John the Baptist crying out in the wilderness of tradition and outworn method, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God." It is a Lazarus, bound as yet with the grave clothes of the past. Under the compelling power of the Master's command it will yet be loosened and walk forth as the protagonist of a new and better day!

The work of The Board of Sunday Schools is only well begun. To this Board are committed the guidance and development of the religious institution which, in the providence of God, holds the future. What has so far been accomplished is just a suggestion of what may be done when the needed resources in men and in money are at our disposal.

METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL HYMNAL

The quadrennium has been made memorable in Sunday school annals by the preparation and publication of the new hymnal for our Sunday schools. This book, authorized by the General Conference of 1908 (see *Journal*, 1908, p. 596), and prepared under the auspices of a committee of this Board with Dr. John R. Van Pelt as general editor and Dean Peter C. Lutkin, musical editor, was placed on sale by the Publishing Agents on May 15, 1911. Up to January 1, 1912, the total sales are reported as nearly one hundred thousand copies. Your Secretary had high hopes, but these sales surpassed his most sanguine expectations. If the demand continues it should mean a total sale of fully one quarter of a million copies before the end of 1912.

Under the terms of the agreement between this Board and

The Methodist Book Concern we are entitled to receive a royalty of ten per cent at the hundred rate on all copies sold from the beginning. The book, with copyright, plates, and all publication rights, is the property of the Book Concern and is already a distinct financial success.

In order that he might have first-hand information, the Corresponding Secretary addressed a letter to a large number of schools already using the hymnal, requesting their honest judgment regarding the book. The commendations received are from every section of the country, and from schools large and small, in city, town, and village. The following are typical of many:

The new hymnal is giving keenest enjoyment, general and most decided satisfaction. For example, the church organist, a proficient musician, declares the "hymnal is a long step in the right direction toward a high and proper grade of music and hymns for use in the Sunday schools. I most cordially commend it." Another musician of proficiency, a member of the church here, says "the hymnal is the best we have ever had in our Sunday school." The superintendents of the school are high in its praise.—*From Connecticut.*

We are using the Sunday School Hymnal with great success. The music is within reach of all, the boys and girls are becoming more familiar with the hymns, and are better able to sing in the preaching services. The music adapted to the different occasions is fine. We sang our Christmas music from it, and even the primary class sang their song from the hymnal.—*From Montana.*

We enjoy the Sunday School Hymnal very much. Every one has great praise for it. The class of music it contains is a distinct improvement over that which generally prevails in our Sunday schools. I am glad to be able to give unqualified indorsement of it.—*From Ohio.*

May I venture to express the satisfaction of our Sunday school with the new hymnal? We introduced it last July. The enthusiastic recommendation of our committee had raised high hopes, but our expectation has been more than met. The choice character of the music, the splendid variety of hymns, the unusual adaptation of all to the need in the Sunday school of a hymnal combining instruction, devotion, and inspiration, and withal, the singable quality of every tune, have put the music of our school on a plane never attained before. The appeal made by this collection to the religious sentiment is so broad and complete, including, as it does, the best from the past and the finest of the present, that we need no new book for years to come.—*From Long Island.*

We placed in our Sunday school last May one hundred copies of the new Sunday School Hymnal. After using them six months, both for Sunday school and the evening church service, I can say, without any hesitation whatever, it is the finest collection of hymns to be found in the world.—*From Idaho.*

Arrangements have been perfected for a complete orchestration of the entire book. The musical preparation is in charge of Dean Lutkin, and the book is now running through the press. The entire cost of the preparation and publication of this orchestrated edition will be borne by the Book Concern and a

royalty on all sales will be paid to this Board. It is expected that this edition will be on sale before the meeting of the General Conference.

THE KNIGHTS OF METHODISM

This new organization in the interest of the boys of Methodism was perfected and placed before the church in September. It is a coöperative movement. The Epworth League, Methodist Brotherhood, and Board of Sunday Schools are jointly responsible for the organization. The literature sent out from each office is precisely the same. The expenses in connection with printing, supplies, etc., are divided equally and a commission of nine, three from each of the organizations named, has general supervision of the movement.

It can be said that the organization is received with favor. No attempt has been made by either of the coöperating Boards to do special promotional work. Announcement of the organization has been made in the various church channels and some leaflet literature has been distributed. Under the circumstances we feel that the response of the pastors and others interested in solving the problem of the boy has been gratifying and encouraging. Up to the present time about one hundred charters have been granted and this office receives almost daily inquiries concerning plans and methods. If the interested Boards could afford the necessary expense of a promotional staff, the number of camps could be quickly increased. On the whole, however, we are satisfied with a steady and normal growth.

THE BOARD AND OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

We are gratified to report the establishment of chairs of psychology and religious pedagogy in Boston School of Theology, Drew Theological Seminary, and Garrett Biblical Institute. The officers of the Board have been in consultation with the authorities of these schools and expect to coöperate with them in whatever way may be possible so that our future ministry may be even more perfectly fitted for leadership in the field of religious education.

Our leaflet, *The College and the Sunday School*, prepared under the authority of the special committee of the Board and sent to the presidents of many of our colleges, theological seminaries, and secondary schools, has been received with much favor and has already resulted in considerable correspondence and conference. We are hopeful that consultations now in progress with some of our college authorities may soon take practical form in the establishment of complete courses in Bible study, child psychology, and the principles and technique of Sunday school organization and management. In the event of such courses being established the Board will add its *Advanced*

Standard Teacher Training diploma to the diploma or certificate granted by the college. Even a few such schools would be of great advantage in training leaders for the Sunday school field.

It is an interesting coincidence that the Religious Education Association is just now suggesting to the college authorities the establishment of study courses practically similar to those outlined by the officers of the Board.

TEACHER-TRAINING

No phase of the work of the Board has met with a more hearty and ready response from the church than our distinctively educational effort in the field of teacher-training. There has been a steadily rising tide of interest in every aspect of the work. Inquiries and correspondence upon the subject have increased almost constantly from month to month. At no time since the beginning of the work has there been so widespread and manifest an interest as during the late fall months.

Better still, increased interest has been crystallized into definite results. The statistics will show a thoroughly substantial growth. It must be realized by all that the building of an educational ideal among our Sunday school workers, very many of whom have not conceived their task in educational terms, is not the work of a day or a decade. If it is ever to be accomplished it must be by patient, persistent effort constantly extended through a considerable period of time.

While this is profoundly true, the results attending the work of the Educational Department during three years past show it to be equally true that every year's aggressive effort will yield encouraging returns. This much, we may fairly say, has been demonstrated—we may have trained teachers in our Sunday schools if we want them sufficiently to be willing to make a continued investment of effort and money. What has been done for a few schools, and what is now being done for some hundreds of schools in training teachers, may in time be done for thousands of schools, if earnest, persevering effort is made.

CLASS COURSES

The growth in class courses is shown by the following tabulation:

June 1, 1909, we began with 9 classes with 125 members.

June 1, 1910, we had 187 classes with 2,158 members.

June 1, 1911, we had 320 classes with 3,905 members.

January 15, 1912, we have 452 classes with 6,297 members.

It is to be noted that it is the net enrollment which is given in each case. We have had a total enrollment in two and one half years of 577 classes, 7,433 members. At the close of our second year we had doubled the enrollment of the first year.

We believe the close of the third year's work of the department will see the work again doubled.

Diplomas to graduates have been issued as follows:

Previous to June 1, 1909.....	0
June 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910.....	170
June 1, 1910, to June 1, 1911.....	358
June 1, 1911, to January 15, 1912.....	219

It is noteworthy that this development has been made practically independently, with one or two exceptions, of the teacher-training work of the State Sunday School Associations. Ohio has for some time been forwarding all Methodist class enrollments to our office. Kansas has sent in the enrollment of most Methodist classes applying to that office, although the number forwarded has been few. Some other State organizations have contributed occasional enrollments. According to the best information obtainable there are now organized and at work under various State Associations 636 classes with 4,216 members.

June 1, 1910, the State Associations reported 596 classes with 7,437 members. Thus it will be seen that the number of *classes* at work under direction of the State Associations is practically the same as two years ago. That is to say, the large increase shown by our own work is in addition to what is being done by the State Associations.

A notable development of our teacher-training class work during the year has been in connection with the newly established department of religious psychology and pedagogy in the Boston University School of Theology. Almost immediately after accepting appointment to the chair Dean Birney and Professor Richardson recognized the desirability of bringing the department into helpful relation with the Sunday schools of Boston and vicinity; also the importance of giving the students a practical mastery of the actual problems of religious education in the Sunday school, as well as an acquaintanceship with theoretical principles. A plan was worked out by which students in his courses give one evening a week to teaching a teacher-training class in some Sunday school. The educational director of this Board went to Boston to give assistance through suggestion and consultation in formulating a feasible plan. Later the secretaries arranged and held an Institute in Boston to give publicity to the new movement and to enlist the sympathy and interest of pastors and Sunday school workers. Much enthusiasm was aroused. As a result there have been formed in Boston and surrounding cities fifty-five Advanced Standard Classes with an enrollment of over 1,200 students. Reports from these classes show that the work is being carried on with much success.

A most encouraging feature is the demonstration of the fact that teachers and young people in large numbers can be enlisted

in almost any Sunday school for thorough, serious teacher-training if the right kind of leadership is provided.

Nowhere else in our country is teacher-training class work of this character and magnitude being carried on. The project is one of the highest significance and importance. It is planned to continue it from year to year. The whole undertaking is therefore seen to be far-reaching and full of promise for Methodist Sunday school advancement along educational lines.

AUTHORIZED COURSES OF THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The authorized First Standard, or Elementary, Course for Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools is Hurlbut's Teacher-Training Lessons for the Sunday School, cloth, 56 cents, postpaid; paper, 35 cents, postpaid. The text has been more widely used than any other first standard text ever written. It is brief, elementary, and not difficult, and will give at least equally as good satisfaction as any other first standard text now in print.

The Board of Sunday Schools has now in preparation The First Standard Manual of Teacher-Training, by Wade Crawford Barclay, educational director of the Board, planned on new and improved lines, conforming to accepted educational principles, yet sufficiently elementary to give satisfaction as a first standard text.

ADVANCED STANDARD COURSE

In this three years' course the approved texts are as follows: Elements of Religious Pedagogy, Pattee, 83 cents, postpaid; The Worker and His Bible, Eiselen-Barclay, 55 cents, postpaid; The Graded Sunday School in Principle and Practice, Meyers, 83 cents, postpaid. This is a course of the largest value. The lessons do not merely give certain facts to be memorized, but present the various subjects in such a manner that by inductive study and application the student may come to an intelligent understanding and mastery of fundamental facts and principles. If mastered, the course will provide the teacher with an invaluable equipment for his work.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSES IN TEACHER-TRAINING

The Board of Sunday Schools offers the following six specialized First Standard Teacher-Training Courses by correspondence:

1A FOR ELEMENTARY WORKERS

A specialized course of study for teachers of Beginners (three to six years), and Primary pupils (six to nine years). Three textbooks are used: The Worker and His Bible, Eiselen-Barclay; The Elementary Worker and His Work, Jacobs-Lincoln; The Worker and His Church, Beiler.

1B FOR JUNIOR WORKERS

A course especially prepared for teachers of children from nine to thirteen years. The textbooks are: *The Worker and His Bible*, Eiselen-Barclay; *The Junior Worker and His Work*, Robinson; *The Worker and His Church*, Beiler.

1C FOR INTERMEDIATE WORKERS

Prepared with special reference to the work of teachers of Intermediate classes (thirteen to sixteen years), with particular attention given to the characteristics and needs of the Intermediate period. Textbooks for the course are: *The Worker and His Bible*, Eiselen-Barclay; *The Intermediate Worker and His Work*, Lewis; *The Worker and His Church*, Beiler.

1D FOR SENIOR WORKERS

A course especially designed for the fitting of Senior Department (sixteen to twenty years) teachers for their tasks. The texts used are: *The Worker and His Bible*, Eiselen-Barclay; *The Senior Worker and His Work*, Lewis; *The Worker and His Church*, Beiler.

1E FOR ADULT WORKERS

A specialized course of study for Adult Class teachers and officers, with particular reference to the organized class, its development and all phases of its work. The books to be studied are: *The Worker and His Bible*, Eiselen-Barclay; *The Adult Worker and His Work*, Barclay; *The Worker and His Church*, Beiler.

1F FOR SUPERINTENDENTS

A course dealing with the problems and duties of the superintendent. The texts for the study are: *The Worker and His Bible*, Eiselen-Barclay; *The Superintendent's Office and Work*, Brown; *The Worker and His Church*, Beiler.

To date (January 17, 1912), the enrollment is 1,972. This is a gain of 858 students during the past twelve months as against an increase of 697 the preceding year.

**STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR METHODIST EPISCOPAL
SUNDAY SCHOOLS**

Organization.—Every Methodist Episcopal Sunday school should have the following departments:

	AGE
Cradle Roll.....	1, 2
Beginners' Department.....	3, 4, 5
Primary Department.....	6, 7, 8
Junior Department.....	9, 10, 11, 12
Intermediate Department.....	13, 14, 15, 16
Senior Department.....	17, 18, 19, 20
Adult Department.....	Over 20

(a) One or more Organized Adult Bible Classes.

(b) Teacher-Training Department with teachers or members engaged in the study of Correspondence Courses in teacher-training, or with a teacher-training class pursuing an approved course of study.

Home Department.

A Sunday School Missionary Organization.

A Sunday School Temperance Organization.

A Committee on Sunday School Evangelism, with the observance of Decision Day or its equivalent.

Annual Promotion Day, on which scholars are promoted from grade to grade and department to department according to some definitely determined plan.

Lesson Helps.—Every school should use the Lesson Helps authorized by our General Conference and published by our Book Concern, wherever possible the new Graded Lessons. (If for any reason it is deemed inexpedient at present to adopt the Graded Lessons, the Uniform Lessons may be used. In the latter case supplemental lessons should be taught in the first four departments.)

Rally Day.—Every school should observe Sunday School Rally Day, at which time an offering should be taken for The Board of Sunday Schools as authorized by the General Conference.

INSTITUTES

When the Board was created we found that forty-seven Annual Conferences in the United States reported fewer Sunday schools in 1908 than in 1898; twenty-seven Conferences reported fewer Sunday school scholars in 1908 than in 1898; and fourteen Conferences had made no substantial gain during that period. That is, thirty-two per cent of our Annual Conferences reported either a decline or failure to make progress in their Sunday schools in the ten years immediately preceding the organization of this Board.

Serious loss in Sunday school membership was evident in New England and Wisconsin. It was also found that the fourteen hundred Methodist Sunday schools of Iowa had barely held their own in membership and had actually lost in the number of their schools. Eight out of the ten German Conferences showed a loss of either schools or scholars, or both, from 1898 to 1908. One half of the Colored Conferences had either lost in the number of schools or scholars. Strong Conferences, like the New York, New York East, Newark, New Jersey, Northern New York, Troy, Minnesota, Wilmington, had lost members, and the Central Pennsylvania and Central New York Conferences had barely held their own in the decade immediately preceding 1908. Indeed, of almost no section of the church could it be

said that Methodism was really awake to the importance of the Sunday school.

One of the first duties we faced was that of arousing the church to the significance of the Sunday school. We called to our aid some of the strongest Sunday school talent available and put it at the service of the church. We have campaigned with convention and institute in almost every section of American Methodism. We have done some work in every State west of the Mississippi save three, and in every State north of the Ohio save one. We have even invaded the South, and would have done more had we had the time and the money for the work. All of our time and strength that could be taken from administrative work and Conference visitation has been given to this campaign of awakening. It has been difficult and wearying; it has meant days and weeks and months of constant travel and effort of the most exacting character, but the results have repaid the effort, and the awakening is here. The New York correspondent of *Zion's Herald* recently paid the following tribute to the institute campaign of our Board:

The revival is here. It is the quickened and intelligent and persistent effort to rightly influence and train and inform the child in the Sunday school. This and the wonderful development of the Adult Bible Class is among the most hopeful signs of the times. Several Sunday School Institutes have been held in our city and suburbs under the auspices of our Board of Sunday Schools.

No more important and encouraging work is being done anywhere than the work done by these Sunday school specialists. The revival of better preparation by the teachers and a new love for their work is manifested all along the line. The skill and *éclat* with which our quartet of leaders do their work inspire confidence, command cheerful following, stimulate the intellect, and impart unction to the soul. Hence numberless streams of blessing are flowing through Sunday schools and churches, fertilizing the minds and hearts of vast multitudes of children and young people, which are bound to result in better lives, better citizens, better Christians.

During the present year, in addition to the individual efforts of the secretaries, we have conducted institute campaigns in the Pacific Northwest, on the Coast, in western New York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York city, and Iowa. Summer assemblies were conducted at Lakeside, O., Silver Lake, N. Y., Byron, Wis., and Battle Ground, Ind.

One of the most notable gatherings of the quadrennium was the Superintendents' Conference at Columbus, O., in January, 1911. The good accomplished through that gathering has been immeasurable:

The Sunday School Superintendents' Meeting last winter at Columbus was one of the strongest spiritual, devotional, and instructive meetings, as well as one of the most social gatherings, I ever attended.

One could not help being inspired to be a more earnest worker in the great cause of Sunday schools in helping the boys and girls of our land to become Christians, after hearing such strong, enthusiastic speeches as were made.

I am so glad that I had the privilege of attending the Ohio Methodist Sunday School Superintendents' Convention in Columbus. It certainly was an inspirational and enthusiastic meeting. The results have shown in our school in better work on the part of our superintendents, in more interest and better attendance on the part of children, and an enlarged vision of their high calling both for the teachers and officers.

Referring to the Sunday School Superintendents' Conference you arranged last January, I wish to ask if you cannot arrange just such an occasion oftener. Any superintendent of the big or small schools of our day cannot afford to miss the valuable educational, as well as inspirational, features that are brought together for us.

These quotations are a few of the many echoes that have come to us from the first Columbus Conference. A second conference was held at Columbus on February 6 and 7, 1912. The attendance averaged about five hundred and the interest and enthusiasm was sustained from the first session to the last. So valuable is the idea that even the Ohio State Association has adopted it, and has arranged for a series of similar conferences. We also arranged for a Superintendents' Conference in New York city on February 12 and 13, to include the superintendents of the New York, New York East, Newark, and New Jersey Conferences. A local committee composed of some of the strongest laymen, led by Mr. Frank L. Brown, a member of this Board, zealously coöperated with us. This conference was a distinct success. It challenged the attention and enlisted the cordial support of the superintendents in the metropolitan districts in and about New York city. Plans are already under way for a series of Summer Training Schools at Silver Lake, N. Y., Hedding, N. H., and Hamilton, Mass. In the two latter we are to have the coöperation of Boston University, under the leadership of Professor Norman E. Richardson. Our plans for these schools include two periods a day for departmental textbook instruction under competent experts, and two lecture periods daily covering the general subjects of child psychology, religious pedagogy, Sunday school organization, and administration.

The demands for institute and educational work are constant and insistent from every section of the church. They are far beyond our ability and resources. We can answer only a fraction of the calls that come to us for service. No requests come with greater frequency and with more persistency than those from district superintendents who desire assistance for district campaigns. We could easily and effectively employ twenty men in work of this character. There is no phase of our educational campaign that would contribute more to the Sunday

school awakening. A way should be found to make possible the planning, financing, and direction of just such a campaign. Indeed, our entire institute work ought to be broadened in its scope until it is possible for us to reach every Conference, district, and Sunday school in Methodism with the latest and best in Sunday school methods and ideals.

EXTENSION

When the General Conference created this Board in 1908 it made the founding of "Sunday schools in needy neighborhoods" one of its duties. At that time the Methodist Episcopal Church had no work of this kind, and in the minds of many such work did not appear to be necessary. We were soon convinced that the contrary was the case when we found that there were literally thousands of needy neighborhoods in the United States without Sunday schools or religious privileges. Two thirds of the childhood of the Northwest was outside of the Protestant Sunday schools of that section, and more than twelve thousand day-school districts were reported without a single Sunday school in any one of them. Conditions in the Southwest were equally appealing. Over one half of the children in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas were outside of the Sunday school. One thousand day schools districts in Oklahoma were reported as without any Sunday school organizations whatever. In the far South two thirds of the children of the colored race were without the ministrations of the Sunday school. Among the mountaineers of the Southern highlands a million more were discovered without Sunday schools, or with schools so poorly organized and equipped as to be of little value. In the North Atlantic group of States (Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England) conditions were far from comforting. In 1906 over 5,000,000 people of foreign birth were living in this section. By 1910 immigration had swelled the number to 8,000,000. Three million children were reported outside of the Protestant Sunday schools in this new home of the foreigner. Even in the great Middle West, the stronghold of Protestantism, more than three million children were outside of the Protestant Sunday schools. We discovered that upon the most conservative estimate fully one third of the childhood of the nation was receiving no religious instruction whatever, either Protestant or Catholic.

It was a condition to challenge the largest faith and effort of our Board. A modest beginning was made in the fall of 1908, and nine missionaries were put into the field in the Idaho, Columbia River, Puget Sound, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, North Dakota, and Northern Minnesota Conferences. The condition revealed through the work of the missionaries made our extension movement even more imperative than the general facts already cited.

I have been surprised and shocked at the moral and spiritual destitution of some sections of the territory visited. I have found school districts without a Sunday school scholar and towns without religious service, where vice and crime abound, the sanctity of the home and marriage vows were disregarded, and where children were growing up in ignorance and sin. Boys and girls were found over fifteen years of age before they had seen a minister of the gospel. An invitation to a religious service was left in one home where there were two boys of thirteen and fifteen years. After the departure of the missionary one of the boys asked his mother: "What is a religious service? Will there be a town meeting in the schoolhouse?" The people in these neglected communities, that are no man's land, are eager for the gospel and desire to send their children to the Sunday school.

A fine-looking young lady came forward at the close of my address at Belle Fourche and asked for a few minutes of my time. She said she was one of a colony from Iowa that had settled at Owl Creek, nine miles north of Belle Fourche, two years before. Accustomed always to church privileges, they had been almost entirely cut off from them because of the difficulty of getting to Belle Fourche, the nearest church. A new schoolhouse had just been completed and they had a large enrollment for a day school. She asked me if I could not come to Owl Creek and start a Sunday school. With tears in her eyes she said: "There are lots of children there who hear the name of Jesus in curses, but never as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world."

I went to a place in the heart of the Cascades, ten miles from the end of a branch railroad that reaches up into the mountains. The storekeeper said in answer to my inquiries: "There has never been a Sunday school here and there has not been a sermon preached for ten years." After I had had my dinner at the log hotel I sallied forth to call on the people who lived up and down the road and in the woods and clearings. I held a brief prayer service in each home as opportunity was offered, and announced a preaching service for Monday night. At the schoolhouse I found the teacher, whose husband works in one of the logging camps. I talked to the children and asked them if they would like to have me organize a Sunday school. Up went their hands, fairly waving in expression of their joy. The children always vote that way, and then follow me around town after the talk at the schoolhouse, asking when the Sunday school will begin. I preached that night to a full house, even the swearing storekeeper closing his place of business for the evening to enjoy the novelty of a religious meeting.

These are fair samples of religious destitution that our missionaries have found in hundreds of communities where they have gone with their ministry and their message. At the present time we have twenty-two Sunday school missionaries and special workers in the following Conferences in the United States: Austin, Arizona Mission, Central Alabama, Colorado, Columbia River, Dakota, East Maine, East Oklahoma, Holston, Idaho, Kentucky, North Montana, Ohio (State), Philadelphia, Puget Sound, Rock River, Southwest Kansas, South Carolina, Southern California, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin (State), Wyoming Mission.

Since we began our extension movement in the fall of 1908 we have employed forty-three missionaries for varying periods of

time, in thirty-six Annual Conferences. The average length of service per missionary has been nineteen months. Up to January 1, 1912, our missionaries have organized 1,128 Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools, with over 40,000 members. Two hundred and ninety-four Methodist Episcopal churches have been organized out of these new schools and 117 church buildings erected, at a cost of \$226,650. In addition to the hundreds of communities that have been given gospel privileges and the thousands of children and adults that have been ministered to in the name of Christ, our Board has given back to the church nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property during the last three years.

That you may see something of what this work means, we quote the following from Rev. J. G. Richardson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Elk River, Ida.:

You may be interested to know that this splendid field was won for Methodism through the efforts of your Sunday school missionary, Rev. William Thompson, who organized a Sunday school here and held the field. A church of seventeen members was organized July 17, 1911, and has since grown to forty. It pays a salary of \$1,000 and parsonage, is now a station, and in the spring will build a fine large church, through the help of the Board of Church Extension. The great Potlatch Lumber Company has the second largest mill in the world at Elk River. Its monthly pay roll is \$58,000. We now have a population of nearly two thousand people, a fine town, city water, graded streets, electric lights, where a year ago was only a wilderness. Almost every week sees new members added to the church. The superintendent of the great lumber plant is president of our Board of Trustees and the company has given us a fine building site for our new church. I thought these facts might be of interest to you, and I want you to know that your missionary's work won the field for Methodism.

In our annual report for 1909 we told the Board the story of Louis L. Lane's effort to establish a Sunday school at Colome, in a county west of the Missouri River in South Dakota. The story of that struggle read like a romance. Five weeks of steady effort, preaching by night and praying and working by day, resulted in the conversion of the leading man of the community, and in the establishment of a Sunday school and church.

That you may know something of the outcome of that heroic effort, we quote the following from a special report of Brother Lane's:

In the spring of 1910 I returned and walked over most of the county, making the trip of nearly 235 miles on foot. In the southern part of the county almost no work had been done by other denominations. Colome was the only practical point to work it from. As I went over the territory it occurred to me that if I could secure a row of Sunday schools across the center of the county it would isolate the southern part and then we could make a solid piece of work of it. I suggested this to you at the time and you heartily concurred with me.

After visiting different points, I began by planting a Sunday

school seven miles southeast of Colome, which we called Hood's. Immediately Brother Campbell began to preach there once in two weeks. Next I organized a Sunday school six miles west of Hood's, at Danton. We then received an invitation from some Methodists six miles west of Danton and Brother Campbell gave up Colome, sacrificing his own personal interests without hesitation, in order to push on the work. Colome was taken by the Dallas pastor, and Brother Campbell added Lakeview to his appointments. I went on to Shadley Valley and organized a fine Sunday school of fifty members, also another school south of Danton. Meanwhile, we kept watch of Winner, which was destined to become the county seat. Here we met some opposition, but after much work, involving hundreds of miles of travel, we established ourselves at Winner. This gave us practical possession of the two leading towns of the county, and a leading position in Winner, with a membership of twenty-five or more. Meanwhile, Brother Campbell had organized a church at Hood's and in the fall we had held a tent meeting there, with some fine conversions. We also held a meeting at Lakeview, with excellent results, giving us a membership of twenty-three at the latter place. I then went to Danton and held meetings for nearly three weeks. The results were good and I organized a church of fifteen members. I also established a school fifteen miles southwest of Winner at Rosedale. There was also a schoolhouse three miles southeast of Carter, and a number of Methodist families there. I went to visit them from time to time, also preaching at Rosedale. It was not very encouraging, but I knew that at any time this might become a triumph of the work.

During the winter Brother Campbell held a meeting at Frazier's and organized a church. He also held meetings at Shadley Valley, establishing a church there, and still another at Gobby. Rev. I. B. Potter, who was appointed pastor at Winner, quickly proved himself master of the situation. During the winter he preached at Rosedale and Pleasant Valley, held revival meetings at each point, with conversions and church organizations following. He also organized a church at McNeely. I mention the work of these other brethren, as it is worthy of the highest praise, to show the outcome of our work planted under such great difficulties. During the last month I have completed the organization of the church near Carter. On the same day I organized a new Sunday school six miles northwest of Clearfield. Last Sunday I organized a Methodist Sunday school at Wewela on the southern border of the county, with fifty members. Wewela is a little town of two general stores, a hardware store, newspaper, hotel, etc., and is likely to become a prosperous community. This is one of the most strategic points in the county and will probably develop into a church that will be able to support a pastor. I was told by the members last Sunday that they thought they could raise a salary of \$350 for the pastor the coming year. This will serve as a center from which to reach several points in that part of the county. I have located two points west of Wewela that can be organized as soon as schoolhouses are erected, which will probably be before fall. My aim has been to plant the work and keep it together that it might be easily related for preaching services. We now have sixteen Sunday schools and twelve churches, with three pastors, and prospects of two more, in Tripp County. The membership of the churches is largely reclaimed. A good many are converts out and out. With one exception, we are the only denomination in the county that has had any conversions, and to this is largely due our success. It has given a permanency to our work and enabled us to preempt the southern half of the county for Methodism. The territory that we control represents between one thou-

sand and twelve hundred square miles, or about thirty-six townships. I purpose to plant a Sunday school and church in every township.

These churches will send many young men and women to our universities. More than this, they will save many who would never have been reached had our work been postponed to a later time.

From all this it is evident that from the original school have come fifteen other schools and twelve church organizations. We now control the southern half of the county, a territory of over one thousand square miles, that is destined to be the home of thousands of people, with great resources of wealth in the years to come.

The work of the representatives of the Board has resulted not only in hundreds of new schools, but in a quickened Sunday school consciousness and efficiency in the Conferences where we have labored. From 1898 to 1908 the East Maine Conference showed a decrease in its Sunday school membership. In the three years from 1908 to 1911, under the leadership of Rev. Chester J. Brown, of our Board, the East Maine Conference shows a gain of over six thousand members in its Sunday schools. The Wisconsin Conferences, which showed a decrease in their Sunday school membership from 1898 to 1909, show an increase of over four thousand in the number of their scholars in the past two years, during which our Board has had representatives at work in that State. Ohio Methodism shows an increase of approximately 15,000 in its Sunday school membership during the first year of Dr. Hartman's work, as against an increase of only 3,142 for the preceding year. The Conferences in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington show an increase of 23,173 in the three years from 1908 to 1911. The thirty-six Conferences in which our Board has been represented by missionaries and superintendents show a net gain of 202,060 members in their Sunday schools in the last three years. While it cannot be said that this increase is due entirely to the work of the Board's representatives, it will not be denied that they have been very important factors in this truly remarkable development. The *Pacific Christian Advocate*, referring to the large increase in Sunday schools scholars in the Conferences of the Northwest, says:

Such advancement surely justifies the employment of Sunday school missionaries. These men also do a vast amount of work not possible of tabulation. They hunt up new fields, hold special meetings, organize the converts into bands, and thus nucleussize many a new circuit.

The calls for workers are far beyond our means to supply. The Michigan Conference at its last session, passed the following resolution:

We recommend the work of The Board of Sunday Schools in the thoroughly aggressive policy which they are carrying out, and urge our pastors to give hearty coöperation to this work. We especially

note the success attending the efforts of The Board of Sunday Schools' frontier missionaries, and also the new impetus given to Sunday school work in those States where the Board has placed State superintendents.

We invite the Detroit Conference to concur in the following request: That The Board of Sunday Schools furnish for our State of Michigan a State superintendent of Sunday schools who shall give his entire time to the interests of Methodist Sunday schools in Michigan, under the supervision of The Board of Sunday Schools. For this work we pledge the hearty support of Michigan Methodism.

Appeals are also on file from New Mexico, the Gulf, Alabama, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, West Virginia, Lincoln, Lexington, Little Rock, and Central Missouri Conferences. To all these appeals we are forced to turn a deaf ear for want of money. We could wisely use \$100,000 for our extension work the coming year, and we ought to have that amount for that department. The church could not make a wiser investment than to give The Board of Sunday Schools adequate means for this work.

GRANTS IN AID

During the four years of its organized life the Board has granted aid to an average of one thousand schools each year. This aid has been in the form of literature, libraries, Bibles, Hymnals, and Sunday school supplies. The schools thus helped are scattered through one hundred and four different Conferences.

Mission schools in our large cities, struggling schools on the frontier, new schools just opening to settlers, still look to this Board for assistance in starting and maintaining themselves. The appeals come from every section of the country and practically from every Conference in Methodism.

TYPICAL REQUEST FOR AID

During the past year the interest among the children has increased very much, and we find that Indian boys and girls like papers and cards as well as white children.—*Fort Simcoe (Wash.) Indian Reservation.*

I take pleasure in writing you some facts concerning my charge. I am located here in the rocks and mountains and among a class of people that don't know God. They all want to be something. I never preached to people that were more anxious to hear the pure gospel preached, but they are poor. I have three different churches and one school on my charge. We need Sunday school helps.—*Arkansas Conference.*

The hope of this young church (only in its fourth year) is in its youth, its Sunday school, and this, with your generous help, we can foster and build into a strong church.—*From Indiana.*

The inclosed application for help is for a Sunday school in a part of the city where it is badly needed. Our deaconess visited fifty-five families in that locality some time ago and found only two or three of them having any church preference and only two families in any way connected with a Sunday school. We at once set to work to make some provision for them, applying to you about the

middle of last October for some help. You immediately responded by sending the literature desired. The school board closed the schoolhouse against us. Then we sought a private house in which we have been doing our best under the circumstances. I went before the School Board with a petition. They rescinded their former action and now we are ready to go on.—*Oklahoma.*

We are not able just now to buy literature. We have a great opportunity in this mining camp, and I have two good men to take hold of it. Please send at once literature for about 75 scholars.—*From Tennessee.*

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

My work at present is to go from hogan to hogan telling the sweet old story in the Navajo tongue to those who have never heard. I spend five days of each week in this way, traveling over a great deal of country, as our people are very much scattered. In this work I have found the little Sunday school lesson pictures very useful; they are small and convenient to carry and the Indians are greatly interested in them and helped by them to understand the message.—*Navajo Indian Reservation.*

I am writing to ask if you can continue to grant the Sunday school literature. The papers and cards are much appreciated by the children and Polish people. Though the work is necessarily slow, yet we are beginning to see signs of awakening, and we are hoping before long to be able to report definite progress.—*Milwaukee, Wisconsin Conference.*

The Sunday School Advocate meets the very need. It is the only paper which goes into the hands of the children who otherwise would *never* get any interesting religious paper at all. For them it is doing what it is intended to do. The sick children are very particular and insist that their enforced absence must not deprive them of their paper. For the Italian boys and girls in Boston the Sunday School Advocate is the only weekly paper passing among them for their good. I don't see how it is possible to get ahead without it.—*Our Italian Missionary in Boston.*

It is with the deepest gratitude we acknowledge the substantial assistance received from our Board of Sunday Schools for the Coke Mission in the Pittsburgh Conference. By this help Sunday schools have been opened in numerous mining villages, several of which have led the way to church organizations and the erection of churches.

Recently a Sunday school was opened in a dwelling house by permission of the Coke Company at the Davidson Works, near Connellsville, Miss Mary Kachmar, a Bohemian Missionary, in charge. Notwithstanding the opposition of a Roman Catholic priest there is a regular attendance of fifty foreign children, who are greatly interested in the services.

In one of our Sunday schools an Italian girl, eleven years old, has memorized and recites correctly the first and twenty-third psalms, the Beatitudes, the Ten Commandments, the divisions and books of the Old and New Testaments, and the Junior Catechism.

Besides those transferred to other pastoral charges, there are fifteen Sunday schools in successful operation in the Coke Mission, all of which have been favored with aid from our Board of Sunday Schools.—*Superintendent Coke Mission, Pittsburgh Conference.*

Poverty stricken, congested tenement districts of our great cities offer to our Church the greatest opportunity for service with the least local ability to reach it. Outside help is an absolute necessity. The Board of Sunday Schools helps to make possible the work of Halsted Street Institutional Sunday School, which has 16,000 chil-

dren under fifteen in its parish of one square mile.—*Chicago, Rock River Conference.*

STORIES FROM THE FIELD

It was hard for teacher to say: "I'm sorry, children, but we have no lesson papers or picture cards to-day, perhaps next Sunday." Several Sundays went by, and always she had to say the same, and see the children go home so disappointed, until The Board of Sunday Schools came to her assistance. How the children's eyes danced, and how eagerly they reached for the papers! "Teacher, I've saved all the cards you ever gave me," more than one said, and they proved it, too, when she called, bringing them out and reciting the Golden Text and telling the lesson stories. Little Philip was too delicate to come every Sunday, but how happy he was when his paper and card were carried to him by one of the "little missionaries" of his class! "May I have a Classmate, please? I want to finish that continued story," said one whose work kept him until the papers were all gone. Seeing his disappointment, one generously tendered his own, with "O, I can borrow of some one else:" Into the homes of the poorest on the East Side go pastor, deaconess, and teachers, and always there is the same appreciation of these helps. The parents cannot always read them, for theirs is usually another language, but the children translate in their quaint way—lessons, stories, biographies, and poetry—to the satisfaction of all. Tipped back in his chair, sleeves rolled up, one often sees a father intensely following the fortunes of some hero in the paper brought in from the Sunday school. "If I were a Rockefeller or Carnegie I would put a good church paper in every home," thought the pastor, as he noted the deep spiritual and mental hunger of the people. Great truths are taught, hearts are comforted, inspiration and entertainment given by these messengers. God bless those who, far away from the squalor of this crowded city, help in this great effort to satisfy the soul's hunger.—*From a New York City East Side Church.*

This tribe (Yuma) numbers 750. They still have their chief and tribal council. They cling with an awful tenacity to old customs and traditions. Medicine men still have a great hold on the majority of the people and this holds them in their superstitions and ignorance. Thirty years ago, when I first saw this tribe, they were almost entirely nude; they are now as anxious for clothes as the white people, though the women have their own style of dress. There was no Protestant work done for these people until six years ago, when the work was opened up by The National Indian Rights Association. Our church has had the work for the last four years. Our chapel was built about twenty months ago. Up to that time there had been no Sunday school or preaching service. When we first began to preach to them our congregation was mostly on the outside of the building. Now they nearly all come inside and listen attentively as I preach to them through an interpreter. My audience ranges from 50 to 200. Our Sunday school children came to us from the Catholic Church for months and months. They were very hard to control during the service, but now they are as attentive and well behaved as the average Sunday school children. The moral status of this tribe is very low, they have a very crude idea of the marriage relation, they live with each other until they grow tired of each other and then take up with some one else, though some of them are true to each other. In brief, they are as much heathen as the natives of Africa. They worship their old customs and traditions more than anything else. They cremate their dead, including the house and all the personal effects of the

deceased. We are doing a great deal of medical work among them. We have an average of 300 calls per month for medicines, and I go to their homes when they cannot come to me, and in this way we are slowly but surely supplanting the medicine men. We are very much cramped in regard to means to carry on this work. My wife, daughter, and a half-Indian boy are my coworkers in our Sunday school. Surely the harvest is great and the laborers few and the money scarce in this needy field.—*Missionary to Yuma Indians.*

Down in Kentucky is a struggling little Sunday school, kept in existence by the aid of this Board. The following from one of the devoted workers will serve to show the spirit in which this labor of love is performed, and the significant result in the case of one of the pupils. "When the family that has been the greatest help to me in the Sunday school work here moved to Canada in August last, I felt discouraged as never before. This family was capable and enthusiastic. In September I received a letter from one of the daughters, a remarkably bright girl of fourteen, saying: 'We have good neighbors, German, Swedish, and English people, but no church or Sunday school.' Immediately I sent a small package of our supplies with the suggestion, 'Start a Sunday school.' Her next letter said: 'I received package on Friday; on Sunday we started our Sunday school. It is such a comfort to us, and our neighbors are enthusiastic.' You can understand how I 'thanked God and took courage.' I read the letter to my Sunday school which suddenly seemed to take on new life and importance to think of our insignificant Sunday school sending out a pupil to start a mission! A letter from her yesterday says: 'I would love to be a sure-enough missionary and will do my best to become one.' It seems that 'my extremity was God's opportunity.' All this has been made possible through the assistance of The Board of Sunday Schools."—*Kentucky Correspondence.*

STATISTICS OF HOME EVENTS

Year	No. Con- ferences	No. Schools	Amount
1908.....	72	219	\$3,950 75
(Above is for period from date of organiza- tion of Board, July 1, to December 31. Amount includes also cost of Good Tidings.)			
1909.....	106	866	6,975 96
1910.....	100	853	5,086 65
1911.....	105	739	4,751 97

GRANTS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS

The Sunday school is essential to the success of our foreign missions. Missionaries and their leaders alike recognize the importance of impressing the childhood and youth of pagan peoples. If Christianity is to triumph over false gods or imperfect conceptions of God, it must command the devotion and service of youth. The Board of Sunday Schools realizes the force of these facts, and from the time of its organization it has been dealing with this phase of its work as liberally as its funds would permit. At the present time it supports two Sunday school missionaries, one, Rev. A. Titus, in Germany; the other, Rev. A. Taglialatela, in Italy. It also contributes to the support of Rev. K. Mito, in Japan, and has agreed to place special workers in Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Sweden, as soon as the funds can be provided.

FOREIGN GRANTS—1908

Africa.....	\$325 00
China.....	565 00
Denmark.....	175 00
Germany.....	650 00
India.....	875 00
Italy.....	400 00
Japan.....	300 00
Korea.....	200 00
Malaysia.....	150 00
Mexico.....	300 00
Norway.....	300 00
Philippine Islands.....	500 00
Russia.....	300 00
South America.....	300 00
Sweden.....	300 00
Switzerland.....	200 00
Total.....	\$5,840 00

FOREIGN GRANTS—1909

Africa.....	\$750 00
Bulgaria.....	85 00
China.....	850 00
Denmark.....	175 00
Germany.....	800 00
Hawaii.....	250 00
India.....	1,650 00
Italy.....	750 00
Japan.....	300 00
Korea.....	200 00
Malaysia.....	150 00
Mexico.....	400 00
Norway.....	400 00
Philippine Islands (1908-9).....	1,000 00
Porto Rico.....	650 00
Russia.....	500 00
South America.....	400 00
Sweden.....	400 00
Switzerland.....	250 00
Total.....	\$9,960 00

FOREIGN GRANTS—1910

Africa.....	\$750 00
Bulgaria.....	100 00
China.....	850 00
Denmark.....	175 00
Germany.....	900 00
Hawaii.....	250 00
India.....	1,800 00
Italy.....	750 00
Japan.....	200 00
Malaysia.....	150 00
Mexico.....	400 00
Norway.....	400 00
Philippine Islands.....	500 00
Porto Rico.....	650 00
Russia.....	500 00
South America.....	400 00

Sweden.....	\$400 00
Switzerland.....	200 00
Total.....	<u>\$9,375 00</u>

FOREIGN GRANTS—1911

Africa.....	\$725 00
Bulgaria.....	100 00
China.....	850 00
Denmark.....	175 00
France.....	75 00
Germany.....	1,150 00
Hawaii.....	200 00
India.....	1,800 00
Italy.....	1,128 00
Malaysia.....	150 00
Mexico.....	400 00
Norway.....	400 00
Philippine Islands.....	500 00
Porto Rico.....	500 00
Russia.....	500 00
South America.....	400 00
Sweden.....	400 00
Switzerland.....	200 00
Sundries.....	5 52
Total.....	<u>\$9,658 52</u>

TABLE OF SUNDAY SCHOOL GIFTS TO MISSIONS,
1869-1911

It was not until 1869 that the contributions for missions were divided in the General Minutes of the church, so as to distinguish between the amount given by the church and that given by the Sunday school. How much the schools gave before that time no man knoweth, but from that date it has reached the sum of \$14,242,953, as the appended table will indicate:

1869	\$117,661	1890	\$385,061
1870	152,718	1891	392,283
1871	162,334	1892	398,576
1872	180,154	1893	401,266
1873	192,287	1894	393,793
1874	187,687	1895	379,916
1875	176,959	1896	382,004
1876	163,066	1897	373,713
1877	153,114	1898	382,520
1878	150,924	1899	381,337
1879	147,703	1900	405,175
1880	161,521	1901	411,334
1881	180,839	1902	432,531
1882	209,059	1903	470,295
1883	225,932	1904	484,332
1884	240,841	1905	510,773
1885	243,816	1906	537,911
1886	278,333	1907	524,852
1887	324,666	1908	476,333
1888	351,871	1909	523,200
1889	375,767	1910	578,066
1911		640,687	

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL GROWTH OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES FROM 1845
TO THE CLOSE OF 1911

YEAR	SCHOOLS	OFFICERS AND TEACHERS	SCHOLARS	OFFERINGS FOR THE BOARD OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS	CONVER- SIONS FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
1845.....	5,005	47,252	268,775	\$685 22	.....
1846.....	6,111	61,090	320,630	2,336 88	2,603
1847.....	6,568	65,146	339,820	3,787 66	4,118
1848.....	6,758	70,264	357,032	3,410 57	8,240
1849.....	7,334	73,874	392,233	4,058 74	9,014
1850.....	8,021	84,840	429,589	5,008 60	11,398
1851.....	8,706	93,561	473,311	6,568 80	14,567
1852.....	9,074	98,031	504,679	7,258 09	13,243
1853.....	9,438	102,732	525,008	9,584 17	16,916
1854.....	9,903	107,619	553,065	10,170 28	17,494
1855.....	10,469	113,159	579,125	11,381 54	17,443
1856.....	10,600	114,319	604,113	12,316 37	16,775
1857.....	11,299	120,421	639,120	11,268 88	14,669
1858.....	11,854	131,344	695,302	11,299 57	32,315
1859.....	12,809	140,527	747,148	12,796 74	20,500
1860.....	13,447	148,632	807,988	12,007 32	19,517
1861.....	13,600	149,705	826,239	11,214 64	17,498
1862.....	13,307	147,816	816,933	9,595 89	12,828
1863.....	13,088	148,582	841,706	12,978 48	20,233
1864.....	13,213	149,577	861,484	17,839 47	18,892
1865.....	13,365	153,039	914,587	17,738 37	25,122
1866.....	13,846	162,000	980,786	19,620 08	44,144
1867.....	15,292	171,695	1,083,525	23,203 82	31,270
1868.....	16,034	191,369	1,165,914	21,286 02	41,708
1869.....	16,193	182,985	1,170,219	20,670 82	41,090
1870.....	16,440	181,230	1,197,674	22,406 83	48,276
1871.....	17,244	192,197	1,250,493	23,417 57	50,163
1872.....	17,132	190,060	1,259,464	22,992 88	57,545
1873.....	17,936	195,484	1,324,187	21,473 20	60,458
1874.....	18,475	201,534	1,380,978	19,274 60	87,700
1875.....	19,106	206,613	1,398,731	16,837 59	75,162
1876.....	19,473	210,020	1,446,027	15,742 48	102,024
1877.....	19,689	211,402	1,503,137	12,999 83	98,110
1878.....	19,904	212,442	1,511,389	32,968 27	77,644
1879.....	20,340	226,367	1,538,311	12,085 73	75,130
1880.....	20,835	221,545	1,595,900	17,693 19	75,363
1881.....	20,643	223,912	1,588,147	16,662 41	66,286
1882.....	21,152	226,702	1,638,895	16,564 37	75,821
1883.....	21,453	229,565	1,796,034	16,563 67	80,333
1884.....	22,176	237,472	1,760,436	16,969 19	86,082
1885.....	22,490	246,054	1,818,032	18,098 08	96,868
1886.....	23,104	257,849	1,897,368	18,563 08	110,996
1887.....	24,225	268,391	2,006,328	20,084 28	116,278
1888.....	25,096	278,017	2,086,348	20,453 90	105,096
1889.....	25,828	286,768	2,188,077	22,524 05	119,654
1890.....	26,919	296,785	2,313,644	25,581 52	103,841
1891.....	27,493	303,581	2,326,866	49,966 99	128,135
1892.....	28,223	310,162	2,369,782	25,241 81	116,966
1893.....	28,856	328,343	2,409,874	24,476 58	119,741
1894.....	29,862	348,685	2,510,539	22,542 78	154,082
1895.....	30,259	352,627	2,585,178	23,888 72	132,607
1896.....	30,917	357,329	2,608,514	21,265 16	126,424
1897.....	31,175	349,083	2,644,315	20,961 05	127,286
1898.....	31,636	350,388	2,679,246	25,205 85	124,910
1899.....	31,830	346,364	2,659,205	23,381 47	107,378
1900.....	32,034	346,874	2,688,077	21,727 73	123,735
1901.....	31,695	347,596	2,697,113	25,406 31	127,540
1902.....	32,390	351,402	2,758,429	26,340 18	130,855
1903.....	32,511	349,895	2,774,747	26,865 38	127,386
1904.....	32,791	349,618	2,814,300	28,012 96	132,584
1905.....	33,184	354,402	2,872,974	29,918 68	150,623
1906.....	33,724	361,439	2,934,327	30,984 30	164,118
1907.....	34,176	358,729	2,987,677	37,127 96	144,252
1908.....	34,663	362,404	3,071,087	49,823 79	155,339
1909.....	34,733	366,712	3,482,946	63,224 06	169,139
1910.....	34,945	368,981	3,545,961	82,969 97	146,115
1911.....	35,528	371,893	3,631,517	97,480 86	155,107

APPORTIONMENT SECRETARY

The best method of making the apportionments for the various Benevolent Boards and putting them into the hands of district superintendents and pastors has been a matter of great concern. Dr. W. B. Hollingshead, of Oregon, has recently perfected an equitable plan of apportionment based upon the four factors of property value, memberships, ministerial support, and benevolent offerings. This Board was invited to coöperate in a consideration of the plan. As the matter needed immediate attention, a committee consisting of Bishop McDowell, Dr. Stuart, and the Corresponding Secretary was authorized by such members of the Executive Committee as could easily be reached to represent this Board. The Corresponding Secretary attended the meeting of the representatives of the coöperating Boards, the Foreign Missionary Society, the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and The Board of Sunday Schools, held in Philadelphia on December 28, 1911. The result of the joint meeting was the employment of Dr. Hollingshead as apportionment secretary. Hereafter the apportionments for the four coöperating boards will go out from one office and will be on the basis of the equitable apportionment plan agreed upon by the boards. The salary and expenses of the apportionment secretary will be paid by the coöperating boards, each paying a pro rata share, according to the annual income of each, exclusive of special gifts.

GERMAN-AMERICAN WORK

Dr. F. Munz, German Assistant Secretary, reports as follows:

We count in the ten German-American Conferences 774 schools, with 9,942 officers and teachers. The enrollment is 53,888; the average attendance 38,753; that is, not quite 72 per cent. There have been 1,497 conversions, and we collected \$1,346 for the Board of Sunday Schools.

OUR GERMAN LITERATURE.—The Bell, "Die Glöcke," has a subscription list of 15,800; The Little Bell, "Die Kleine Glöcke," 7,000; The Bible Lessons, "Bibelforscher," 44,200. The German Leaf Cluster, "Bildersaal," a circulation of 1,508 copies; The German Berean Cards, "Lehrbilder," 22,793 copies. "Haus und Herd" is our German monthly, which contains a well-prepared lesson of the International System by selected writers of German Methodism.

Wherever our pastors teach German, if only a few hours each week, in connection with conscientious Biblical and catechetical instruction, it will be found that the German periodicals have still a mission, and there the German congregations are still an attractive power. The systematic religious training of the child is the open secret of growth and progress in the few denominations that showed a special increase in the last religious census of our country.

As a textbook for teacher-training, the editor wrote The Book of Books, 196 pages, 75 cents net, which is finding a ready sale.

TREASURER'S REPORT RECEIPTS

	1908	1909	1910	1911	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR QUADRENNIUM
Balance on hand January 1.....	\$13,781 32	\$28,295 12	\$13,123 65	\$4,215 87	ON HAND 1-1-'08 \$13,781 32
By H. C. Jennings, Treasurer, Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, to credit of Sunday School Department, January 1 to July 1, 1908.....	\$14,707 98				
By E. R. Graham, Treasurer, Board of Sunday Schools.....	34,354 79				
Total receipts from Conferences.....	\$49,062 77	\$60,076 62	\$76,202 25	\$83,569 98	\$268,911 62
Special Gifts account Sunday school missionaries.....		109 93	1,045 00	24 00	1,069 00
Anniversaries and secretarial services.....	429 94	109 93	58 00	159 50	757 37
Endowments and annuities.....		100 00	100 00	815 00	1,015 00
Bequests, etc.....		210 00		1,633 68	1,843 68
Personal contributions.....		105 15	63 00	463 00	631 15
Interest account.....		234 03	102 00	75 55	411 58
Sunday School Hymnal: Refund.....			397 41	21 67	419 08
Royalties.....					1,600 00
Sales Rally Day programs, etc.....		878 30	693 21	1,189 91	2,761 42
Adult Bible Class certificates and Mer- chandise.....		143 44	540 75	568 94	1,253 13
Adult Bible Class offerings.....				326 06	326 06
Teacher-Training diplomas and Mer- chandise.....			277 90	957 05	1,234 95
Receipts from Correspondence Study Courses.....		658 79	2,824 64	4,463 12	7,746 55
Knights of Methodism Merchan- dise, etc.....				141 25	141 25
Incidentals, refunds, printing, travel- ing expenses, grants, and sundries.....		707 80	865 81	1,472 15	3,376 84
Total receipts for year.....	49,823 79	63,224 06	82,969 97	97,480 86	293,498 68
Grand totals.....	\$63,605 11	\$91,519 18	\$96,096 62	\$101,696 73	\$307,280 00

TREASURER'S REPORT.—Continued
EXPENDITURES

	1908	1909	1910	1911	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR QUADRENNIUM
By H. C. Jennings, Treasurer Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools, from January 1, 1908, to time of transfer of funds to The Board of Sunday Schools.....	\$16,212 27				H. C. J. 1908 \$16,212 27
MISSION WORK ACCOUNT:					
For Home grants.....	\$3,950 75	\$6,975 96	\$5,098 65	\$4,751 97	\$20,765 33
For Foreign grants.....	...	9,960 00	9,375 00	9,658 52	28,993 52
For Office expenses, etc.....	...	...	...	697 20	697 20
	<u>\$3,950 75</u>	<u>\$16,935 96</u>	<u>\$14,461 65</u>	<u>\$15,107 69</u>	<u>\$50,456 05</u>
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXTENSION:					
Sunday school missionaries, salaries, expenses, etc.....	4,869 71	28,395 27	35,823 15	39,033 38	108,121 51
ADMINISTRATION.....	10,032 61	15,800 12	16,450 36	15,690 56	57,973 65
EDUCATION-GENERAL EXPENSE:					
Institutes, exhibits, etc.....	...	9,684 38	12,209 62	12,406 93	34,300 93
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:					
Organized Class Work.....	...	...	{ 3,250 39 {	2,288 35	
Teacher-Training.....	...	...	6,396 88	2,149 15	
Correspondence Study Courses.....	...	...		7,216 38	
Total for Educational Department		4,062 50	9,847 27	11,653 88	25,363 65
KNIGHTS OF METHODISM.....		...	...	371 00	371 00
INVESTMENTS:					
Endowment and Annuity Funds.....	...	...	200 00	100 00	300 00
INTEREST.....	...	...	158 85	377 14	535 99
MERCHANDISE.....	...	70 43			70 43
RALLY DAY EXPENSES.....	70 00	1,748 97	779 25	2,050 62	4,648 84
RENT.....	170 00	1,652 00	2,100 00	2,100 00	6,022 00
BANK EXCHANGE.....	4 65	42 90	50 60	69 45	167 60
	<u>\$35,309 99</u>	<u>\$78,392 53</u>	<u>\$91,880 75</u>	<u>\$98,960 65</u>	<u>\$304,543 92</u>
Total expenditures for year.....	28,295 12	13,126 65	4,215 87	2,736 08	2,736 08
Balance on hand December 31	<u>\$63,605 11</u>	<u>\$91,519 18</u>	<u>\$96,096 62</u>	<u>\$101,696 73</u>	<u>\$307,280 00</u>

* Distribution of expenditures for 1908 covers only disbursements of E. R. Graham, Treasurer Board of Sunday Schools, July 1 to December 31.
† Total expenditures for 3½ years, July 1, 1908, to December 31, 1911.

QUADRENNIAL SURVEY

The following tabulations summarize the outstanding facts of the quadrennium:

GRANTS IN AID

Total grants in aid of needy Sunday Schools in the Home	
Field.....	\$26,585 11
Total grants in aid of Sunday School work in Foreign	
Field.....	35,617 69

TEACHER TRAINING

At the beginning of the quadrennium there were no Teacher-Training Classes registered at Methodist Headquarters.

At its close, Dr. Barclay, the educational director, can report 577 classes, with 7,433 members, registered and receiving their examinations and diplomas through this Board.

In addition, we report our Correspondence Study Courses completed, and a total of 1,965 students enrolled.

ADULT BIBLE CLASSES

May 1, 1909, there were on record 858 Adult Bible Classes with a membership of 28,041.

January 1, 1912, there were on record 5,182 Adult Bible Classes with a membership of 155,460.

EXTENSION WORK

In addition to the important work of inspiration and stimulation that cannot possibly be tabulated, our extension policy shows the following tangible results:

New schools organized to January 1, 1912.....	1,128
Enrollment in these schools.....	42,000
Preaching places growing out of these schools.....	745
Churches organized from schools.....	294
Churches actually built as a result of these schools.....	117
Value of these churches.....	\$226,650

The actual value of new churches built as a direct result of our extension policy is \$120,000 above the total cost of our extension work from the beginning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GROWTH

The quadrennium just closing has witnessed a remarkable growth not only in Sunday school interest, but in actual enrollment and, indeed, in every department activity. The following tabulation will clearly show this.

Number of Sunday Schools in 1911.....	35,528	
Number of Sunday Schools in 1907.....	34,176	
Increase for the quadrennium.....		1,352
Number of officers and teachers in 1911....	371,893	
Number of officers and teachers in 1907....	358,729	
Increase for the quadrennium.....		13,164
Total enrollment of scholars in 1911.....	3,631,517	
Total enrollment of scholars in 1907.....	2,987,677	
Increase for the quadrennium.....		643,840

Grand total enrollment of officers, teachers, and scholars for 1911.....	4,003,410	
Grand total enrollment of officers, teachers, and scholars for 1907.....	3,346,406	
Total increase for the quadrennium.....		657,004
Number of conversions reported for quad- rennium ending in 1908.....		591,577
Number of conversions reported for quad- rennium ending in 1912.....		623,262
Offerings for Missions—		
During quadrennium ending with 1911.....	\$2,218,286.00	
During quadrennium ending with 1907.....	2,057,868.00	
Increase for the quadrennium.....		\$160,418 00

FINANCIAL GROWTH AND STRENGTH

The treasurer's statement showed total cash receipts for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1911, \$97,480.86. This is an increase of \$14,510.89, or 17 per cent over the receipts of 1910.

The receipts for the quadrennium are as follows:

For 1908.....	\$49,823 79
For 1909.....	63,224 06
For 1910.....	82,969 97
For 1911.....	97,480 86

Total.....	\$293,498 68
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For the preceding quadrennium the receipts were \$126,043.90, an increase in receipts for the quadrennium of \$167,454.78 or just 133 per cent.

Notwithstanding the necessary expansion and development of the work in this formative period, the Board closes the quadrennium with \$2,736.08 in the treasury, and with assets amply sufficient to meet all outstanding liabilities. The Board fixed the amount necessary for the proper conduct of its work at \$250,000, which is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of total ministerial support. In view of the results achieved with limited resources, and the larger results easily obtainable, it is confidently believed that the churches and Sunday schools of Methodism will speedily and cheerfully contribute the amount asked.

CONCLUSION

The record reveals the opportunity. The work accomplished is only a beginning. With proper support and adequate facilities the Board can treble the record in every department of the Sunday school in the next quadrennium. Opportunity waits on ability.

The Sunday school revival is here. The new appreciation of the child is emphasizing the need of religious training and is filling our schools with children. The new appreciation of the Bible has brought one hundred and fifty thousand adults into the Sunday schools in the last few years.

It is the age of the child. It is the era of the Sunday school.

There is a synchronism of many forces focusing attention upon the school and the scholar. The Sunday school of to-morrow will be a new institution. The church that appreciates and utilizes the age spirit holds the future.

We cannot bring this report to a close without a word of appreciation for the members of this Board. They have been unvarying in courtesy and kindness, and in readiness to assist the secretaries with counsel and service in every possible way. They have been a bulwark of strength, and we desire to put on record our grateful appreciation of the services which they have rendered.

It is fitting and a pleasure at this time to say an especial word concerning the President of the Board, Bishop William Fraser McDowell. He has taken the work of the Board on his heart, and has given to it his time, his money, his service—he has given to it *himself*. The secretaries, on their own behalf and on behalf of the Board, take this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the very great service Bishop McDowell has rendered the Sunday school cause. From our hearts we thank him.

In conclusion, we acknowledge the good providence of God that has kept us in health and unharmed in our wide journeyings. We thank him for the way in which, through his Spirit, he is turning the heart of the church toward childhood and youth. We rejoice in the hosts of men and women who, in the home and in the Sunday school, are giving themselves in unselfish service to the religious training of the young folk. With high hope and cheer we look forward to the time when the church of the living God shall claim the whole of life for her divine Lord. “Then shall her light come and the glory of the Lord be risen upon her. Then the little one shall become a thousand and the small one a strong nation. Then her people also shall be all righteous; they shall inherit the land forever, the branch of the Lord’s planting, the work of his hand, that he may be glorified.”

DAVID G. DOWNEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

EDGAR BLAKE,
Assistant Secretary.

REPORT OF FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

*To the General Conference to be held in Minneapolis, Minn.,
May, 1912.*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In August, 1866, the Freedmen's Aid Society was organized. Of the original incorporators but one, Bishop John M. Walden, the first corresponding secretary, and now president emeritus and first vice-president of the Society, is living. The charter declared the object of the Society to be: "To labor for the relief and education of Freedmen and others." It was intended that the chief work should be in behalf of the colored people, but the expression "and others" was introduced to allow a wider scope. During the school year 1874-75 the Society paid \$2,539.68 to save from a forced sale the Ellijay Seminary, a school (for white people) in Georgia. The property was subsequently conveyed to the Society and here its school work among the whites was inaugurated. The General Conference of 1880 expressed its judgment that white school work was authorized by the charter and that it ought to be maintained as far as practicable without limiting the paramount work of the Society, so that for thirty years it furnished educational aid to schools for each of the races. In 1888 the name was changed to "The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society" to indicate more clearly the field and to express more fully the genius of its work. The General Conference of 1904 provided for the consolidation and readjustment of the work of the Benevolent Boards of the Church. When this consolidation was effected the Freedmen's Aid Society was merged with the Board of Education and the Sunday School and Tract Society into "The Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools." The General Conference of 1908 redistributed the work of this Board into three organizations, putting the white schools of the South under the care of the Board of Education, creating a new Board to which were assigned the Sunday school interests, and restored to the Freedmen's Aid Society its original name and work, namely, "The establishment and maintenance of institutions for Christian education among the colored people of the Southern States and elsewhere." This action took out of the control of the Society twenty-two schools having 200 teachers and 4,211 students among white people,

leaving twenty-two schools, 465 teachers and 7,768 students among colored people, to constitute the field and work of the Freedmen's Aid Society for the quadrennium.

Most of the properties connected with the schools for white people were owned by local Boards of Trustees, and therefore there were but few of these properties to be transferred from the Freedmen's Aid Society to the Board of Education, or to local Boards of Trustees.

In the case of the property of the University of Chattanooga, owned by the Freedmen's Aid Society, a commission appointed by the General Committee, with a similar commission from the Board of Education, after carefully going over the history and present status of the indebtedness of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the relation of the Chattanooga property thereto, came to the conclusion that all interests would be well served by the acceptance on the part of the Freedmen's Aid Society of \$10,000 from the Board of Education. Upon the delivery of which sum the deed to the property was turned over to the local Board of Trustees. This was acceptable to all parties concerned. All of the \$10,000 thus received was applied immediately to reduce the bonded indebtedness of the Society.

The real estate of Fort Worth University, Fort Worth, Tex., was also held in the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Society having some years ago loaned several thousand dollars to the school to help out on its local indebtedness. When Fort Worth University was discontinued, an arrangement was made with the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church by which that Board has taken over the title to this property held by the Freedmen's Aid Society, this Society to be paid the sum of \$19,000. When the Fort Worth property is sold the balance of the proceeds is to be applied to the benefit of similar institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church "in or near Fort Worth."

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

During the quadrennium three members of our Board, honored servants of the church, were called from the cares of the earth life into the joys of the life eternal. David D. Thompson, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, whose friendship for and enthusiastic support of every good cause was most sincere and whole-hearted. George B. Johnson, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, attorney-in-fact for Gammon Theological Seminary, and investment agent for the Freedmen's Aid Society, was a trusted and conservative guardian of the funds of the Society. William Fletcher Boyd, attorney for the Freedmen's Aid and many other Societies and Boards of the Church, was a wise and safe counselor. We miss them all.

James N. Gamble, R. T. Miller, C. L. Greeno, Rev. Daniel Dorchester, and Rev. A. E. Craig deemed it necessary to resign their places on the Board of Managers. All of these brethren were valuable and well informed on the work of the Society. To fill the vacancies created by these resignations and by death, the bishops elected A. W. Harris, E. P. Marshall, E. R. Graham, L. N. Gatch, E. C. Harley, A. O. Evans, Rev. H. C. Weakley, and Rev. Herbert Scott. These have given careful attention to the work of the Board and have been of great assistance in its management.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The work of adding to the buildings and equipment has been carried out during the quadrennium at an expense of \$148,677.

Soon after the close of the General Conference of 1908, and in time for the opening of the school in September, Tingley Memorial Hall, at Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., was completed at a cost of \$56,000. This was made possible by the liberality of a faithful friend of the school, Mr. S. H. Tingley, of Providence, R. I., who erected the building as a memorial to his wife. During her life she was intensely interested in the educational uplift of the Negro people.

At Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., a \$6,000 industrial building was completed in 1908, the money for which was secured by the president from friends in the North and the colored people of the Upper Mississippi Conference.

The Godman Library, costing \$3,000, was built at Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La., in 1909. This is a memorial in honor of the late president of that institution, Rev. W. D. Godman, by whom nearly all of the money was secured for this purpose.

The main wing of a boys' dormitory, costing \$13,000, at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., is nearing completion, and we expect it will be ready for occupancy during the next school year. The funds for this dormitory have been secured from the Little Rock Conference, a gift of \$4,000 from Mrs. Marriage Allen, of London, England, and an appropriation of nearly \$3,000 from the funds of the Society.

In 1910 at the Central Alabama Academy, Birmingham, Ala., a combined boys' dormitory and president's residence was built at a cost of \$5,300.

Through the generosity of Mr. William Deering, of Evanston, Ill., a model barn and dairy have been erected on the farm at Clark University at a cost of \$3,000. This makes one of the most complete agricultural training outfits for Negro boys anywhere throughout the South.

Coe Hall, the boys' dormitory at Wiley University, costing \$35,000, is nearing completion. Part of it is occupied and the balance is being finished as rapidly as funds will permit. Of

this amount \$5,000 was donated by Mr. H. G. Coe, of Clarence, Ia., in memory of his sainted daughter, once a teacher in this institution. The balance of the money was raised by President Dogan in the Texas Conference, the students themselves raising more than \$2,000 during vacation. The work of erecting the building has been almost entirely done by students under the direction of a competent instructor.

The right wing of the George W. Hubbard Hospital, at Meharry Medical College, was finished during this year at a cost of \$15,000, practically all of which was contributed by the colored physicians who were graduates of the institution. The remaining wing, it is hoped, can be finished in the near future. Provision has already been made for its erection and funds are being gathered for that purpose.

Through the generosity of Mr. E. T. Burrowes, of Portland, Me., a new industrial building, costing \$7,500, has been erected at Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex. In addition to the \$3,000 given by Mr. Burrowes, \$2,000 has been contributed by the citizens of Austin, \$2,000 from the funds of the Society, and the balance from the West Texas Conference.

At Morristown, Tenn., a modern school building, with abundant classrooms and an administration room and office, is being built, which will be finished in time for the beginning of the next school year. This building was made possible by a gift of \$10,000 from a donor who wishes to be known as "A Friend," and another \$10,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

At Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., the old heating system has been inadequate for a number of years. A new one was an absolute necessity. At a cost of \$13,725 a Warren & Webster heating plant for all the buildings of this school has been installed. It is so located and planned that if in the future it shall be found advantageous to heat the buildings of Gammon Theological Seminary and Thayer Home, the whole work can be carried on from the present plant, with only the addition of the necessary boilers and registers.

A sewerage plant has been put in at Clark University at a cost of \$2,230.96. The plant is to be used by Thayer Home and Gammon Theological Seminary, with other buildings that may be hereafter erected on this magnificent campus.

A president's house at Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., is being erected at a cost of \$3,200, to be finished before the close of summer. The occupancy of this house by the president will vacate two or three rooms in one of the school buildings, the crowded condition of which will thus be somewhat relieved. The city of Jacksonville, Fla., is finishing a sewerage system on two sides of the campus of Cookman Institute. During the coming summer, connection therewith will greatly improve the sanitary conditions at this institution.

Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C., has added to her industrial departments a 170-acre farm, costing \$4,000, where training in all forms of agricultural pursuits will be given to her students. The funds necessary to pay for this farm are already in hand from the sale of city lots heretofore owned by the university, but not needed for school purposes.

Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex., has purchased an eight and one-half-acre farm for \$2,300 within a mile of the school, to be used for a garden and an athletic field. The money for this improvement is being raised by teachers and students. The West Texas Conference is also paying for a house and three vacant lots. The cost of this property is \$4,500. It is to be used as the president's home.

The need of scientific apparatus in these schools has been manifest for many years, but on account of lack of funds it has been impossible to do very much for this department. Each school has had a more or less inadequate outfit of apparatus for the teaching of science. During the closing school year the Board expended \$1,300 in one order for supplies for the scientific departments, which were distributed according to the needs and work of each of the schools.

FINANCIAL

Notwithstanding the confusion in the statistical blanks incident to the action of the last General Conference separating the work of this Society from that of the Boards of Education and Sunday Schools, and the placing of the work among the white people under the care of the Board of Education, yet the Conference collections for the quadrennium amounted to \$591,680.76, being an increase over the previous quadrennium of \$156,103.50.

If the full amount of this increase had been available for our general fund, the General Committee could have found its way clear to make larger appropriations, not only for the better payment of salaries to our faithful teachers, but more liberal provision for buildings and equipment so much needed in most of our schools. But of the amount received, \$120,125.40 was in special gifts for individual schools, and was therefore not subject to appropriation.

The increase in appropriations from the General Fund directly for the use of the schools for the closing year of the quadrennium, 1911-12, was \$26,500 more than in 1908-09, the beginning year of the quadrennium, while the appropriations for administration were \$3,100 less for the same period.

The total appropriations for the use of the schools for the three full years ending June 30, 1911, the close of our fiscal year, amounted to \$314,905, while the actual amount expended directly for the schools during the same period was \$329,828.32,

or \$14,923.32 more than was appropriated, the increase having been made necessary by unforeseen emergencies in the schools.

The administrative expenses for the same period showed a decrease of \$6,386.39. The Board of Managers have had constantly in mind that the purpose for which the collections have come from the churches was the largest amount possible for the direct uses of the schools and the greatest economy in administration.

RECEIPTS OF THE SOCIETY AND SCHOOLS FROM ALL SOURCES BY QUADRENNIUMS

1866-1870.....	\$262,113 74	Includes Freedmen's Bureau receipts.
1870-1875.....	241,151 00	
1875-1879.....	264,023 00	
1879-1883.....	403,858 00	
1883-1887.....	624,000 26	
1887-1891.....	981,197 18	Includes white work from June 1, 1875.
1891-1895.....	1,242,619 10	
1895-1899.....	1,130,400 20	
1899-1903.....	1,707,877 64	
1903-1907.....	2,340,060 69	
1907-1911.....	2,384,800 01	After June 1, 1908, colored work only.

Total.....\$11,582,100 82

INVESTED FUNDS—FEBRUARY 29, 1912

THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

	Rate Per Cent	Amount		Rate Per Cent	Amount
MORTGAGE LOANS.....	6	\$5,500 00	COLLATERAL LOANS.....	6	\$400 00
	5	9,000 00		6	400 00
	6	6,000 00		5	2,500 00
	5	2,600 00		5	1,000 00
	5	16,000 00		4	435 00
	5½	10,000 00		4	6,700 00
	6	5,000 00		4	7,500 00
	6	1,500 00		5	100 00
	6	1,500 00		4	3,425 00
	5	2,000 00	SPECIAL LOANS AUTHORIZED		
	6	2,000 00	BY BOARD.....	4	1,547 00
	5	3,500 00		4	910 00
	5	10,000 00		4	2,171 64
	5	500 00		6	3,000 00
	5	600 00		5	2,000 00
	5	15,000 00		..	333 32
	5	1,500 00		..	332 00
	5	4,000 00			
	5½	800 00	STOCKS.....	5	4,400 00
	5	4,000 00		..	5,000 00
	6	2,000 00		..	6,719 00
	6	250 00		..	5,000 00
	6	250 00		5	4,000 00
	6	250 00		..	1,000 00
COLLATERAL LOANS.....	5	4,500 00	BONDS	5	1,000 00
	5	8,000 00		6	1,000 00
	5	5,000 00			
	5	16,500 00	REAL ESTATE.....	..	5,000 00
	5	9,000 00			
	5	10,000 00	Total.....	..	\$222,622 96

STATEMENT OF DEBT—THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

	MARCH 31, 1908		FEBRUARY 29, 1912	
	RESOURCES	LIABILITIES	RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Cash.....	\$3,157 88		\$1,900 08	
Notes payable.....		\$30,000 00		\$15,000 00
Bonds.....		97,000 00		29,000 00
Real estate other than schools.....	5,000 00		2,500 00	
Sinking Fund invested.....	15,052 65		190 45	
Sinking Fund—Cash on hand.....		731 55		1,419 11
Endowment funds.....		117,246 90		128,422 39
Endowment funds invested.....	117,004 55		126,367 88	
Trust funds.....		4,192 72		22,936 93
Trust funds invested.....	3,999 49		22,510 78	
Special schools.....	2,856 74	4,288 50	1,385 22	2,744 44
Students' Aid—Special.....				133 30
Special donations.....				1 03
Unused endowment income.....		1,580 93		1,304 22
Advanced on endowment income.....	393 98		3,595 61	
Income special trusts.....			36 07	
Annuity A—Interest advanced schools.....	6,721 84		6,426 53	
Accounts receivable.....	500 00		300 00	
Accounts payable.....		355 00		
Unpaid bond coupons.....		285 00		
Annuity cash for investment.....		3,210 12		718 00
Buildings and grounds.....	1,659,631 00	1,659,631 00	1,324,531 00	1,324,531 00
Equipment.....	145,338 00	145,338 00	141,434 00	141,434 00
Balance deficit.....	104,203 59		36,466 80	
Total.....	\$2,063,859 72	\$2,063,859 72	\$1,667,644 42	\$1,667,644 42

ENDOWMENTS

The need of endowments for the schools is crowding itself upon the attention of the Board. Enlarging demands and opportunities cannot be fully met so long as the principal share of the support of the schools is dependent on Conference collections.

The General Committee at its last session in Pueblo, Colo., took the following action:

"The Committee approves heartily the suggestion made by the corresponding secretaries in the Report of the Board of Managers, and recognized by the Committee on Endowments, that for 1913 there be planned a Jubilee Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, and that the Jubilee be made the occasion of interesting our whole people, North and South, to aid our Freedmen's Aid schools by enlarging endowments already begun, and beginning others, in order to secure the large sums needed for the adequate endowment of these schools.

"And we commit the organization and direction of this movement to the Board of Managers with the suggestion that the approval of the General Conference be secured."

The South Carolina Conference is making an effort to raise an endowment of \$50,000 for Claflin University, and in the Upper Mississippi Conference a similar movement is on foot to provide a \$25,000 endowment for Rust University, at Holly

Springs. Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., has just finished a successful campaign for a \$50,000 endowment for that institution. The time is now at hand when, if these schools are to do the best work for the Negro people and continue on an upward grade in buildings, equipment, and methods of teaching, efforts for endowment must be made, and made successfully, for all of the schools.

Gammon Theological Seminary, at Atlanta, Ga., is the only one of our schools having an endowment sufficient to sustain it. Following is a statement of the Fund:

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Under the agreement entered into by Elijah H. Gammon, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Freedmen's Aid Society, this Society has a responsible relation to the entire administration of the seminary, including its endowment and property.

The endowment held by the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in trust, from the income of which the salaries of the professors and teachers are paid, now amounts to \$234,312.74.

The following is an exhibit of the endowment for the maintenance of the Theological Seminary provided by Mr. Gammon and held by the trustees of the Gammon Theological Seminary, in trust, as it now appears:

Loans*	\$206,796 50	
Stock	21,668 40	
Cash	8,130 20	
		<hr/>
		\$236,595 10
College View subdivision (De Kalb County Real Estate)		7,000 00
Upshaw Lot .....		.....
		<hr/>
Total	\$243,595 10	
Less held in income account	15,143 22	
		<hr/>
In this endowment account	\$228,451 88	
Endowment held by the Trustees of the Meth- odist Episcopal Church	234,312 74	
		<hr/>
Total present endowment	\$462,764 62	
The seminary property is valued at	\$118,464 00	

This property comprises the campus, owned by this Society, and the following important buildings erected under Mr. Gammon's directions and donated by him to the seminary: The Gammon Hall, the Library Building, the President's Dwelling, and three Professors' Dwellings.

The exhibit in the report to the General Conference of 1908

was not from the attorney-in-fact, but by some inadvertence was a reproduction of the report to the General Conference of 1904, hence the present report extends from 1904 to 1912, a period of eight years. The report of 1904 showed that the trustees of the Gammon Theological Seminary had received in trust from the Gammon bequest \$172,451.82, besides the following properties, valued together in 1904 at \$56,500: Gammon Live Stock Company (no estimate); Usal Redwood Company, \$30,000; Chicago lots, \$25,000; Chattanooga lot, \$1,500; also the following other properties, valued at \$9,000: The Atlanta real estate, \$2,000; the DeKalb County real estate, \$7,000; the Upshaw lot (no estimate), making an aggregate endowment of \$232,366.64, together with \$5,585.18 in income account, total \$237,951.82. By the present report (see above) the endowment is \$228,451.88, and income account, \$15,143.22; total \$243,595.10, an apparent decrease in the endowment of \$3,914.76 (accounted for by the overestimate of the properties since sold), and an increase in the income account of \$9,558.04.

Mr. Gammon provided in his will that after other legacies were paid, then one half of the residue of his property, both personal and real, should belong, in trust, to the trustees of the Gammon Theological Seminary, the "income to be used for the benefit and use of said school." The other one half of the residue was devised to five different persons.

The real estate and stocks received from the executors of the will, estimated in 1904 at \$56,500, have been closed out for \$43,089.50, which is \$13,401.50 less than the estimated value. All of the real and personal property received under the will having been sold, a statement concerning the properties named in the exhibit of 1904 is here given. The Gammon Live Stock Company and the Usal Redwood Company were handled jointly by the legatees. The Chicago and Chattanooga real estate was not handled in this way. The estimated value placed by the executors on these four properties has been realized in only one instance. The explanations follow:

1. The Gammon Live Stock Company (no value given in 1904) has ceased to exist. The part assigned to the seminary was valued by the executors at \$13,200. Prior to January 1, 1904, the seminary had received \$3,291.12; since that date \$1,563.08, total \$4,854.20, which was \$8,345.80 less than the estimated value.

2. The Usal Redwood Company held a large tract of timberland in California, believed by Mr. Gammon to be of great possible value. To carry forward the development already begun, the legatees bonded the property for \$150,000 to provide a mill, dock, and other improvements, each legatee to take a specified amount of the bonds. The seminary's share, taken

January 20, 1896, was \$15,000. An excellent mill and a commodious dock were built and other improvements made. The mill was burned, the dock was swept away, disasters from which the company did not recover. The executors estimated the seminary's share of the Usal Redwood property at \$47,800; to this may be added the \$15,000 for bonds; total \$62,800. Interest received on the bonds to February 25, 1905, amounted to \$5,600. This property, listed in January, 1904, at \$30,000, was closed out at \$14,582.61, net, which, with the \$5,600 interest, made the net receipts \$20,182.61, only \$5,182.61 more than the \$15,000 invested in the improvement bonds. This \$5,182.61 having been earned by the bonds, it follows that the seminary did not realize anything from the Usal Redwood part of the bequest. In facing this large shrinkage in the possible endowment of the seminary, it should be borne in mind that the Usal Redwood Company was administered by the several legatees or their representatives and that, according to its ratio of the improvement bonds, the seminary, as a minor factor in the administration, could not avert the unfortunate result.

3. The Chicago lots, received May 17, 1897, were estimated by the executors at \$31,500. Some time after this property was received a large and eligible part was replotted and placed on the market. The first sale was in 1905. During fourteen years, taxes, street assessments, and other expenses, including commission on sales, had to be met. The lots, listed in 1904 at \$25,000, have been sold, netting \$24,379.89, being \$620.11 less than the estimate of 1904. On the estimate of the property by the executors, the apparent loss has been \$7,120.11. The slow sales of the property and the amount realized indicate that this original estimate of value was too high. It does not appear that those who have handled the property could have reached a more favorable result.

4. The Chattanooga lot, valued at \$1,500, has been sold for \$3,086, net, an advance of \$1,586 above the listed value, making the amount received from the sale of the four properties \$13,401.50 less than the estimates of 1904, but not a loss on the market value.

Three other properties were included in the endowment in 1904, namely, "the Atlanta real estate," listed at \$2,000, a property received by the foreclosure of a mortgage securing a loan of \$2,500, and sold for \$2,600, being \$600 above the estimate. The principal has been liquidated and the interest and expenses met.

"The De Kalb County real estate," now termed the "College View subdivision," was also received under foreclosure of a mortgage which secured a loan of \$6,000. This land was listed in the exhibit of 1904 at \$7,000. It was subdivided and a

sum equal to the estimated value, \$7,000, net, received from the sale of lots, while \$7,000 now seems a conservative estimate of what will be realized by the seminary from the unsold lots.

"The Upshaw lot," named without estimated value in 1904, is so named in the present exhibit.

The four properties first named having been closed out, the seminary no longer holds in the original form any part of the munificent bequest of Mr. Gammon to the seminary, now known to be \$228,451.88.

This part of the endowment, held in trust by the Trustees of the Seminary, has been administered under their general direction by an attorney-in-fact, the first having been Rev. Earl Cranston (now bishop), who was succeeded June 5, 1896, by Mr. George B. Johnson, referred to early in the general report, who, annually elected by the Trustees, served until the day of his death, December 17, 1910, a period of more than fourteen years. Bishop Walden, as president, took charge of the office until the Executive Committee met. It requested and authorized him to remain in charge until the ensuing meeting of the Trustees, in May, 1911. He was elected attorney-in-fact by the Trustees and consented to serve for the time being, Rev. Dr. Pearson being named his assistant. Here, as in the treasurership of the Trustees of the church, Bishop Walden does not accept a salary.

The audit of the certified public accountant from April 30, 1908, the final date of the preceding audit, to February 29, 1912, covers the attorney-in-fact Johnson's administration from April 30, 1908, to December 17, 1910, and Bishop Walden's administration as attorney-in-fact from the latter date to February 29, 1912. The accountant's certificate is as follows:

Cincinnati, March 30, 1912.

TO THE TRUSTEES, GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

SIRS: In accordance with instructions we have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Gammon Theological Seminary for the period May 1, 1908, to March 1, 1912.

Cash Receipts and Disbursements have been examined and we are satisfied that same have been properly accounted for. The balance of Cash on hand has been reconciled with the Bank pass book and found correct. We find that Disbursements have been duly authorized and same are represented by receipted vouchers and checks on file.

Stocks and Notes Receivable have been examined; Collaterals to said Loans are represented by securities on hand.

The books and accounts are well kept and, in our opinion, correctly show the Receipts and Disbursements for the period under review.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,

Certified Public Accountant.

GILBERT ACADEMY ENDOWMENT

The total endowment of this school amounts to \$47,422.50,

which is kept constantly invested. The income for the quadrennium amounted to \$13,020.64, which was used for the payment of teachers' salaries. The school is located at Baldwin, La., where we have a large farm and facilities for a great agricultural school.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Society holds a small endowment of \$3,100 for the Meharry Medical College, which is the medical department of Walden University, at Nashville, Tenn. The income for the quadrennium amounted to \$620, which is turned over to the school and applied to the running expenses. There is a larger endowment, amounting to \$36,086.40, which, according to the terms of the gift, is handled by the Local Board of Trustees, the income of which is used for the work of the school.

FLINT MEDICAL COLLEGE

This institution is connected with New Orleans University and was originally known as the New Orleans Medical College. Later, a liberal donation being made to its endowment fund by Mr. John D. Flint, of Fall River, Mass., the name was changed to Flint Medical College.

Following is a statement of the endowment, which yielded an income of \$3,918.99 for the quadrennium, and was used in the payment of teachers' salaries.

John D. Flint Fund.....	\$9,800 00
Milton Silsby Fund.....	9,175 79
<hr/>	
Total	\$18,975 79

The Sarah Goodridge Nurse Training School and Hospital is carried on in connection with the Flint Medical College, and has a productive endowment of \$16,719, the income for the quadrennium amounting to \$6,929.08.

Other endowments, with the objects for which they are held, are:

New Orleans University, \$150. School.

Weber Scholarship Fund, \$6,538.66. One half of the interest paid to Claflin University, and the other half added to principal each year.

B. F. and Lorena Taylor Educational Fund, \$871.82. Interest to be used in preparing students for missionary work in Africa or at home.

F. X. Kreidler Fund, \$500. Interest to be used for general work of Society.

Sarah E. Abbey Fund, \$1,562.10. General work of Society.

John Baldwin Educational Fund, \$2,500. General work of Society.

Clark University, \$1,000. School.

Clark University Student Aid, \$225. Interest only to be used as prize in oratorical contest.

Wallon Fund, \$1,000. Interest to be paid to Walden University.
 Student Aid, \$200. Income to be used in aid of needy students.
 Claflin University, \$7,350. School.
 Rust University, \$298. School.
 Arkansas Conference College, \$10,000.

SCHOOLS.

Founded.	INSTITUTIONS	PRESIDENT	Regular Teachers Past Year.	Students Past Year.	Total Real Value Estate and Equipment
	PROPERTY OWNED BY THE SOCIETY THEOLOGICAL				
1883	Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.	Rev. S. E. Idleman...	6	66	\$118,464
	MEDICAL				
....	¹ Flint Medical College, New Orleans, La.	Dr. R. T. Fuller....	10	43	Included in New Orleans.
....	¹ Sarah Goodridge Nurse-Training School and Hospital.				
....	Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.	Dr. G. W. Hubbard...	37	500	Included in Walden.
	Total		47	543	
	COLLEGIATE				
1873	Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.	Rev. S. A. Peeler....	11	237	\$36,000
1866	Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C.	Rev. L. M. Dunton....	45	683	155,950
1870	Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.	Rev. S. E. Idleman....	11	407	256,400
1878	Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.	Prof. R. S. Lovinggood	19	381	40,716
1873	New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.	Rev. C. M. Melden....	18	424	110,975
1866	Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.	Rev. J. T. Docking....	19	438	111,200
1894	George R. Smith College, Sedalia, Mo.	Rev. J. C. Sherrill....	10	148	54,175
1877	Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.	Rev. J. M. Cox....	22	473	56,785
1866	Walden University, Nashville, Tenn.	Rev. J. A. Kumler....	30	296	80,000
1873	Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.	Rev. M. W. Dogan....	25	602	66,041
	Total		210	4,089	\$968,242
	ACADEMIC				
1905	Central Alabama Academy, Birmingham, Ala.	Rev. A. P. Camphor....	8	253	\$32,000
1873	Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.	Rev. G. B. Stone....	13	422	32,062
1875	Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La.	Prof. J. R. Reynolds....	11	131	70,437
1868	Haven Academy, Waynesboro, Ga.	Prof. E. T. Barksdale..	3	165	5,850
1870	La Grange Academy, La Grange, Ga.				5,700
1878	Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.	Rev. J. B. F. Shaw....	7	337	15,920
1881	Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn.	Rev. J. S. Hill....	18	326	77,290
	Total		60	1,634	\$239,259
	Grand total		323	6,332	\$1,325,965
	PROPERTY OWNED BY LOCAL BOARDS OF TRUSTEES				
	COLLEGIATE				
1867	Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.	Rev. J. O. Spencer....	6	101	\$31,000
	ACADEMIC				
1876	Princess Anne Academy, Princess Anne, Md.	Prof. Thomas H. Kiah..	13	140	\$20,000
1892	Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute, Lynchburg, Va.	Prof. Frank E. Trigg..	4	47	33,000
	Total (owned by Local Boards)		23	288	\$84,000
	Grand total in all schools		346	6,620	\$1,409,965
	Grand total in all schools last year		366	7,130	.....

¹Same faculty for both institutions.

CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, 1910-1911

(The Closing Year of the Quadrennium.)

TEACHERS: Male.....	178
Female.....	168
Practice Teachers.....	107
Total.....	453
STUDENTS ENROLLED DURING THE YEAR.....	6,620
COLLEGIATE CLASSES: Classical Course.....	213
Scientific Course.....	16
Philosophical Course.....	3
Specials.....	69
Total in College Course.....	301
ACADEMIC COURSES: College Preparatory.....	836
Normal Course.....	843
English Course.....	3,643
Specials.....	161
Total in Academic Course.....	5,483
PREPARING FOR THE MINISTRY: Regular Course.....	101
Special Course.....	23
Total.....	124
CONVERSIONS DURING THE YEAR.....	326
MEDICAL COURSE.....	315
DENTAL COURSE.....	108
PHARMACY.....	95
NURSE-TRAINING.....	25
LAW.....	7
STUDENTS IN MUSIC: Voice Culture.....	77
Organ.....	12
Piano.....	523
Others.....	89
Total in Music.....	701
ELOCUTION.....	151
DRAWING.....	210
BENEFICIARIES: Our Society.....	14
Board of Education.....	75
Total Students Aided.....	89
COMMERCIAL: Book-keeping.....	76
Typewriting.....	112
Stenography.....	83
Penmanship.....	1,181
Others.....	26
Total in Commercial Department, counting none twice.....	1,342
ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.....	61
STUDENTS IN INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.....	2,647

Students in Manual-training and Trade Schools as follows: Agriculture, 120; Printing, 103; Tailoring 56; Painting, 26; Masonry, 58; Laundry, 158; Baking, 7; Shoe-making, 3; Sloyd, 192; Broom-making, 20; Carpentry, 123; Cabinet-making, 32; Chair-making, 6; Upholstering, 7; Machine-shop, 35; Blacksmithing, 28; Machine-shop (iron-working), 3; Wagon-making, 16; Pyrography, 6; Stenciling, 6. Total, 786.

Students in Domestic Economy as follows: Housekeeping, 438; Sewing, 1,611; Cooking, 621; Dress-making, 201; Millinery, 62; Others, 42. Total (counting none twice), 1,861.

Grand Total Industrial Schools (counting none twice), 2,647.

SPECIAL TRUSTS

The policy of the Board has been that no building enterprises shall be begun until there is a sufficient fund on hand to avoid indebtedness. For this reason presidents are required to send

to the office all amounts raised for building purposes, and these are held as special trusts. Following is a list of these funds on hand, June 30, 1911, the close of the last fiscal year:

Walden University (Building).....	\$6,570 45
Morristown Normal and Industrial College (Building).....	9,218 67
George R. Smith College—Bequest (Furnishings).....	701 60
Rust University (Building).....	1,300 00
Cookman Institute (Building).....	2,014 02
Bennett College (President's House).....	739 21
Central Alabama Academy (Building).....	251 00
Flint Medical College (Building).....	694 78
B. F. and Lorena Taylor Educational Fund (Student Aid) ..	2,500 00

INDEBTEDNESS

During the quadrennium the indebtedness of the Society has been reduced from \$104,203.59 to \$36,466.80 (February 29, 1912), which includes \$68,000 on the bonded debt and \$15,000 on the bank overdraft. Following is a comparative statement of the resources and liabilities as of March 31, 1908, and February 29, 1912. If conditions continue as at present, we confidently expect that the entire indebtedness will be wiped out in about twelve months.

INVESTMENTS

The funds of the Society are kept safely invested. The Board, through its Finance Committee, passes on all loans before they are made. Its policy is conservative, regarding as of prime importance the safety of the security rather than a large income. Following is a list of the loans.

In accordance with the action of the General Conference requiring a quadrennial audit of the financial transactions of the Society, we submit herewith the following report of the Certified Public Accountant:

CINCINNATI, March 16, 1912.

To the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SIRS: In accordance with your instructions, we have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the period from April 1, 1908, to February 29, 1912, and beg to report as follows:

Examination has been made of all Receipts and Disbursements for the period covered and are in accord with statement. All Disbursements are supported by properly approved vouchers. Bank balances have been reconciled with balance as shown by Bank pass book.

All Securities have been examined and found to be on hand as represented.

We have also examined all canceled Bonds and Bond Coupons, and found same to be correct, with no Coupon outstanding.

The Statements as submitted, in our opinion, correctly show the Receipts and Disbursements for the period ended and the condition of the accounts on February 29, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY H. KENNEDY,

Certified Public Accountant.

INSURANCE

The Society carries insurance on all its property, amounting to \$621,237.50. Small fires have occurred at five of our institutions during the quadrennium, on which the losses have been settled promptly.

During the first year of the quadrennium—1907-08—premium was paid on policies covering both white and colored schools. However, the total amount of premium paid on policies covering the property of the colored schools only, for the past three years, has been \$10,304.95.

INDUSTRIAL

Claffin University, Orangeburg, S. C., continues to be our most elaborate and complete industrial plant. Here, printing, tailoring, painting, masonry, laundrying, chair-making, sloyd work, carpentry, cabinet-making, wagon-making, blacksmithing, upholstering, sewing, dressmaking, and millinery are being taught.

Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn., is easily second. Here are taught printing, masonry, baking, broom-making, carpentry, housekeeping, sewing, cooking, and dressmaking, with special emphasis on broom-making, which is a trade that may be established and worked with very little capital in any community.

Besides these two most important centers, the agricultural department at Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., gives special training in animal industry, general farming, truck-gardening, and dairying.

At Gilbert Academy, Baldwin, La., in the heart of the sugar cane country, the new principal is introducing electrical engineering and farming.

The industrial department at Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex., is just being established, with printing and a few other industries as a beginning.

Wiley University, Marshall Tex.; Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.; and Central Alabama Academy, Birmingham, Ala., are also centers of industrial instruction in agriculture and the trades. Printing is taught at nearly all of the schools, with sewing, cooking, and general housework for girls, both at the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Model Homes

of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, that are located in connection with nearly all of the schools.

INCREASED FACILITIES NEEDED

The growing demands for industrial training, agricultural and mechanical, make necessary increased facilities for teaching these industries. The Society could profitably use a quarter of a million dollars at this time for the purchase of the necessary land, tools, and stock for an enlarged agricultural department at each school, and greater facilities for teaching the trades. If the question be asked why we have not more agricultural and industrial work at all of the schools, the only answer is that the schools are increasing these facilities as fast as their means will allow.

Higher standards of education, with modern equipment and facilities for teaching, are the order of the day. The American Medical Association is insisting that medical colleges shall have more and better teachers, larger hospital facilities, and that the standards for entrance shall be gradually made higher. The University Senate of our own church is attempting to standardize and elevate the grades of all our academies and colleges, so that the resulting educational work shall be of the very highest order. In order to meet these demands, and to put the schools where they can do the most for the development of the Negro people, the Board has, during the quadrennium, exerted all of its energies toward better equipment and higher standards of education, and to this end has appealed for more liberal offerings from the churches.

SCHOOL INSPECTOR

A school inspector was appointed at the beginning of the quadrennium, Dr. C. W. Bennett, a man with high-grade experience as superintendent of schools in one of the best educational States of the Union, whose duty it has been, throughout the quadrennium, to go from school to school, holding institutes and teacher-training classes, correcting defective methods, and suggesting such changes as were deemed necessary in order to put the schools in line with the best educational ideals of the times. In connection with this work, a uniform course of study was prepared and adopted by all of the schools and is now in operation. Coördination with other schools in similar work, and with State systems of education, is being insisted upon. During the quadrennium Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., was put upon the list of State institutions of the State of Texas, whose graduates receive teachers' certificates without further examination. This honor is held by but two other Negro schools in the South. More than half of the public school teachers in the State of Arkansas are graduates of Philander Smith College, Little Rock.

This shows to what extent the schools are contributing to the educational uplift of the whole Negro people throughout the South.

PRESIDENTS' MEETING

Twice during the quadrennium the presidents and deans of the schools were brought together for conferences and institutes in the interest of the schools. Here all phases of our work were considered and discussed. The school inspector and Dean H. C. Minnich, of Oxford, O., were present at both these meetings to take part in the proceedings and to give instruction in the best pedagogical methods.

FUTURE PLANS AND POLICIES

The following action was taken by the Board of Managers: "It is deemed by your Board of Managers that the time is at hand for a careful consideration of the question of a practical modification of the system of collegiate, professional, industrial, normal, and grade instruction, which might result in such a consolidation and concentration, whereby a few strong institutions centrally located shall do that work for which their geographical position, history, and equipment eminently fit them. If this were accomplished we might concentrate collegiate and professional work at three or four schools, industrial at as many more, with grade and preparatory work only at the other places. This would reduce the cost of maintenance, improve the grade of work done, and give first-class standing to our graduate body. Such a radical change cannot be brought about in a year. It could be planned and worked out from time to time as conditions and circumstances seemed favorable."

At a meeting of the General Committee in Pueblo, Colo., November, 1911, the bishops were requested to appoint three members of a commission of five, the University Senate to appoint the other two, all of whom shall be experienced educators, unconnected with the Board or the schools, whose duty it shall be to visit all of our schools, and, after a careful examination of the work being done, the localities, and all other conditions, to make such recommendation as in their judgment may be necessary toward carrying out this policy, and for the further increase of the efficiency of the schools. The commission, it is expected, will make this visit to the schools during the coming school year.

GROWTH OF SELF-HELP AMONG THE COLORED CONFERENCES

There is no surer evidence of the success of our work among the colored people than the increasing coöperation of the people themselves in the efforts which are being made for their educational, moral, and religious uplift. The collections from the Colored Conferences for the General Fund of the Society, cur-

rent uses of the schools, and for buildings and endowments, amount to \$115,824.27 for the quadrennium. When we take into account the poverty of these people, the fact that they are engaged in only the least remunerative employments, and that they have but recently come into any real appreciation of the value of an education, this showing is quite remarkable.

SEMICENTENNIAL JUBILEE

For the purpose of furthering this movement toward endowments, a semicentennial Jubilee to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of freedom is being planned for the year 1913. This jubilee movement has been indorsed by the Board of Managers, the General Committee, and the Board of Bishops, and is hereby commended to the General Conference for its indorsement in order that it may be put before the whole church for a special offering toward the support and endowment of these schools in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the wiping out of slavery throughout the United States.

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY

The Lincoln Birthday anniversary has been observed each year during the quadrennium, with profitable results to the Society and its work, both in disseminating information throughout the church and by increasing the offerings for the general work of the Society. Programs and pamphlets have been prepared and sent out from year to year, so that pastors and churches might have information and inspiration for a suitable observance of the birthday anniversary of the great Emancipator.

STEWART FOUNDATION

The Stewart Foundation for Africa, which was established by Rev. W. F. Stewart, May 10, 1894, has been doing a work in connection with the schools of the Freedmen's Aid Society, that is so intimately related to the Christianization of the whole Negro race in the United States and in Africa, that its progress and work we deem worthy of honorable mention in this quadrennial report. During that time forty young men and women have been influenced to give themselves for missionary work in Africa, and are now at work on the field. A secretary and an assistant secretary are maintained by this fund to visit the schools in the interest of missionary work in Africa, and to lecture and teach in Gammon Theological Seminary in the chair of missions of that institution.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL LIFE OF THE SCHOOLS

In all of these schools special attention is given to the moral and religious life of the students. The Bible is a textbook in

all of the schools, and the new courses of study have been so arranged that it takes a prominent place in the curricula of all our institutions. The annual revival is as much a part of the year's work as if it were regularly scheduled in the curriculum. Church, prayer meetings, Epworth League, and Sunday school services are maintained in all the schools, the object being not only to secure personal consecration and submission to God, but to give systematic training to the students so that they may be of the highest usefulness to the church and their people, as they go out to labor among them. The time has not yet come when the church can turn over the education of the colored people to the States wherein they reside. In most of these States the public school facilities are wholly inadequate to their educational needs. In some places little or no provision at all is made for them, and where such provision is made it is but a poor excuse. The work of the Christian churches is still necessary to supplement the work of the States, and to provide for that higher training for Christian leadership which is absolutely necessary to these people in their formative stage. Left to themselves, with their present poverty, their social and industrial handicaps, and their lack of experience, they are unable to produce sufficient competent leaders to direct the growth of the young life of their people into moral and religious channels. This must be done through the Christian schools established by the great churches of the land, or it will not be done at all.

A not unimportant phase of the work of these schools is the preparation of young men and women as Christian teachers to serve in the public schools of the Southland. In this manner the moral and religious influence of these schools is felt, not only in the churches, but by these Christian teachers, and is carried into the humblest homes of the masses of the Negro people. This is the work that has been done by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the quadrennium now closing.

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID H. MOORE, *President.*

M. C. B. MASON, { *Corresponding Secretaries.*

P. J. MAVEETY, }

D. LEE AULTMAN, *Recording Secretary.*

Cincinnati, O., March 12, 1912.

REPORT OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

*To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Minneapolis, Minn., May 1, 1912.*

GENERAL GROWTH

As the quadrennium closes we are able to report the Epworth League is in a very gratifying condition. The most satisfactory evidences indicate that the League has been and is making continuous and healthy growth. Some doubt was for a time created by the last Year Book, the figures of which are subject to correction with respect to the Epworth League, as they have been in regard to the membership and the Sunday schools.

The time during which official statistics have been obtainable is too short for satisfactory comparison. The first close approximation of the strength of the Epworth League was during the latter part of 1904, when complete and accurate reports were secured through the presiding elders from fifty districts, well distributed throughout the church. The number of live chapters actually existing in those districts, compared with the whole number of charters issued, gave a ratio that, applied to the number of charters issued for the entire church, indicated 12,915 senior chapters possibly existing in May, 1904. As reports are most obtainable from districts in the best condition, this estimate, however, may have been too great. These figures, compared with recent statistical returns, leave no doubt of a very substantial growth during the succeeding years.

The number of charters issued has constantly increased. From the records it appears that during the quadrennium 1900-4 there were issued 1,542 senior charters and 776 junior charters, a total of 2,318, while during the succeeding quadrennium, 1904-8, the records show 1,701 senior and 1,231 junior, a total of 2,932 charters issued, an increase of 159 senior and 455 junior, or a total increase of 614. At the time of making this report the present quadrennium is incomplete, but, by the opening of the General Conference, the number of charters issued should exceed the number issued during either of the two previous quadrenniums by a substantial margin. The number of charters issued during the last few months has been unusually large.

These and other evidences assure us that the Epworth League is keeping pace with the growth of the church, in which it is approaching the limit of practicable development, since within

the United States the number of senior chapters now very closely corresponds with the number of regular pastors.

There has been no relaxation in the growing volume of activity reflected in the demands of the League at large upon the Central Office.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE ATTAINED

The past quadrennium is chiefly distinguished as a period of progress in constructive administration. Before the last General Conference, during its nineteen years of existence the Epworth League had never supported its own administration, had never exercised exclusive control of the funds it used, had never been financially independent. Nearly all of this time the local chapters had been trained away from self-support, and there had been no legal authority to ask them to meet the administrative expenses of their Central Office.

This condition was reversed by the last General Conference requiring the Central Office to secure its support from the local chapters. To begin with resources entirely inadequate and create a support from the contributions of chapters that from the beginning were educated away from self-support was a formidable undertaking; but, on that basis, a constructive work has been accomplished that previously had been thought impossible.

During the first half year the blank reports for the pastors and Annual Conferences contained no spaces for the Epworth Leagues or their contributions. Because of this and other difficulties, by February, 1909, the Central Office had a deficiency of \$8,373.57, but on May 4, 1910, within two years after the General Conference, the Central Office was meeting all its expenses, had paid all deficiencies, was entirely free of debt, and had several thousand dollars in the bank. Since this time the Central Office has on no occasion, even temporarily, incurred any debt for its current expenses.

GROWTH OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE

After the attainment of complete self-support the Central Office was able to make substantial progress. The floor space was enlarged, a larger and better disciplined office force was created, and the volume of work, and with it the amount of service rendered to the local chapters, was increased. At present, in addition to much other important work, the Central Office handles 200,000 pieces of mail, express, and freight annually.

DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTES AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Throughout the quadrennium the established activities that have characterized the League work have been efficiently main-

tained. At the same time there has been a great growth of the Epworth League Institute Movement, which contains measureless possibilities for the spiritual quickening of the League and the church, and through which hundreds of young people have offered themselves for the ministry, the mission fields, deaconess work, and other special forms of service. Many of these young people have already completed their preparation and entered upon their fields of labor; others are preparing. Besides these, thousands of young people have been transformed in ideals, character, and efficiency, and are supplying an efficient local leadership throughout a great part of the church.

NEW EQUIPMENT

In addition to this expansion in Epworth League work, there has been a great enlargement of the equipment of the Central Office. The chief feature of this was the purchase of the entire stock of Epworth League publications and supplies, which was taken over from the Book Concerns on May 15, 1911, only one year after attaining self-support. The direct management of this stock by the Central Office has secured very substantial advantages in improving the quality, adaptation, and availability of Epworth League requisites, in addition to increased profits. In purchasing this stock, the liabilities of the Central Office were raised to more than \$13,000. They were so rapidly decreased that the Central Office was able, on March 7, 1912, by creating a temporary loan at the bank, to complete its payment to the Book Concerns for this stock, with no other outstanding bills against the Central Office from any source. On April 5, 1912, this credit at the bank was paid in full, leaving the Epworth League in possession of these valuable assets and entirely free from debt.

In the management and development of the Central Office the League has been exceedingly fortunate in commanding the services of Miss Lillian Hunsicker, the chief clerk, under whom much has been made possible by the economy, orderliness, and efficiency that distinguish the work of the office.

NEW FORWARD MOVEMENT IN THE MISSION FIELDS

Another important achievement in the constructive work of the quadrennium has been accomplished in the foreign fields. Our missionaries have been seriously handicapped by the lack of literature for the systematic Christian training and instruction of the boys and girls and young people, by the lack of native leadership essential to organization and work, and by the impossibility of our regular missionaries giving the time or attention needed by the young people of those countries. Re-

sponsive to a long and insistent demand, a beginning has been made toward equipping the Epworth League for efficient work in these Mission fields.

Mexico. The first foreign field entered was Mexico. Mrs. J P. Hauser was made the first Epworth League secretary for a foreign field under appointment of the Central Office. Later she was succeeded by the Rev. F. F. Wolfe. In both cases their availability appeared clearly providential. The Epworth League secretary for Mexico is unsalaried, giving such time to the work as is practicable after the performance of other duties. The office and traveling expenses, and the cost of translating and publishing Epworth League literature, have been met. The result has been exceedingly gratifying. The more necessary Epworth League leaflets and requisites have been translated and published, the Junior League Course of Study has been translated and is nearly all off the press and in use, one book in the Senior Study Course has been published, and another is in press. In the Junior League alone there were, at the time of the last report, 58 Bible study classes, with an enrollment of 2,146, and over 1,000 had been engaged during the past year in mission study.

The literature thus supplied by the Epworth League is, so far as known, the only literature suitable for the Christian training and instruction of the boys and girls among the 12,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico.

The chapters have rapidly increased in numbers and membership, the growth of the last year having been over fifty per cent. The chapters are also rapidly advancing in practical and valuable achievements. Bible study and the extension of the Morning Watch and personal evangelism enrollments are already bearing the fruit of new spiritual life among the young people.

India. The other field into which we have entered is India. There we were fortunate in securing a man in every way pre-eminently suited to the work, Brenton T. Badley, son of a missionary, born and reared in India, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, and, when appointed, holding a chair in our college at Lucknow. At the time of his appointment there was not a manual, nor a leaflet, nor a card on sale in all India to meet the demands of Epworth League work. A large supply of literature in English has been sent from the Central Office, and the money provided for translating and publishing Epworth League literature in ten of the principal languages of India, used by more than 200,000,000 people. In nearly every instance we are furnishing the only literature of the language for the systematic Christian instruction and training of boys and girls.

Besides meeting the cost of the literature, we are supporting Secretary Badley on the regular missionary basis, and pro-

viding him a salaried native assistant secretary, Thomas G. Peters, a product of our own schools, and a thoroughly trained and efficient man.

Among the results of issuing the new literature, our day and boarding schools, which previously had no uniform course of Bible study, and had been embarrassed by a dearth of textbooks, now have a graded Bible study course with the use of the Epworth League texts.

The secretary has traveled extensively throughout that great field, in which there are Epworth Leagues more widely separated than Chicago and San Francisco. There has been a reorganization and reviving of the work that has transformed the entire situation of our work among young people. During the last quadrennium the increase in the Epworth League of India has been three times the growth of the previous quadrennium. Over eighty per cent of the new chapters, and eighty-three per cent of the new members added during the present quadrennium were received during the last two years, of which the new secretary was in service fifteen months.

Further Extension. The effect of this forward movement of the Epworth League in these mission fields has created an insistent demand for its introduction elsewhere. The Central Office is now urgently requested to establish this work in the Philippines, where, besides hundreds of thousands who have passed through, there are now 600,000 young people enrolled in our common schools, 60,000 in the intermediate and high schools, and a growing multitude in the University of Manila, that opened with a capacity of 1,500 and over 18,000 applications for admission. Those in the intermediate and high schools are gathered chiefly at provincial centers, easily accessible to us, from which they return to be leaders in their local communities throughout the islands.

This young generation of Filipinos is widely separated by their new culture from the rest of the population. Our vernacular preachers and congregations cannot meet the situation. They are easily accessible to us through their acquired use of English. They are in revolt against the attempted intellectual domination of the Roman Church. They are peculiarly responsive to a society that affords them an opportunity to direct their own religious and social life with sympathetic, not masterful, direction.

Several chapters of the Epworth League that have been organized have experienced such rapid growth and acquired such a potential influence as to intensify the desire to see the movement spread. By gaining these young people and giving them Christian training and activities suited to their capacities, as can be done best through the Epworth League, we may win and hold them for Christ, and draw our ministry and our lay leader-

ship from those who are to control the future of the Philippine Islands.

The China Central Conference has also formally requested the Epworth League to provide a secretary for that field of unparalleled opportunity, where the young people will soon be engaged in modernizing that most numerous nation of history.

This forward movement among the children and young people of our mission fields has demonstrated that in the Epworth League we have an agency that in equipment and adaptation is peculiarly fitted to meet this urgent need. Its provisions for instructing and training in Christian service, its possibilities in creating a wholesome Christian social group to counteract the moral influence of heathen social conditions, combine to provide the most invaluable and indispensable means for rearing a new generation to constitute native churches of sufficiently high ideals, moral sensitiveness, and spiritual power, to take their lands for Jesus Christ. As a denominational society, the Epworth League is altogether subject to our control for this purpose. We have discovered a new field of the greatest possibilities for Epworth League service.

THE GERMAN EPWORTH LEAGUES

Under the efficient and experienced leadership of the Rev. Frederick Munz, D.D., the German assistant secretary, our German chapters have passed a good quadrennium. The literature has attained a wide circulation, both in America and Europe, justified by its superior quality, and the chapters by their good works have won tributes of high praise from their pastors.

Our German chapters are fertile sources of spiritual and evangelistic power. They are growing in missionary zeal and liberality. Two payments of \$1,000 have been made on chapel debts in the fatherland, and funds of \$1,000 each are being raised for work in China and Russia. Much other help is given to the foreign fields and valuable mission work is also being done in America.

Because of the constant flow from the German to the English work, statistics can never measure the invaluable contribution of the German chapters to the life of our church. In approximately one half of them both languages are used, and in nearly one eighth English is used exclusively. Already charters printed in English are issued to some of them by request. Our German chapters produce loyal Methodists and stanch soldiers of Christ.

THE LEAGUE IN THE COLORED CONFERENCES

No work among the colored people of the church has been more prosperous during this quadrennium than that of the

Epworth League under the direction of the assistant secretary for Colored Conferences, Dr. I. Garland Penn.

The Colored Conferences are a home missionary field, with hundreds of isolated churches on circuits, where leadership is exceedingly difficult to find for such ideal Christian work as is needed in the League. Neither is it to be expected that the rank and file of the colored ministry would be as alert to the value of League work as our white brethren. In the light of the difficulties overcome, the growth of League work among the colored people is remarkable. When thus compared with the general work of the church it measures fully abreast.

The first year of the quadrennium, 1909-1910, showing League statistics, there were 2,021 chapters of the Epworth and Junior Leagues. The year 1911 shows 2,154 chapters, or a gain of 133. The year 1912 will show a gain over any preceding year. The quadrennium has been notable in putting the progress of the League in the South before the whole church through the Herald, while the four notable Educational and Missionary Conventions held in Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Saint Louis originated with and were largely prompted by Dr. Penn.

The League in our Colored Conferences has been the medium through which tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Methodist literature has been distributed, and one of the interesting sights is to see the uplifted hands in the Colored Annual Conferences (when called for) of those who have a clearer vision and a more accurate knowledge of the church and its Epworth League because of this agency of distribution. What the League is doing in the Freedmen's Aid Schools for the training of Epworth League workers who will be local leaders on returning to their churches and communities cannot be estimated. Of the more than sixty thousand active colored Epworthians, fully two thousand are students, members of the Leagues in institutions of learning. This has meant much for League work in the past and will mean more in the future.

The activity of League work in the Colored Conferences is shown in the progress toward self-support. The report of the first year of the quadrennium shows but a few dollars over six hundred dollars contributed for this purpose. The fourth year of the quadrennium, \$2,400 was reported, an increase of nearly \$1,800 in three years.

Dr. R. E. Jones, editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the official Advocate of our church for colored people, has the following to say of our colored League work in the South:

"Fifteen years ago, when Dr. I. Garland Penn took hold of this work, there was scarcely a shell of an organization among the young people of the race. To-day, the most compact and effective movement among our young people is the Epworth

League. Dr. Penn has worked heroically; he has laid the foundation for a large superstructure, permanent and great."

This field shows results that justify every effort of the church in its maintenance.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE

With the valuable assistance of the Junior League secretary, Miss Emma A. Robinson, Ph.D., there has been a steady and substantial development in the Junior League work. The correspondence of the office shows a constantly increasing number of interested and appreciative pastors who are seeking our help to put their Junior chapters upon the most efficient footing.

The Junior Worker's Quarterly, discontinued by the Western Methodist Book Concern, in December, 1908, as a losing publication, has since been published by the Central Office of the Epworth League. It has constantly gained in its subscription list and has been financially successful during the entire time. One year ago it was enlarged in size and increased in price with no loss in subscribers.

Our Junior League Course of Study has proven a most gratifying success. Where the plans are carried out, our district Junior League superintendents testify to uniform success in all parts of the church. The course has been adopted officially by the Methodist Church, South, with the necessary exception of the books on church history and government. It has been officially incorporated into the work of our day and boarding schools throughout Southern Asia. One of the books has been proposed for the use of the native preachers, and the texts are being translated and published in the various languages and dialects as rapidly as possible. The course is also appearing in Spanish and is being used in our mission schools and chapters in Mexico. With the availability of the literature the Junior League is filling a fundamental need in our foreign fields.

Within the past year books for the use of leaders only have had a sale of 6,000 copies.

The Junior League classes at the Epworth League Institute have been among the most successful and many pastors have reported happy transformations of their Junior League as a result.

The demands upon the Junior League secretary for attention and assistance, without as well as within our denomination, are far beyond what it is physically possible to meet.

THE NEW OUTLOOK

Prior to the present quadrennium, without an income and without an equipment, the Epworth League has been like an exceedingly fertile farm, but unequipped with buildings, stock,

or implements. In attaining self-support, with a dependable income, in creating and acquiring our present ample equipment, in building up an enlarged and disciplined office force, in the development of more efficient methods in the home field, in establishing and demonstrating the value of the forward work in the mission fields, and, besides accomplishing all this during the current quadrennium, in closing the period in excellent financial condition, we feel that great progress has been made in equipping the farm.

The Epworth League comes before this General Conference prepared to do a larger service than has heretofore been deemed possible. Yet all that has been done brings to view a vaster field of usefulness for which larger resources and further development are imperatively needed. We trust that in the eyes of the fathers of the church there will appear ample justification for granting the additional advantages that experience has proven essential to the League, that it may occupy and fill the greatly enlarged field of opportunity, at home and abroad, that now lies before us.

W. A. QUAYLE, *President*.

EDWIN M. RANDALL, *General Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the
Methodist Episcopal Church.*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Four very important years have transpired in the history of the American Bible Society since its last report to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, Md., in 1908.

Particular reference should be made to the Endowment Campaign and to the extensive celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the King James Version of the English Bible during the year 1911. This is so significant as to deserve a fuller treatment further along in this report.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIETY

The Society has lost by death during these four years two of its distinguished presidents. Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman, for five years the president of the Society, held in honor throughout the nation as one of the country's foremost educators, died very suddenly in his boyhood home in Norwich, Conn., on October 13, 1908. He was succeeded in the presidency of the Society by Mr. Theophilus Anthony Brouwer, whose ancestors were among the earliest Dutch settlers on Manhattan Island. Mr. Brouwer had been associated with the work of the Society as manager, vice-president, and chairman of its Committee on Agencies for more than forty years. He brought to the Society an unblemished reputation and a thorough knowledge of its affairs. He died in his home in New York city, June 15, 1911. The place made vacant by his death has been filled by the election of Mr. James Wood, of Quaker descent, and the president of the Five-Year Meeting of that body. His acquaintance with the missionary movements of the church, his deep sympathy with the fundamental principles of the Society, and his culture and graces make him a worthy successor of the distinguished men who have served this Society as presidents.

During the quadrennium, among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who have been connected with the Board of Managers, we have to report the death of Mr. Sheppard Rowland, of Montclair, N. J.; Mr. John S. McLean, of New York city, for nineteen years in the Government of the Society; Mr. H. C. Ingraham, of Brooklyn, New York city, for thirteen years a member of the Board. The Society has also been bereft in the death of Rt. Rev. Daniel Ayres Goodsell, D.D., resident bishop in New York city, and a member of the Committee

on Anniversaries. Bishop Goodsell, during all the years in which he lived in New York city, and throughout his ministerial life of over half a century, was deeply concerned in the work of the Society. He had visited its interests in foreign lands and was a wise adviser and counselor in the meetings of the Board.

Mr. C. Edgar Anderson, of New York city; Mr. Edgar MacDonald, of Brooklyn, New York city, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have during this period been elected to the Board of Managers.

There are at the present time on the Board of Managers the following gentlemen who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Mr. William Phillips Hall, Mr. Edgar Anderson, Mr. Ezra B. Tuttle, Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft, Mr. Edgar MacDonald, Mr. James W. Pearsall, Mr. James Punderford, Mr. George D. Beattys, and Mr. William H. Harris; and among the vice-presidents in the neighborhood of New York, Hon. George G. Reynolds, of New York, and Mr. George I. Bodine, of Philadelphia.

For more than a half a century the Methodist Episcopal Church has been officially represented in the government of the American Bible Society, and the American Bible Society has ministered to its needs in its principal mission fields at home and abroad.

Among the secretaries of the Society in the homeland, in addition to the Rev. William I. Haven, D.D., one of the corresponding secretaries, Rev. J. P. Wragg, D.D., in charge of the Agency among the Colored People of the South, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. A. Wesley Mell, in charge of the Pacific Agency, with headquarters in San Francisco, Cal., and Rev. S. H. Kirkbridge, D.D., in charge of the Northwestern Agency, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the foreign field Rev. F. G. Penzotti, in charge of the La Plata Agency, with headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, covering all the republics of South America, except Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia; the Rev. John R. Hykes, D.D., in charge of the great Agency in China, with headquarters in Shanghai; Rev. S. A. Beck, in charge of the Agency in Korea, with headquarters in Seoul, and Rev. J. L. McLaughlin, in charge of the Agency in the Philippine Islands, with headquarters in Manila, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church, therefore, has every reason for a deep and profound interest in the developing and extending of the work of the Society throughout the world.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR ENDOWMENT

At the General Conference in Baltimore announcement was made of the offer of Mrs. Russell Sage to give to the American

Bible Society \$500,000 toward its permanent endowment, provided it should secure from other friends an equal amount. One of the most interesting campaigns in its history was thus inaugurated. It is gratifying to report that there was a very general readiness on the part of the Conferences and churches throughout Methodism to participate in this campaign. Methodist Mission churches in Mexico, South America, Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere participated with the churches in the homeland in these offerings. On March 31, 1910, the Society was able to announce that the whole amount had been subscribed. It was a curious and interesting fact that the average subscription had been in the neighborhood of \$1,000 a day from the real beginning of the campaign in the autumn of 1908. This endowment, together with \$500,000 set aside from the splendid legacy of Mr. John S. Kennedy, has brought the endowment of the Society up to a total of two and a quarter millions of dollars. While this endowment gives a sense of permanence to the work of the Society, it will be obvious that its income is totally inadequate to meet the regular annual expenses of the Society, to say nothing of the much needed development and enlargement.

ISSUES

The issues of the Society during the four years have been as follows:

In 1908.....	1,895,941
In 1909.....	2,153,028
In 1910.....	2,826,831
In 1911.....	3,231,722

A total during the quadrennium of 10,107,522 Bibles, Testaments, and portions.

Some other details here may be interesting. In 1908 there were issued by the Society's agencies abroad, printed on mission and other presses in Turkey, Syria, Siam, China, and Japan, 906,710 volumes; in 1909, 962,800 volumes; in 1910, 1,399,584 volumes; in 1911, 1,622,008 volumes. During these same years there were issued from the Bible House in New York in 1908, 989,231 volumes; in 1909, 1,190,228; in 1910, 1,427,247 volumes; in 1911, 1,609,714 volumes.

It will be thus seen that the growth of the work is not only from the presses abroad, but also from the Society's presses at home.

The circulation from the Bible House in New York is largely to meet the needs of the United States and the nearby countries in Latin America.

HOME AGENCIES

One of the explanations of the notable increase in issues from the Bible House in New York is the development of the home

agencies in the United States. In 1908 the Society reported to the General Conference five large domestic agencies, covering, together, some thirty-two States of the Union. At the present time it reports nine home agencies, covering practically all of the United States except Maryland and the New England States. Through this form of effort, which is an addition to the auxiliary system, during the year 1911 there were circulated 679,055 volumes of Scriptures by the labors of 395 colporteurs and correspondents, almost as many as were in the entire service of the Society at home and abroad eight years ago. A very large expenditure of money has been made in this effort to reach the needy in the United States. Through these agencies the foreigner coming to our shores and residing in our cities and far away frontiers is reached by the Scriptures in his own tongue. Eighty languages and dialects are employed in this home missionary work. The languages of Northern, Central, and Southern Europe, of Asia, including India, are all drawn upon to minister to this need.

But the foreigner is not the only one thus reached, for the colporteurs of the Society travel into the distant rural communities and hamlets, ministering to the native population, as will be seen from the fact that in the year ending March 31, 1911, of the issues of the Bible House, 1,028,357 volumes were in the English language. It is significant that not only is there a very great increase in the demand for Scriptures in foreign tongues, but there is a corresponding increase in the demand for English Scriptures in the United States. Whereas in the early days the Society made exceptional and occasional efforts for the supply in the entire country with the Bible, it is now occupied in a steady, unremitting effort to take the Scriptures to every home in the United States.

It has expended during this quadrennium \$206,167 in this home missionary campaign alone.

FOREIGN AGENCIES

In the foreign fields of the Society these four years have been impressive years. The Shanghai Colloquial Version, in China, which has been under way for ten years, has been completed. In coöperation with the British and Foreign Bible Society work has been pushed steadily forward in the revision of the Mandarin and the Wenli, and in Korea, the Old Testament has been completed, thus giving the entire Bible in the language of these people. In Africa, revision work has been going forward in the Zulu and in the Bulu Scriptures, and the Old Testament has been completed in Sheetswa, thus making the complete Bible in Sheetswa, especially for the work of the Inhambane Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Philippines, the Pampangan and the Cebuan New Testaments have been com-

pleted, and work has gone forward almost to completion on the Panayan, Cebuan, and Pampangan Old Testaments; also, the Ilocano Old Testament has made progress. Translation work is going forward in Siam. Revision work is being carried on in Portuguese in Brazil. A very important committee has been created for the revision of the Japanese Bible, which is being undertaken jointly by the American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society. A special committee of the American Bible Society has met, during this quadrennium, and prepared a new revision of the Spanish Gospels to meet the needs especially of the people of Latin America. The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Drees, of the South American Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Victoriano D. Baez, a district superintendent in the Mexico Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were valued members of this committee. In addition to these languages for foreign countries, mention should be made of the bringing out during this quadrennium of the four Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, Genesis, and a part of Exodus, translated into the language of the Winnebagoes, and a translation of the Book of Genesis and Saint Mark in the language of the Navajos (both of these Scriptures being for missionary work among the American Indians), and the publication of the Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles and Psalms into the Chamorro language, spoken on the Island of Guam.

This is a simple statement of the more important of the tasks of the Society during these last four years in connection with the apostolic work of translating the gospel into the mother tongues of all peoples.

The circulation of the Scriptures has gone forward successfully in the twelve great foreign agencies of the Society, the Levant, the La Plata, Japan, China, Brazil, Mexico, Korea, West Indies, Siam, and Laos, Central America and Panama, the Philippines and Venezuela agencies. Perhaps the most notable advance in circulation has been in China, where, according to the report of 1911, the circulation was 959,271 copies, exceeding the record of any previous year since the organization of the agency. In the present year, for which the published report has not yet been made, the circulation in China has reached the high-water mark of 1,168,262 copies. At this time, when there is so widespread an interest in the awakening of China, it is of importance for the church to realize that the American Bible Society alone has, in coöperation with the great Mission Boards, and through its own agency, expended \$1,284,606 in the translation, publication, and circulation of the Scriptures among the Chinese people. This circulation has reached a total of approximately 15,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. The circulation by all the Bible societies at work in China will approach fifty million copies. Bishop Bashford has expressed

the value of this most effectively, as follows: "Modern inventions reduce the cost of printing the Bible, so that a single gift of four million dollars will enable the American Bible Society to produce fifty million copies of the Chinese Bible. With the aid of the missionaries and native Christians, these fifty million copies could be distributed throughout the empire at a cost of a million dollars more. It is thus within the power of our church alone, and even of some wealthy Christian man, to evangelize all China within the next fifteen or twenty years more fully than Europe was evangelized at the time of the Reformation."

The foreign circulation of the Scriptures by the American Bible Society in all lands outside of the United States during the four years of record is as follows:

1908.....	1,052,532
1909.....	1,142,793
1910.....	1,602,597
1911.....	1,941,696
Total.....	<hr/> 5,739,618

It is difficult to describe the value of this simple task of circulating the life-giving Scriptures among the peoples of the earth. This work has been carried forward in one hundred and fifteen languages and dialects.

All missionary leaders at home and abroad recognize the fundamental and indispensable value of this service of the American Bible Society. If, as Bishop Parker, of India, once said, "the Bible is the seed corn of the Kingdom," no task should be closer to the heart of the church than the sowing of this good seed.

SUPPORT

The work of the Society is not adequately supported by gifts from the living. Too much dependence has been placed upon the irregular and uncertain receipts from legacies. The income from the Society's endowment, carefully and conservatively invested, will average \$100,000 a year. The budget for the last year of record called for an expenditure of \$790,230. The income from the invested funds would thus only go a short way in meeting the needs of the Society. In the neighborhood of \$250,000 is received by the Society in return for the sale of its publications, but this amount will never pay even the cost of the publications, to say nothing of the whole machinery of distribution and expense connected with translation, revision, superintendence, etc. In addition to this must be reckoned in the large grants made of half of all the cost of the books to missionary workers in all lands, and grants of funds for Bible work made directly, as to the missions of the Methodist Episcopal

Church in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc., where the Society has no established agencies. The Society has been unusually blessed in certain large legacies which have been received during these four years that have enabled it to develop its home field and, in a small measure, enlarge its foreign field. But where it appropriated, during the year ending March 31, 1911, for the home field \$135,850, it could wisely expend in the homeland alone \$200,000. Where it appropriated \$59,000 for China, it could, immediately, wisely expend \$100,000. Its appropriations for the extensive work at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, amounting during the last year to \$65,600, could well be raised to \$100,000. It should double at once the appropriation for the La Plata and increase it from \$36,000 to \$70,000. Two agencies should be established in those nine republics where now there is but one. What is true in these agencies is true in almost all of the foreign fields of the Society. The last appropriations for the Foreign Agencies amounted to \$312,380. This should immediately be brought up to a total of \$500,000. This can be done only when American churches awake to their responsibilities to this fundamental work. The Methodist Episcopal Church should at once take upon itself the task of contributing \$100,000 a year, instead of less than half that amount, to this, which is conceded to be one of its most strategic activities.

The gifts of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the last quadrennium have been as follows:

1908.....	\$36,163
1909.....	38,557
1910.....	46,782
1911.....	40,995

A total of..... \$162,497

A generation ago the church gave approximately \$100,000 a year for this cause. Can it not do its first work over again?

TERCENTENARY

One of the notable events of the quadrennium has been the celebration of the Tercentenary of the King James Version of the English Bible. During the year 1910 preparations were made by the American Bible Society to stimulate the recognition of this historic event. Leaflets were prepared giving bibliographies relating to the English Bible and its influence upon society, governments, arts, letters, etc., telling the story of the English versions prior to King James, and of the making of the King James Version itself. Exercises were prepared for public gatherings and for use in Sunday schools. Wide notice was given to the matter in the religious and secular press of the country. The home agencies of the Society arranged

for public meetings in their principal cities, and these meetings were unexampled in their attendance and interest. It is a great tribute to the power of the Bible upon the thought and life of the nation that audiences exceeding the capacity of the largest auditoriums were gathered to do honor to this English Bible. In San Francisco Mr. Roosevelt spoke in the open-air theater, at Berkeley, to an audience of twenty thousand people. In Dallas, Tex., Governor Woodrow Wilson met with a reception that crowded the largest church in Dallas. In Philadelphia, in the Academy of Music was gathered a most distinguished company, where addresses were made by Mr. Seth Low, of New York, and Mr. Wood, president of the American Bible Society. In Chicago, Mr. Bryan spoke to one of the largest audiences that have ever been gathered in that city. In Denver, the immense auditorium was packed to listen to Governor Wilson. In Massachusetts, at Trinity Church, in Boston, the Massachusetts Bible Society arranged a most successful celebration. In New York city, under the auspices of the Board of Managers and a special committee of forty of the most distinguished citizens of the city, a great meeting was held, taxing to the utmost the capacity of Carnegie Hall. Among the speakers on that occasion was Bishop Henry White Warren, D.D., LL.D., senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Bible has not lost its power. We look forward hopefully from this quadrennium to the years approaching, believing that the Methodist Episcopal Church and all the churches of America will rally, as never before, to this task which they have committed to the American Bible Society.

WILLIAM INGRAHAM HAVEN,

JOHN FOX,

Corresponding Secretaries.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The following Proposed Part VI on Judicial Administration intended to take the place of Part VI now in the Discipline, is presented as the Report of the Commission on Judicial Procedure appointed by order of the General Conference of 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

The Commission:	{	CHARLES W. SMITH, <i>Chairman</i> ,
		R. J. COOKE, <i>Secretary</i> ,
		W. W. EVANS,
		R. T. MILLER,
		THOMAS H. ANDERSON,
		ROBERT F. RAYMOND.

PART VI JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

NOTE.—Throughout Part VI of the Discipline on Judicial Administration, the term "Immorality" is used to include any violation of the Moral Law.

CHAPTER I INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL OF BISHOPS

I. INVESTIGATION OF A BISHOP

¶ 224. If a Bishop is accused of immoral conduct in the interval between sessions of the General Conference, the District Superintendent within whose District the offense is said to have been committed shall call to his aid four Traveling Elders, which five Ministers shall carefully inquire into the case; and if, in their judgment, there is reasonable ground for such accusation, they, or a majority of them, shall prepare and sign the proper charges in the case, unless such charges have already been prepared, and shall send a copy of the same to the accused, and shall give notice thereof to one of the Bishops, furnishing him also a copy of the charges. The Bishop so notified shall convene a Committee of Investigation to be composed of the Triers of

Appeals, to be appointed as hereinafter provided, of four neighboring Conferences, over which Committee a Bishop shall preside. The accused shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet so as not to reduce the number of the Committee below thirteen. The presiding Bishop shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep a correct record of the proceedings and of the testimony. The Committee thus constituted shall have full power to investigate the charges in the case, and, if it finds them sustained, shall suspend the accused from all ministerial functions and Church privileges until the ensuing General Conference. The President and Secretary shall sign the record when properly approved, and the President shall transmit the same, including the charges, specifications, documents, and evidence, to the General Conference, on which, and such other evidence as may be admitted, the case shall be finally determined. Additional charges and specifications may be presented to the General Conference, provided the accused has been given due notice of the same.

¶ 225. In case of imprudent conduct, the District Superintendent within whose District the alleged offense is said to have occurred shall take with him two Traveling Elders, and shall admonish the Bishop so offending. If he still persist in his imprudence, the matter shall be investigated in the manner provided in ¶ 224; or the offender may be brought to trial before the General Conference.

¶ 226. If it is alleged that an immorality or imprudence has been committed beyond the bounds of any District, the District Superintendent within the bounds of whose District the Bishop resides shall proceed as hereinbefore provided.

¶ 227. If a Bishop disseminates, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, the procedure shall be observed as is prescribed in ¶ 224; or the offender may be brought to trial before the General Conference.

¶ 228. Complaint against the administration of a Bishop may be forwarded to the General Conference, and entertained there; provided, that in its judgment he has had due notice that such complaint would be made.

II. TRIAL OF A BISHOP

¶ 229. When a Bishop has been suspended by an Investigating Committee, or when charges are presented directly to the General Conference against a Bishop, the General Conference shall try the accused in due form, appointing for this purpose a Select Number of its own Members, who shall be Ministers, to consist of not more than seventeen, nor fewer than eleven, the accused having the right to challenge for cause. Over this court a Bishop shall preside, and one of the Secretaries of the General Confer-

ence shall act as Secretary. The findings of the Select Number shall be final, subject to appeal as hereinafter provided, and shall be reported to the General Conference for entry on its Journal; and the records of the trial shall be turned over to the Secretary of the General Conference, together with all the documents in the case, for preservation with the papers of the Conference and for use in case of appeal.

III. INVESTIGATION OF A MISSIONARY BISHOP

¶ 230, § 1. If there should be rumors affecting the moral character of a Missionary Bishop during the interval between sessions of the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall appoint a Committee of its own Members, being Ministers, to inquire into the same. If, in the opinion of this Committee, the rumors appear to be well founded, they shall prepare and sign the proper charges in the case, if they have not been signed by others, and shall send the same to one of the Bishops and a copy thereof to the accused. The said Bishop shall then call the Triers of Appeals of three Annual Conferences, conveniently situated, to form a Committee of Investigation, and a Bishop shall preside over the same. The accused shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet so as not to reduce the number below nine. If the Committee shall find the charges sustained, it shall suspend the accused until the ensuing General Conference.

§ 2. But if, in the judgment of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Bishop to whom the matter has been referred, the investigation should, in the interests of justice, take place in the Foreign Mission within which the alleged offense is said to have been committed, they may select a committee in that country of not less than five nor more than fifteen, being Ministers and Foreign Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the accused having the right to challenge for cause. A Bishop shall preside, or the Bishop chosen for this service may appoint a Missionary Bishop to preside. The Committee thus constituted, shall investigate the case as is provided in § 1 of this paragraph.

¶ 231. If a Missionary Bishop is alleged to have been guilty of imprudent conduct, he shall be admonished by a Member, or Members of the Board of Foreign Missions appointed for this purpose by the Board, and in case of a second offense he shall be admonished and reprovved by action of the Board of Foreign Missions. If he still persist in imprudence, he shall be investigated or tried as provided in ¶ 230 or ¶ 233.

¶ 232. If a Missionary Bishop disseminate, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, he shall be proceeded against as provided in ¶ 230 or ¶ 233.

IV. TRIAL OF A MISSIONARY BISHOP

¶ 233. When a Missionary Bishop has been suspended by an Investigating Committee, or when charges are presented directly to the General Conference against a Missionary Bishop, the General Conference shall try the accused in the same manner as is provided for the trial of a Bishop.

¶ 234. Complaint against the administration of a Missionary Bishop may be forwarded to the General Conference and entertained there; provided, that in its judgment he has had due notice that such complaint would be made.

CHAPTER II

INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL OF A MEMBER OF AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

NOTE.—In all matters of Judicial Administration the rights, duties, and responsibilities of Members of Mission Conferences are the same as those in Annual Conferences, and the methods of procedure shall be the same.

I. PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

¶ 235, § 1. If charges of immorality are made against a Member of an Annual Conference in the interval between sessions of that body, his District Superintendent shall call not less than five nor more than nine Members of the Conference to investigate the same, and, if possible, bring the accused and accuser face to face. He shall preside throughout the proceedings, and shall certify and declare the judgment of the Committee.

§ 2. If the accused be a District Superintendent, three of the senior Ministers of his District shall inquire into the character of the allegations, and, if they deem an investigation necessary, they shall call in the Superintendent of any adjoining District of the Conference, who shall appoint a Committee of not less than five nor more than nine Elders of the Annual Conference of which the accused is a Member, to investigate the case; and he shall preside at the investigation; but in case there be only one District Superintendent in the Conference, or if the other Superintendents be so related to the case as to make it improper for any one of them to serve, then the matter shall be reported by the three senior Ministers to the Bishop in Charge, who shall appoint an Elder to act in the case.

§ 3. If in either case the charge be sustained, the accused shall be suspended by the Committee from all ministerial services and Church privileges until the ensuing Annual Conference.

§ 4. If in any such investigation the Committee finds that the evidence does not sustain the charge of immorality, but does show that the accused has been guilty of imprudent and un-

ministerial conduct, it may declare this judgment, and may suspend the offender from all ministerial functions until the ensuing session of his Annual Conference, at which the whole case shall be disposed of as the said Conference may determine.

¶ 236. Any Member of an Annual Conference who shall hold religious service within the bounds of any Mission, Circuit, or Station, when requested by the Preacher in Charge not to hold such service, shall be deemed guilty of imprudent conduct; and if, after admonition by the Superintendent of the District within which the offense has been committed, he does not refrain from such conduct, he shall be liable to charges and investigation, or trial.

¶ 237. When a Member of an Annual Conference disseminates, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, the same procedure shall be observed as is directed in ¶ 235, § 1. But if, after the charge is sustained, the Minister so offending does solemnly engage to the Committee of Investigation not to disseminate such erroneous doctrines in public or private, the Committee may waive suspension, that the case may be laid before the next Annual Conference, which shall determine the matter.

¶ 238. Whenever specific complaint is made in writing and signed by five responsible persons, Members or Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, charging a Professor in one of our Theological Schools, who is a Minister, with violating his pledge to the Bishops of loyalty to our doctrine and polity, said complaint shall be lodged with the Superintendent within whose District the accused holds his Quarterly Conference membership, who shall carefully consider the same; and if in his opinion the complaint is of sufficient gravity to require an investigation, he shall immediately proceed according to the provisions of the Discipline in ¶ 235.

¶ 239. If the Professor referred to in ¶ 238 be a layman or Local Preacher, the complaint shall be lodged with the Preacher in Charge of the Church to which the said Professor belongs, who shall proceed in accordance with the provision of the Discipline for the investigation or trial of members or Local Preachers.

¶ 240. When a Member of an Annual Conference, in the interval between the sessions of his Conference, declines or ceases to do the work to which he was duly appointed, except for the reasons indicated in ¶ 164, the District Superintendent shall proceed as directed in ¶ 235, § 1. If the District Superintendent fail so to do, he shall be accountable therefor to the next Annual Conference.

¶ 241. In cases of improper temper, words, or actions, the Minister so offending shall be admonished by his senior in office.

Should a second transgression take place, one, two, or three Ministers to be taken as witnesses. If he continues to offend, the District Superintendent shall proceed as in ¶ 235, § 1.

¶ 242. When a Member of an Annual Conference fails in business, or contracts debts which he is not able to pay, the District Superintendent shall appoint two judicious Members of the Church and one Minister to inspect the accounts, contracts, and circumstances of the supposed delinquent; and if, in their opinion, he has behaved dishonestly, or contracted debts without a reasonable probability of paying, the case shall be disposed of according to ¶ 235, § 1.

¶ 243. Any Member of an Annual Conference residing beyond the bounds of his own Conference shall be subject to the investigation prescribed in ¶ 235, § 1, under authority of the Superintendent of the District within which he resides and a Committee of Members of that Conference. If he resides or is employed within the bounds of the Mission, he shall be subject to the said investigation under the authority of the Superintendent of the District within which he holds his Quarterly Conference membership, or of the Superintendent of the Mission and a Committee of the Members of the same. In case he be the Superintendent of the Mission, then the Bishop or Missionary Bishop in Charge shall appoint an Elder to act in the case.

¶ 244. In all the foregoing cases the papers, including the record of the investigation, charges, evidence, and findings, shall be transmitted to the ensuing session of the Annual Conference of which the accused is a Member; on which papers, and on such other evidence as may be admitted, and also upon such other charges or specifications as may be presented, the accused having been given due notice of the same, the case shall be determined.

¶ 245. An Annual Conference may entertain and try charges against its Members though no investigation upon them has been held, or though an investigation has not resulted in suspension, due notice having been given the accused.

¶ 246. When it is alleged of a Member of an Annual Conference that he is so unacceptable or inefficient as to be no longer useful in his work, or that, without reason of impaired health of himself or family disqualifying him for pastoral work, he engages in secular business, his case shall be referred to a Committee of five or more Members of his Conference for inquiry; and if said Committee shall find the allegation sustained, and shall so recommend, the Conference may request him to locate. If he shall refuse, and the conditions complained of shall continue, the Conference may, at its next session, after formal trial and conviction, locate him without his consent. But he shall have the right of appeal to a Court of Appeals for Ministers, which may restore him.

II. MALADMINISTRATION

¶ 247, § 1. A Minister shall be answerable to his Conference on a charge of corrupt, negligent, or partisan administration, but not for errors in judgment.

§ 2. Errors or defects in Judicial Proceedings shall be duly considered when presented on appeal. But Errors of Law or Administration connected with investigations under ¶ 235, which are not followed by trials at Conference, and Errors of Law made by a District Superintendent in cases of appeal, are to be corrected by the President of the next Annual Conference on appeal in open session; and the Conference may also order just and suitable remedies for the injury resulting from such errors.

§ 3. Errors of Administration not connected with Judicial Proceedings may be presented in writing to the Annual Conference, for its judgment thereon; and the Conference may also order just and suitable remedies when the rights of Ministers or Members of the Church have been injuriously affected by such errors.

III. TRIAL

¶ 248. The Annual Conference may, at its discretion, try an accused Member by one of the following methods:

§ 1. The entire trial, including the examination of witnesses, may be by the Conference in full session.

§ 2. Or, the Bishop may appoint an Elder as a Commissioner to take the evidence in the case, in whole or in part; and said Commissioner shall cause a correct record of the proceedings before him, and of the evidence signed by the witnesses respectively, to be laid before the Conference; upon which evidence and such other as may be admitted, the case shall be determined.

§ 3. Or, the Conference may appoint from its Members a Select Number of not less than nine nor more than fifteen, to try the accused, who shall have the right to challenge for cause; which Select Number, in the presence of a Bishop, or of a Chairman whom the President of the Conference shall have appointed, and one or more of the Secretaries of the Conference, shall have full power to consider and determine the case according to the rules which govern in such proceedings; and they shall make a faithful report in writing of all their proceedings, duly attested by the President and Secretary of the Select Number, to the Secretary of the Conference before its final adjournment, and deliver up to him therewith the bill of charges, the evidence taken, and the decision rendered, with all documents brought into the trial.

§ 4. If because of extraordinary conditions it shall in any case seem necessary in the interests of justice, the Bishop may at his discretion and at the request of the accused and the Annual Conference choose the select number from the membership of other Conferences.

§ 5. But an Annual Conference may, when a case cannot be tried during the session for want of testimony, refer it to one of the District Superintendents, who shall proceed as directed in ¶ 235, § 1, and the Conference shall determine whether the case seems to be of such gravity as to require that the Minister be left without appointment until investigation shall be held.

¶ 249. When a Minister is tried on a charge of immorality, and the Conference or the Select Number shall find that this charge is not sustained by the evidence, but that the Minister has been proven guilty of "high imprudence and unministerial conduct," it may declare this fact, and may by this finding reprove the offender, or may subject him to suspension, or deprivation of Ministerial Office and Credentials.

¶ 250, § 1. In case any Member of an Annual Conference be deposed from the Ministry without being expelled from the Church, he shall have his membership in the Church where he resided at the time of his deposition.

§ 2. In case any Member of an Annual Conference has been deposed from the Ministry or expelled from the Church for teaching publicly or privately doctrines contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, he shall not be relicensed to preach until he shall have satisfied the Conference from which he was deposed or expelled, and shall have promised in writing to wholly desist from disseminating such doctrines.

¶ 251. After a Minister shall have been regularly tried and expelled he shall have no Privileges of Society or Sacraments in our Church, without contrition, reformation, and confession, satisfactory to the Conference by which he was expelled.

¶ 252. When a Member of an Annual Conference is accused of immorality and desires to withdraw from the Church, the Annual Conference may permit him to withdraw; in which case the record shall be, "Withdrawn under Complaints." If formal charges of immorality have been presented, he may be permitted to withdraw; in which case the record shall be, "Withdrawn under Charges"; and if thus withdrawn under "Complaints," or under "Charges," his relation to the Church shall be the same as if he had been expelled.

CHAPTER III

TRIAL OF A PREACHER ON TRIAL

¶ 253. A Preacher on Trial in an Annual Conference is, in reference to Amenability and Appeal, considered as a Local Preacher; but in his case the District Superintendent shall perform the duties which are prescribed to the Preacher in Charge in the case of an accused Local Preacher.

CHAPTER IV

INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL OF A LOCAL PREACHER

¶ 254. When a Local Preacher, ordained or unordained, is accused of immorality, the Preacher in Charge shall call a Committee of Investigation, consisting of three or more Local Preachers, before which it shall be the duty of the accused to appear, and by which, if the charge is sustained, he shall be suspended from all Ministerial services and Church privileges until the next District or Quarterly Conference; which Conference shall try the case, and if the accused be found guilty the Conference shall suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, or expel him. (¶ 204, § 4.) But a Local Preacher may be tried by a District or Quarterly Conference without preliminary investigation, provided due notice has been given him.

¶ 255. Should the District Conference having jurisdiction in the case of an accused Local Preacher judge it expedient to try him by a Select Number, it may appoint not less than nine nor more than fifteen of its Members for that purpose, the accused having the right to challenge for cause; which Select Number, in the presence of the President of the District Conference, or of an Elder appointed by him, and a Secretary appointed by the said Conference, shall have full power to consider and determine the case according to the rules which govern in such cases; and the Secretary shall make a correct report in writing of all the proceedings and evidence to the Secretary of the District Conference, and shall deliver up to him all the papers in the case.

¶ 256. § 1. In case of improper tempers, words, or actions, the Local Preacher so offending shall be admonished by the Preacher in Charge. Should a second transgression take place, one or two members of the Church are to be taken as witnesses. If he continue to offend, the case shall be investigated as provided in ¶ 254, or he shall be tried at the next District or Quarterly Conference, and, if found guilty and impenitent, he shall be expelled from the Church.

§ 2. If a Local Preacher be found, on due trial by the District or Quarterly Conference, neglectful of his duties as a Local Preacher or unacceptable in his Ministry, it may deprive him of his ministerial office; in which case, if he be ordained, the District Superintendent shall require him to deliver up his credentials that they may be returned to the Annual Conference.

§ 3. Any Local Preacher who shall hold religious service within the bounds of any Mission, Circuit, or Station when requested by the Preacher in Charge not to do so, shall be deemed guilty of imprudent conduct, and if he persist, after

admonition by the Superintendent of the District within which the offense has been committed, he may be brought to investigation or trial, either or both of which may take place in the charge and under the proper officers of the Church where the forbidden service has been held.

¶ 257. If a Local Preacher disseminate, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or our other present existing and established standards of doctrine, the same procedure shall be observed as is directed in ¶¶ 254, 255.

NOTE.—Touching complaints against a Local Preacher for mis-teaching in a Theological School, see ¶¶ 238, 239.

¶ 258. If a Local Preacher fails in business, or contracts debts which he is not able to pay, the Preacher in Charge shall appoint three judicious members of the Church to inspect the accounts, contracts, and circumstances of the supposed delinquent; and if, in their opinion, he has behaved dishonestly, or contracted debts without a reasonable probability of paying, the case shall be disposed of according to ¶¶ 254, 255.

¶ 259. If, in the judgment of the District Superintendent, a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the Quarterly Conference where the accused holds his membership, the District Superintendent may refer the case for trial to some other Quarterly Conference within the bounds of his District.

¶ 260. If the trial is by the Quarterly Conference, the accused shall have the right of challenge for cause. If by reason of said challenge or other cause the number of the members of the Quarterly Conference present shall fall below seven, which number shall be required for a quorum in case of any such trial, the Quarterly Conference shall, if the District Superintendent so request, adjourn to a subsequent date, to be named by him, to try the case; or, the District Superintendent may refer it to some other Quarterly Conference in his District.

CHAPTER V

TRIAL OF A MEMBER

I. IMMORAL CONDUCT

¶ 261. A member of the Church accused of immorality shall be brought to trial before a Committee of not less than five members of the Church. They shall be chosen by the Preacher in Charge, and, if he judge it to be necessary, he may select them from any part of the District. The parties may challenge for cause. The Preacher in Charge shall preside at the trial.

II. IMPRUDENT CONDUCT

¶ 262. In cases of neglect of duties of any kind; imprudent conduct; indulging sinful tempers or words; the buying, selling, or using intoxicating liquors as a beverage, signing petitions in favor of granting license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, becoming bondsmen for persons engaged in such traffic, or renting property as a place in or on which to manufacture or sell intoxicating liquors; dancing; playing at games of chance; attending theaters, horse races, circuses, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools, or taking such other amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency; or disobedience to the order and Discipline of the Church—on the first offense, let private reproof be given by the Pastor or Leader, and if there be an acknowledgment of the fault and proper humiliation, the person may be borne with. On the second offense the Pastor or Leader may take with him one or two discreet members of the Church. On the third offense let him be brought to trial, and if found guilty and there be no sign of real humiliation, he shall be expelled.

III. NEGLECT OF MEANS OF GRACE

¶ 263. If a member of our Church habitually neglects the means of grace, such as the Public Worship of God, the Supper of the Lord, family and private Prayer, searching the Scriptures, Class Meetings and Prayer Meetings, the Preacher in Charge shall visit him and explain to him the consequence if he continue to neglect. If he do not amend, the Preacher in Charge shall bring his case before a Committee of not less than five, before which he shall be cited to appear. And if he be found guilty of willful neglect by the decision of a majority of the members before whom the case is brought, he shall be excluded.

IV. CAUSING DISSENSION

¶ 264. If a member of our Church shall be accused of endeavoring to sow dissension in any of our Churches by inveighing against our Doctrines or Discipline, our Ministers or members, or in any other manner, the person so offending shall first be reproved by the Preacher in Charge; and if he persist in such pernicious practice he shall be brought to trial, and if found guilty shall be expelled.

NOTE.—For the method of disposing of complaints against a layman for misteaching in a Theological school, see ¶¶ 233, 239

V. DISAGREEMENT IN BUSINESS—ARBITRATION

¶ 265. In case of any disagreement between two or more members of our Church concerning business transactions, which cannot be settled by the parties, the Preacher in Charge shall

inquire into the circumstances of the case, and shall recommend to the parties that such disagreement be submitted to arbitration. If this method of settlement be agreed upon, two arbitrators shall be chosen by one party, and two by the other, which four shall choose a fifth. The said arbitrators shall be members of our Church, and shall have no personal or pecuniary interest in the result. The Preacher in Charge shall preside, and the disciplinary forms of trial shall be observed.

¶ 266. If either party refuse to abide by the judgment of the arbitrators, he shall be brought to trial, and if he fail to show sufficient cause for such refusal, he shall be expelled.

¶ 267. If any member of our Church shall refuse, in case of debt or other dispute, to refer the matter to arbitration, when recommended so to do by the Preacher in Charge, or shall enter into a lawsuit with another member before these measures are taken, he shall be brought to trial, and if he fail to show that the case is of such a nature as to require and justify such a course, he shall be expelled.

¶ 268. If, in the case of debt or dispute, one of the parties is a Minister, the duties laid on the Preacher in Charge in the foregoing paragraphs shall be performed by the District Superintendent of the Minister concerned. If both are Ministers, the District Superintendent of either may act in the case.

VI. INSOLVENCY

¶ 269. Preachers in Charge are required to execute our rules faithfully against all frauds, and particularly against dishonest insolvencies, suffering no one to remain in the Church on any account who is found guilty of any fraud.

¶ 270. To prevent scandal, when any member of the Church fails in business, or contracts debts which he is not able to pay, two or three judicious members of the Church, designated by the Preacher in Charge, shall inspect the accounts, contracts, and circumstances of the supposed delinquent; and if they believe that he has behaved dishonestly, or borrowed money without a reasonable probability of paying, he shall be brought to trial, and, if found guilty, expelled.

VII. PENALTIES

¶ 271. If the accused person be found guilty by the decision of a majority of the Committee, the Preacher in Charge shall then and there pronounce the sentence of expulsion.

¶ 272. But if, in view of mitigating circumstances and of humble and penitent confession, the Committee find that a lower penalty is proper, it may at its discretion impose censure on the offender, or suspend him from all Church privileges for a definite time.

¶ 273. An expelled person shall have no privileges of society

or of the Sacraments in our Church without confession, contrition, and satisfactory reformation.

CHAPTER VI

APPEAL OF BISHOPS

¶ 274. A Bishop or a Missionary Bishop shall have the right of appeal to the Final Court of Appeals in case of an adverse decision of the General Conference, provided that within thirty days after his conviction he notify the Secretary of the General Conference in writing of his intention to appeal. On receipt of such notice the said Secretary shall at once inform the Senior Bishop, who shall notify the President of the Final Court of Appeals.

CHAPTER VII

COURT OF APPEALS FOR MINISTERS

¶ 275. The several Annual Conferences shall at each session select five Elders, men of experience and sound judgment in the affairs of the Church, who shall be known as Triers of Appeals, and also two reserve Triers of Appeals. The reserves shall serve in the absence or disqualification of their principals.

¶ 276. When notice of an appeal is given to the President of an Annual Conference, he shall proceed with due regard to the wishes and rights of the Appellant, to designate three Conferences conveniently near to that from which the appeal is taken, whose Triers of Appeals shall constitute a Court of Appeals for Ministers, and to fix the time and place of its session. He shall also give notice thereof to the said Triers of Appeals and to all others concerned. Such Court of Appeals shall be competent to hear appeals which may be presented to it from any Conference conveniently near, due notice having been given to all concerned.

¶ 277. The Appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge, yet so that the Triers of Appeals present, and ready to proceed with the hearing, shall not fall below nine, which number shall be required for a quorum.

¶ 278. A Bishop shall preside in the said Court of Appeals, and shall decide all questions of law arising in its proceedings, subject to an appeal to the Final Court of Appeals. The Court shall appoint a Secretary, who shall keep a faithful record of all the proceedings, and shall, at the close of the hearing, transmit the records made and the papers submitted in the case, or certified copies thereof, to the Secretary of the preceding General Conference, to be filed for use by the Final Court of Appeals in case of appeal. In all cases the findings of the Court of Appeals for Ministers shall be reported by its Secretary to the Secretary of the Annual Conference whose membership is affected

thereby, and if no further appeal has been taken on a question of law the same shall be published in the Minutes of said Conference.

¶ 279. In all cases of trial and conviction of Members of an Annual Conference, an appeal shall be allowed to a Court of Appeals for Ministers, constituted as hereinbefore provided, if the condemned person shall within thirty days after his conviction signify in writing to the Secretary of the Annual Conference his intention to appeal.

¶ 280. Appeals from an Annual Conference within the United States not easily accessible may, at the discretion of the President thereof, be heard by a Court of Appeals for Ministers selected from among the more accessible Conferences. Appeals from an Annual or Mission Conference not in the United States may be heard at the discretion of the Bishop in permanent charge thereof, due reference being had to the rights and interests of all concerned, either by such a Court of Appeals called by said Bishop from neighboring foreign Conferences, or by such a Court of Appeals called by him to meet at or near New York, or by the General Conference through a special Appellate Committee appointed for that purpose.

¶ 281. When the case of any Minister who has been suspended or expelled is remanded for a new trial, he shall remain suspended from all ministerial functions until the next ensuing session of the Annual Conference.

¶ 282. Should a Member of an Annual Conference be suspended by a Committee of Investigation in the interval between the sessions of his Conference, and he be subsequently found guilty by his Conference and expelled, his claim on the funds of the Conference shall cease from the time of his suspension. Should a Member of an Annual Conference be suspended and afterward restored, he shall have no claim on the Congregation nor on the funds of the Conference during the period of such suspension.

¶ 283. The Final Court of Appeals shall carefully review the decisions of Questions of Law contained in the records and documents transmitted to it from the Court of Appeals for Ministers, and in case of serious error therein shall take such action as justice may require. The papers submitted shall be returned by the Secretary of the Final Court of Appeals to the Chairman of the Delegation of the Annual Conference of which the accused is a Member.

CHAPTER VIII

RESTORATION OF CREDENTIALS

¶ 284. When any Member of an Annual Conference has been deprived of his Credentials, by expulsion or otherwise, they shall

be filed with the papers of his Conference. Should he, at any future time, give satisfactory evidence to said Conference of his amendment, and procure a certificate of the Quarterly Conference of the Charge where he resides, or of an Annual Conference which may have received him on Trial, recommending to the Annual Conference of which he was formerly a Member the restoration of his Credentials, the said Conference may restore them.

¶ 285. If a Local Elder or Deacon has been expelled or deprived of his Ministerial Office, the District Superintendent shall require of him the Credentials of his ordination, to be filed with the papers of the Annual Conference within the limits of which the expulsion has taken place. Should he, at any future time, produce to the Annual Conference a certificate of his restoration, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of his Quarterly Conference, his Credentials may be restored to him.

¶ 286. When an ordained Minister of any class who is in good standing shall for any reason surrender his Credentials, the Annual Conference may at any subsequent time restore the same upon the recommendation of the District or Quarterly Conference of the Charge in which he has membership as a Local Preacher.

CHAPTER IX

APPEAL OF A LOCAL PREACHER

¶ 287. In case of conviction, a Local Preacher shall be allowed to appeal to the next Annual Conference provided that within thirty days after his conviction he signify in writing to the President or Secretary of the District or Quarterly Conference by which he was tried, his determination to appeal; and the said Annual Conference, by a Select Number of not less than nine nor more than fifteen, or in full session, shall hear the appeal. If the hearing be by Select Number, the Appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge. The decision of said Annual Conference shall be the final determination of the case, subject only to an appeal by either party on Questions of Law to the Final Court of Appeals.

An appeal by a Local Preacher from a Quarterly Conference within the jurisdiction of a Mission shall be to the Annual Meeting of the said Mission.

CHAPTER X

COURT OF APPEALS FOR MEMBERS

¶ 288. Any member of the Church against whom judgment is rendered by a Committee of Trial, may appeal from such

judgment to the Court of Appeals for Members hereinafter constituted, by giving notice in writing of his intention to the Preacher in Charge and to the District Superintendent within thirty days after said judgment is rendered.

¶ 289, § 1. The several charges composing a Superintendent's District shall at the fourth Quarterly Conference of each year select from among the members of the Church on the Charge one person of experience and sound judgment in the affairs of the Church, who shall be known as a Trier of Appeals for Members.

§ 2. When due notice of appeal is given to the Superintendent of any District, he shall proceed, with due regard to the wishes and rights of the Appellant, to convene such Court of Appeals, which shall be constituted of such of the Triers of Appeals on his District as he shall summon, the number so summoned by him to be not more than fifteen nor less than nine, and the Trier of Appeals of the Charge to which the accused member belongs shall not be one of the number so summoned. The District Superintendent shall give not less than ten nor more than thirty days' notice of the time and place at which the Court of Appeals will assemble, and such notice shall be given to all concerned. The Appellant shall have the right of peremptory challenge; provided, that the Triers of Appeals present and ready to proceed with the hearing shall not fall below seven, which number shall constitute a quorum. The District Superintendent shall preside.

§ 3. Said Court of Appeals shall be competent to hear appeals which may be presented to it from any Charge on the District, due notice having been given to all concerned.

§ 4. If the District Superintendent shall find the convening of such a Court to be in any case impracticable, or seriously inconvenient to the parties involved, he shall then, with due regard to the rights and wishes of the Appellant, have the appeal heard by a Quarterly Conference within his District.

CHAPTER XI

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

I. TESTIMONY AND NOTICE

In no case of investigation or trial shall the testimony of a witness who is not a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church be, for that reason, rejected.

The testimony of an absent witness may be taken before the Preacher in Charge where such witness resides, or before a Preacher appointed by the District Superintendent of the District within which such witness resides; provided, sufficient

notice has been given to the adverse party of the time and place of taking such testimony.

If in any case the accused person, after due notice has been given him, shall refuse or neglect to appear at the time and place set for a hearing, the investigation or trial may proceed in his absence.

II. RECORDS

In all investigations or trials the records shall be carefully kept and be accurate and full; they shall include the proceedings in detail and all the documents admitted, together with the charges, specifications, and findings, and shall be approved and attested by the President and Secretary. In all investigations the Presiding Officer shall appoint a Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings and documents, of which records, when properly attested, the said Presiding Officer shall be the custodian. If the investigation results in the suspension of the accused, the custodian shall deliver the entire record to the President or Secretary of the Conference or Committee to which the case goes for trial.

In the trial of a member of the Church the Preacher in Charge shall appoint the Secretary, and the said Preacher in Charge shall be the custodian of the records, when properly attested. If no appeal is taken, he shall deliver the records to the Recording Steward for preservation. If an appeal is taken, he shall deliver the records to the President of the proper Appellate Court, and after they have been used in this Court they shall, by its Secretary, be returned to the Recording Steward of the Charge from which they came.

The Secretaries of Quarterly, District, and Annual Conferences and of the General Conference shall be the custodians of the records which shall in all cases be made by them or their Assistants, of all trials occurring in their bodies respectively; and in case of appeal, they shall deliver said records to the President or Secretary of the proper Appellate Court. After the said appeal has been heard, the records shall be returned to the Secretary of the Conference from which they came.

III. COUNSEL

In all cases of investigation or trial where counsel has not been provided for either the Church or the accused, such counsel shall be appointed as follows:

(1) In the investigation of a Bishop or a Missionary Bishop counsel shall be appointed by the officer presiding; and in the case of a trial counsel shall be appointed by the General Conference; and such counsel must be either Ministers or Members in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church; (2) in the investigation of a Member of an Annual Conference, counsel shall be appointed by the District Superintendent, and in case

of trial the appointment shall be by the Annual Conference; and in either case such counsel must be Members of an Annual Conference. (3) In all other cases, counsel shall be appointed by the Presiding Officer and must be Members or Ministers in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IV. CHARGES

In no case shall charges or testimony be held as privileged so as to protect the accuser from the consequences of false and malicious prosecution; and both Ministers and members should be warned against making hasty or insufficiently supported charges.

Amendments may be made to a bill of charges up to the time of the opening of the trial at the discretion of the Presiding Officer, provided they relate to the form of statement only and do not change the nature of the alleged offense and do not introduce new matter of which the accused has not had due notice. Amendments to charges against members of an Annual Conference shall be presented in the Conference and ruled upon by the Bishop presiding before the case is committed to the select number for trial.

A charge of slander shall not be entertained unless signed by the person alleged to have been slandered.

V. TRIALS

In all cases of investigation or trial the required notification to persons accused and to such witnesses as either party may name shall be in writing, and shall issue in the name of the Church and be signed by the President or the last appointed Secretary of the tribunal which is to investigate or try the case. Said notification shall be delivered personally or sent by registered mail to the last known post-office address of the person to be notified.

In all cases sufficient time shall be allowed for the person to appear at the given place and time, and for the accused to prepare for the investigation or trial; and the President of the tribunal to investigate or try the case shall decide what constitutes "sufficient time."

In no case of investigation, trial, or appeal shall the Presiding Officer deliver a charge to the tribunal reviewing or explaining the evidence or setting forth the merits of the case or otherwise; but in order that he may decide questions of law which may arise, the Presiding Officer shall remain with and preside over the tribunal until its judgment is expressed, its findings completed, and the record signed.

VI. APPEALS

No appeal shall be allowed in any case where the accused failed or refused to be present in person or by counsel at his trial.

But appeals, regularly taken, shall be heard by the proper Appellate Court unless it shall appear to the said Court that the Appellant has forfeited his right to appeal by misconduct, such as refusal to abide by the finding of the Trial Court, withdrawal from the Church, or failure to appear in person or by counsel to prosecute the appeal.

The right of appeal when once forfeited by neglect or otherwise cannot be revived by any subsequent Appellate Court.

The right to take and to prosecute an appeal shall not be affected by the death of the person entitled to such right. His heirs or legal representatives may prosecute such appeal as he would be entitled to do if he were living.

In no case shall an appeal operate as a suspension of sentence. The finding of the Trial Court must stand until it is modified or reversed by the proper Appellate Court.

The records and documents of the trial, and these only, shall be used as evidence in the hearing of any appeal.

In all cases where an appeal is made, and admitted by the Appellate Court, after the charges, findings, and evidence have been read and the arguments concluded, the parties shall withdraw, and the Appellate Court shall consider and decide the case. It may reverse, in whole or in part, the findings of the Trial Court, or it may remand the case for a new trial. It may determine what penalty, not higher than that fixed at the trial, shall be imposed. If it neither reverse, in whole or in part, the judgment of the Trial Court, nor remand the case for a new trial, nor modify the penalty, that judgment shall stand. But the Appellate Court shall not reverse the judgment, nor remand the case for a new trial on account of errors plainly not affecting the result.

In all cases the right of appeal shall be exhausted when the case has been heard once on its merits in the proper Appellate Court; but Questions of Law may be carried on appeal, step by step, to the Final Court of Appeals.

If in any case of appeal of a Member of an Annual Conference, of a Bishop, or of a Missionary Bishop the Appellate Court is convinced that new evidence has been discovered material to the issue, it may remand the case for a new trial.

If within sixty days after the conviction of a member of the Church he shall make application in writing to the Preacher in Charge for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and submit therewith a written statement of the same, and if it shall appear to the Preacher in Charge that such evidence is material to the issue involved, he shall grant a new trial.

The order of appeals on Questions of Law shall be as follows: From the decision of the Preacher in Charge to the District Superintendent presiding in the Quarterly or District Conference; from the decision of the District Superintendent to the

Bishop presiding in the Annual Conference; and from the decision of the Bishop to the Final Court of Appeals.

When an appeal is taken on a Question of Law notice of the same shall be served on the Secretary of the body in which the decision has been rendered, whose duty it shall be to see that an exact statement of the question submitted and the ruling of the Chair thereon is entered on the Journal. He shall then make and certify a copy of the said question and ruling and transmit the same to the Secretary of the body to which the appeal goes. The Secretary who thus receives said certified copy shall present the same in open Conference and lay it before the Presiding Officer as soon as practicable for his ruling thereon; which ruling must be rendered before the final adjournment of that body, that said ruling together with the original question and ruling may be entered on the Journal of that Conference. The same course shall be followed in all subsequent appeals.

[Intended to be put in the Constitution.]

THE FINAL COURT OF APPEALS

There shall be a Final Court of Appeals. This Court shall have power to hear and determine all appeals coming to it in due course in the Administration of the Church, as hereinafter provided, and any other question of law which may be referred to it by the General Conference.

This Court shall consist of fifteen members, namely: Three Bishops, six Ministers, and six Laymen, who shall be chosen by the General Conference as hereinafter provided.

The General Conference shall appoint a Committee consisting of three Bishops, three Ministers, and three Laymen, who shall nominate the Members for election by the General Conference. The Episcopal Members shall be nominated and elected quadrennially. At the first election, three Ministers and three Laymen shall be nominated and elected to serve for four years, and three Ministers and three Laymen to serve for eight years, and thereafter a similar Committee shall make nominations to fill all vacancies occurring by expiration of term or otherwise. In all cases the term of service shall begin with the adjournment of the General Conference. After the first election all elections to membership in the Court, except of episcopal members and to fill vacancies, shall be for the full term of eight years.

All vacancies occurring in the Membership of this Court in the interim between the sessions of the General Conference shall be filled by the Court until the succeeding General Conference.

No one shall be eligible to election to the General Conference during his term of service in the Final Court of Appeals.

Following each General Conference the Final Court of Appeals shall meet at the call of the Bishops for the purpose of

organization and the transaction of business, and thereafter it shall meet at such times and places as it shall itself determine; provided, that it shall always meet at the same time and place as the General Conference and continue in session until the final adjournment of the same.

Said Court of Appeals shall organize for the quadrennium at its first meeting after the adjournment of the General Conference by electing one of its members President and one Secretary; it shall adopt rules for the conduct of its business. It shall certify its decisions promptly to the General Conference when in session and its *ad interim* decisions shall be certified to that body at its first session after they have been rendered, and with each decision shall be filed a brief statement of reasons therefor.

A majority of the entire Final Court of Appeals shall be necessary to render a decision, and such decision shall be final.

The decisions of this Court shall be final, except in cases involving a constitutional question. Should the General Conference by a majority of those present and voting dissent from a decision of this Court on a constitutional question, the General Conference shall, in that case, provide for the submission of the question to the Annual Conferences, and to the Lay Electoral Conferences which shall be called for this purpose, during the succeeding calendar year; and if a majority of all the members of the several Annual Conferences present and voting and a majority of all the members of the Lay Electoral Conferences present and voting shall concur with the General Conference, then the dissenting opinion shall be the law of the Church; otherwise the decision of the Final Court of Appeals shall stand.

REPORT OF THE METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In answer to the questions referred to the Methodist Federation for Social Service by the General Conference of 1908, and in accordance with its instructions (see Journal, page 548) we submit for your consideration and action the following report:

QUESTION I

"What principles and measures of social reform are so evidently righteous and Christian as to demand the specific approval and support of the church?"

In the past four years the consensus of opinion in practically all of the denominations has been secured in answer to this question. The statement of the General Conference of 1908 in its utterance upon The Church and Social Problems, affirming the standards of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the industrial world, was the first crystallization of the ideas and sentiments which had been forming in all the churches. In December, 1908, this statement, with four additions and several other modifications, was adopted by The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America as a part of its report on The Church and Modern Industry. This amended form, with various slight modifications, has since been reaffirmed by all the leading denominations in their national gatherings. The discussion of this statement by representatives of the several denominations, acting through the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council, has resulted in a practical agreement that the following is the best form of what has come to be called the Social Creed of the Churches.

We therefore recommend, in answer to the above question, that the General Conference affirm that the Methodist Episcopal Church stands:

(1) For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

(2) For the protection of the family, by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, and proper housing.

(3) For the fullest possible development for every child, especially by the provision of proper education and recreation.

(4) For the abolition of child labor.

(5) For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

- (6) For the abatement and prevention of poverty.
- (7) For the best possible care of all dependent persons, and also all prisoners.
- (8) For the protection of the individual and society from the social, economic, and moral waste of the liquor traffic.
- (9) For the conservation of health.
- (10) For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases, injuries, and mortality.
- (11) For free access to employment and the means of self-maintenance for all men and for the protection of workers from the risk of enforced unemployment.
- (12) For suitable provision for the old age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury.
- (13) For the principle of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.
- (14) For a release from employment one day in seven.
- (15) For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.
- (16) For a living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.
- (17) For the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised.

Out of these principles and measures the Federal Council, through its Commission on the Church and Social Service, has selected the following as calling for immediate action by the churches in the industrial field:

- (1) One day's rest in seven.
- (2) Reduction of the hours of labor.
- (3) A living wage.

The increasing number of industries and trades which operate continuously, and consequently the increasing number of workers who are denied a rest day, make it imperative for all the denominations to rally behind the campaign, already inaugurated, to place on the statute books of every State a law forbidding the employment of workers for seven days continuously. It must be the further demand of the churches that wages be calculated not on a seven-day, but on a six-day basis.

The need of shortening the hours of labor in most industries is also imperative. Recent investigations conclusively demonstrate that overwork impairs health, intelligence, morality, and religion. An obligation therefore lies upon the churches to extend still further the legal limitation of the working hours of women and to use all its influence to reduce the working hours of men, wherever these are excessive. The representatives of the united churches have already declared their conviction that anything over ten hours in any business or employment is an abuse which should not be tolerated in a Christian community.

nor exacted by a Christian employer. It is our further belief that in many of our large industries the strenuous working conditions make immediately necessary the eight-hour day.

The minimum living wage is already a legislative demand in several industrial States. Recent data concerning wages and living conditions in large sections of our industrial population are the basis for this demand. The connection they reveal between low wages, with their resultant bad housing and malnutrition, and the low development of morality and spiritual life, makes it incumbent upon the churches to rally in the campaign to realize their demand for a living wage.

In addition, the entire force of the churches should be thrown into the nation-wide campaign, by investigation and legislative enactment, to protect the workers from industrial accidents and industrial diseases and to provide swift and sure compensation for the sufferers from such accidents and diseases.

In the broad field of social progress the principles stated in The Social Creed of the Churches call for the active participation of the churches in the following campaigns which are being carried on by the various coöperating agencies:

For Child Welfare. To conserve the human assets of the nation; to protect childhood from industrial exploitation; to provide the best possible education for all classes of children.

For Public Health. To prevent all preventable diseases by spreading the knowledge of the methods of prevention and by enforcing individual responsibility for the health of the community.

For Recreation. To repress the vicious features of commercialized amusement, and to secure the provision and direction of adequate recreation and wholesome amusement by the community.

Against Poverty. To relieve adequately all distress and to discover and remove the social causes of destitution.

Against Crime. To provide the best reformatory treatment for the offender and to discover and remove those social conditions which contribute to individual delinquency.

For International Peace. To secure such international agreements as shall lessen the probability of war.

In the campaign against the liquor evil the church is already effectively engaged through its special agencies.

If the church is to coöperate effectively in this movement for social progress, it is essential that individual Christians become more effective as citizens. They must keep close watch upon their representatives, constantly send to them individual and united expressions of opinion concerning pending legislation, and hold them to strict account. When we realize that religion must have a civic as well as an individual expression, that the state

must be the will of man organized to do the will of God, then the social program of Christianity can be carried out.

Underneath all present movements for industrial and social progress there are some fundamental principles which are in their origin Christian, or in their development have been greatly accelerated by the Christian religion. The chief of these, toward whose realization the churches should therefore unceasingly labor, may be stated as follows:

(1) *The Democratic Control of Industry.* The principle of democracy is essential to the Christian conception of man and of society. Under the stimulus of Christianity this principle has been largely realized in government, and its extension to industrial relationships is equally demanded by the social ideal of the gospel. The autocratic control of industry by any group of men without regard to the rights, either of other groups who contribute to the industrial process, or of the public, is therefore contrary to Christian standards. The immediate application, in every industry, of the principle of collective bargaining is not only essential to the protection of the modern industrial worker, but it is the first step toward that coöperative control of both the process and proceeds of industry which will be the ultimate expression of Christianity in industrial relationships.

(2) *Social Justice.* That there should be equality of opportunity for all men to secure health, education, and the fullest realization of life is an essential principle of a religion which teaches the brotherhood of man. As long as a religion exists which teaches man to love his neighbor as himself it creates an irrepressible conflict with conditions which predispose any man to ignorance, disease, and immorality. The teachings of Jesus demand justice between social groups as well as between individuals.

(3) *Conscious Control of Social Progress.* The desire to improve social conditions, the determination to discover and remove social ills, is a new assertion of man's spiritual nature and task. This is not an attempt merely to improve conditions, but it recognizes that while conditions influence men, men make conditions. It brings to bear spiritual forces to direct the progress of society toward the perfect social order. It is the modern expression of the social hope of the Old Testament, of the kingdom of God which Jesus taught.

QUESTION II

"How can the agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church be wisely used or altered with a view to promoting the principles and measures thus approved?"

(1) *The Methodist Federation for Social Service.* In the past four years the Federation has carried on the following activities:

Publications. Three volumes, seven pamphlets, six leaflets, and a course of Social Studies for Preachers. It issues a bulletin containing a condensed account of current Social Service activities. It has regularly furnished Social Service material to our church periodicals.

Information. It has constantly answered inquiries concerning plans and methods of work. It has presented Social Service topics at many church gatherings.

Coöperation. It has coöperated with our general denominational societies, with other denominations, with general Social Service agencies, with the Men and Religion Forward Movement, in various efforts for social legislation and general social progress.

Secretary. The Federation has been served in this capacity voluntarily by Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Cleveland; Rev. William M. Balch, Abilene, Kan.; and also Rev. Harry F. Ward, of Oak Park, Ill., part of whose time it now engages, with the hope that it may soon control the entire time of a salaried secretary.

Plans. The Federation is building up an information bureau, containing accounts of successful methods and movements, from which to answer questions. It is compiling a list of expert speakers on Social Service topics, available in various States. It is developing plans for the expression of the local church in community ministry through all its departments. It is securing the creation of the means whereby the Methodism of each State can support needed social legislation. It is carrying on a social evangelism both within and without the churches, and is demonstrating the practicability of reaching groups, now largely untouched by the church, by means of social Christianity.

(2) *Business Agencies.* In its capacity as employer and landlord, through its Book Concern, educational institutions, denominational boards, and other business agencies, the church should give a practical demonstration of Christian standards. It should lead and not merely keep pace with the best practices of modern business in matters of hours and wages, in provision for sickness and old age, in developing the principle of coöperation both in management and in the division of proceeds.

The relations between the church and its employees should be in harmony with the utterances of the General Conference of 1908, which declared that "The organization of labor is not only the right of laborers and conducive to their welfare, but is incidentally of great benefit to society at large . . . Their effort to improve their conditions should receive our heartiest coöperation . . ."

(3) *The Ministry.* All our ministers should take advantage of the increasing body of literature on social Christianity to fit themselves for "the judicious preaching of the teachings of

Jesus in their significance to the moral interests of modern society," according to the summons of the General Conference of 1908. In order that their ministry should reach all classes of society, our preachers should acquaint themselves with every social group and particularly with the leaders of each group. They should avail themselves of the constantly increasing facilities for direction in the best methods of community study. They should ever be mindful of their obligation to minister to the sick, the poor, and the prisoner.

(4) *The Local Church.* We recommend that every Methodist preacher study the social needs of his community and lead his church into a ministry, coöperating with other agencies, to meet those community needs. Experience has shown that the mid-week service can occasionally be advantageously used for this purpose. The attention that has recently been given to the problem of the rural church and community makes it possible for every church, no matter where located, to enter into this wider ministry.

We believe that all the organizations of the local church should assume some definite tasks in social service.

The Sunday school should concern itself with child welfare, the Epworth League with the general conditions of life for young people, the Ladies' Aid Society with the general needs of the girls and women of the community, and the Brotherhood should engage its men in civic action for community welfare.

We suggest that one representative of the Social Service work of each of these organizations in the local church constitute, with the pastor, a Social Service Committee to coördinate the various activities into a unified program of social service for the church and to relate it to other agencies working for community betterment, in intelligent coöperation.

(5) *Annual Conferences.* The programs of all Annual Conferences should provide for the consideration of such social conditions within the Conference territory as call for united action.

To this end we recommend that each Conference have a standing Commission on Social Service, to be composed of the men of most experience in this field, who shall serve continuously so far as possible. This committee shall determine what social conditions need the consideration of the Conference as recommended above; it shall act in coöperation with similar commissions from other Conferences within a State, thus forming a State Commission which shall keep the Methodist Churches informed concerning legislative matters relating to social welfare, and rally the Methodist forces of the State in support of the constructive legislation needed for social progress. These commissions can act in coöperation with similar commissions from other denominations. They should also act in close coöpera-

tion with Commissions on Rural Life and the Country Church, where such exist, and where these do not exist, should constitute from their own members a committee on rural problems.

(6) *General Conference.* The General Conference of 1908 recognized the Methodist Federation for Social Service as the agency of the church in this field. Three bishops were appointed upon its council. The specific measures and the general campaigns outlined in the answer to the previous question are being promoted by national legislation and sometimes by nation-wide campaigns for State legislation. We therefore recommend that the General Conference state that the Methodist Federation for Social Service is the recognized executive agency to rally the forces of the church in support of the measures specifically approved by the General Conference in the adoption of this report, and to coöperate with similar agencies in other denominations and with the Federal Council Commission on the Church and Social Service.

QUESTION III

"How may we best coöperate in this behalf with other Christian denominations?"

This question has been answered by the organization of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, with its Commission on the Church and Social Service. Through its Committee on Literature this commission is developing a common basis of literature and is unifying the mind of the churches in this field. Through its cabinet, composed of the executive officers of all denominational social-service agencies, it is developing common plans and enabling the churches to present a united front for social action and to speak with one voice. This coöperation is being localized by State, city, and county federations of churches. The extension of this federated endeavor to all communities is essential to successful community ministry by the church, and we urge upon our preachers and members the most hearty coöperation in local church federations.

QUESTION IV

"How can our courses of ministerial study in seminaries and conferences be modified with a view to better preparation of our preachers for efficiency in social reform?"

(1) *Conference Studies.* We recommend that our Conference course of study for ministers contain one textbook on practical sociology and one on political economy, with provision for granting credit to those who have taken these studies in an approved college or seminary. We also recommend that the reading list for each year, for all courses of study, contain one book dealing with the relation of Christianity to the social prob-

lem, so that the entire series shall constitute a progressive course.

(2) *Theological Institutions.* Two of our theological institutions have departments of Christian sociology. The others do work of this description in connection with the department of practical or pastoral theology. We respectfully urge upon the General Conference and upon our bishops the necessity of securing such support for our theological schools, and of so adjusting the proportionate demands of the curriculum, that their students shall receive the most adequate equipment for community ministry. We regard it as essential that such students as enter our seminaries with no knowledge of practical sociology or the elements of practical economy, should be required to take courses in these subjects; that all students who graduate from our seminaries should have been instructed in the social content of the Scriptures, in the methods and principles of Social Service, in the ethical and religious aspects of modern social movements, and of industrial organization.

(3) *Colleges.* We recommend that a committee be appointed by the Board of Education to make an inquiry among our colleges concerning the existence and character of courses in sociology, economics, and political science, especially to inquire whether any of these courses are specifically designed to fit the student to serve his community. We believe that every Methodist institution should attempt to give to all its students the knowledge and the spirit to qualify and lead them to engage in social service in their community. And whenever the above committee discovers that this is not being done, we earnestly urge the Board of Education to attempt to bring it about.

(4) *Other Studies.* (a) We believe that in our Sunday school literature the exposition of the International Lessons should include, whenever possible, a special interpretation of their social meaning and application; (b) that in our graded series provision should be made in every grade for practice work in social duties, and that in the graduate department there should be special courses of social study. We believe that the growing demand for social study groups should be met by including them in the regular educational department of the church, the Sunday school.

We believe that the Epworth League topics should each year contain a certain percentage devoted to local community problems and designed to promote practical social service undertakings by the young people.

These, our findings, we present in the belief that, in the social crisis now confronting Christianity, the urgent need and duty of the church is to develop an evangelism which shall recognize the possibility and the imperative necessity of accomplishing

the regeneration of communities as well as persons, whose goal shall be the perfection both of society and of the individual.

HERBERT WELCH,

HARRY F. WARD,

H. F. RALL,

FRANK MASON NORTH.

WORTH M. TIPPY,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

J. W. MAGRUDER,

WILLIAM M. BALCH,

Executive Committee.

THE METHODIST BROTHERHOOD

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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- XV. THOMAS S. LIPPY, Seattle.

Representing Methodist Episcopal Church, South

CHARLES C. STOLL, Louisville,

QUINN T. MORELAND, Fort Worth.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Methodist Brotherhood is a serious attempt to help solve the man problem in the church. Very many conspicuous successes demonstrate that its methods and ideals are effective.

The organization is slightly more than four years old, with a back-lying record of a dozen years of earnest experimental work on the part of the earlier movements entering into it. In Buffalo March 11, 1908, the Commission of Unification created The Methodist Brotherhood, the General Conference approved and adopted it, and its first quadrennial report is herewith submitted.

Something like 1,250 charters have been issued (at the time this is being written, March 16, the last serial charter number is 1,218, and from five to fifteen new charters are being issued weekly). Of the above total, one chapter is in Africa, five in Finland, two in Russia, two in India, one in Italy, besides a very considerable number of nonaffiliated chapters in all of these countries and in Germany. None of the foreign chapters pay dues, and in most instances all the material necessary for their use has been donated by the general organization.

Two very notable advances, the one in Switzerland and the other in India, have been made during the latter half of the last year. In Switzerland a movement among the young men of our church has been studying Brotherhood plans and methods for some time. A few months ago these societies formally affiliated with the Brotherhood and adopted its methods of work, but without assuming financial obligations. In this way 62 separate companies of men, representing about 1,200 individuals, become members of our Brotherhood family. Separate charters are not issued to these groups, and hence they are not included in the total of 1,250 charters made.

A little later a number of groups of men in India, led by Bishop Warne and Professor J. Devadasan, principal of Saint John's College, Agra, became interested in some forms of Brotherhood effort. Two charters have been granted and at their recently adjourned conference the Brotherhood Movement was organized among them, with Professor Devadasan as their leader. Bishop Warne writes your secretary that the opportunity seems peculiarly propitious for a great work among the men. He urged that the home organization, if possible, set apart \$1,000 for use in India for the employment there of a Brotherhood secretary.

We are often asked to state the number of men enrolled in our various chapters. It is well-nigh impossible to do this with exactness. Each chapter reports its membership on organiza-

tion, but thereafter our only way of noting increases is by the amount of dues paid, and it is often noticeable that the amount of dues paid by any specific chapter frequently does not coincide with the membership of that chapter as reported in the church press. For instance, one prosperous chapter standing on our records with a membership of 175 is reported in a recent issue of one of our papers as "having over 400 members and still growing rapidly." Taking everything into consideration, it is altogether probable that 100,000 men is a conservative estimate of our present Brotherhood fellowship.

But mere statistics are utterly inadequate to represent the influence of the Brotherhood upon the church. There are probably fully as many groups of men doing some form of Brotherhood service, not formally affiliated with The Brotherhood Movement, as there are chapters of record. We think the logic of the situation strongly suggests that each one of these nonaffiliated groups ought to become one with the general movement, and are gratified to be able to report that to an increasing degree many of them are doing so.

Not all of these 1,250 chapters of record are effective. A few ought never to have been organized; some others flourished briefly and then, for lack of real leadership and a worthy compelling motive, entered upon a state of suspended animation; some others were deliberately strangled by pastoral neglect or hostility. All in all, about 287 are inoperative and for official reasons are designated as "suspended," "in hospital," and "non-operative." About 75 seem to be temporarily disbanded and are placed in the first list. We are glad to report that three or four of these are showing signs of life and give good promise of becoming truly effective chapters—better than ever. The "in hospital" list includes all chapters that seem in a languishing condition and yet that have life enough to answer our letters. Special effort and attention is given these on the part of the office and in the course of time nearly all will be restored to the effective ranks. We have 31 invalids in this list. In the earlier part of the movement a considerable number of companies of men applied for charters and never did anything else. Sometimes an enthusiastic pastor did everything without even consulting his men, and we have 181 such chapters so far failing in any way to respond to our letters and requests for information. It is gratifying to observe, however, that very nearly all of these 287 inoperative chapters are found in the earlier portion of our movement and that practically none of them fall within the last two years. This leaves us about 963 chapters that represent the actual present force of the Brotherhood Movement. Let it be understood, however, that the general secretary expects to see a very large proportion of these inoperative chapters ultimately brought into effective life.

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Certified Public Accountants, report as to our finances semiannually to the Managing Board at their meetings held in November and May. The report last November shows liabilities of \$5,534.10 and assets of \$5,507.98. This is the first time that our assets have so nearly equaled our liabilities, and when it is remembered that these estimated assets were intentionally shaved down to an exceedingly conservative basis, this showing of a net debt of \$26.12 is markedly gratifying. It requires and will continue to require for some years about \$5,000 annually over and above what may be regarded as a normal income to finance the Brotherhood. One of our newer members of the Board was so impressed by the showing made at Omaha that he offered to give \$1,000, annually for three or four years, providing the Board would raise the other \$4,000. This sum is now being provided.

There is but one item in all the Brotherhood activity that can be regarded as other than extremely gratifying. That is the 10 cent per capita annual dues. From the first the chapters have been careless touching their payment of this fund. Its obligation seems to sit lightly upon them. Conditions are no worse than they have always been, neither are they noticeably better, and as we increase in numbers the effect of this neglect becomes more harmful. About 40 per cent of the chapters pay the dues for any one year. Just what a loss this entails upon the general movement may be appreciated by observing that the unpaid dues for 1911 alone would liquidate more than one half of our total present Brotherhood obligation. This entire matter of annual dues and the attitude of the local chapters thereto must receive the serious consideration of our leaders.

Certain accomplishments rather far-reaching in their significance deserve notation.

The Brotherhood has collaborated during the past year with the Sunday School Board and the Epworth League in producing the Knights of Methodism, a boys' organization for our church. Perfection has not yet been reached; but some very long strides in that direction have been taken. The new organization is receiving cordial attention from the most expert workers with boys and very many commendations are coming from sections where camps are already organized. This movement offers a basis for the general unification of boys' work, which will slowly bring into order the almost endless confusions under which we have been working in this department in recent years.

The amalgamation of all ritual and manual interests in the Brotherhood Movement is a vital accomplishment of much significance. There had grown up during the few years of our life a number of quite divergent manuals and rituals under which

various companies of men were doing actual Brotherhood work. The most important among these were the Day-Hagle ritual and the Wilson-Ithaca ritual. These both differed widely, not only from the manual issued by the Brotherhood Organization, but also as between themselves. Each one of these productions had a generous following, each one was more or less profitable financially, and it scarcely required unusual foresight to predict a time when rivalries and competitions more or less acute would be inevitable. Hence, when the Omaha Board Meeting, following negotiations covering nearly a year, with the heartiest approval unanimously adopted a plan for unification submitted by all the interests involved, the sense of a great accomplishment possessed us all. The new issue will be in two volumes—one a manual of universal use, the other a ritual which is to be elective—and in these two volumes will be gathered under a single uniform method all that has been proved best and most effective in all the others.

The Methodist Brotherhood had no insignificant place in shaping and directing the Men and Religion Forward Movement which, during the past year, has in many great centers challenged the thought and attention of men and boys to the Christian program to a degree seldom equaled. Our president was the chairman of the Men and Religion Forward Movement Preliminary Promotion Committee, which practically determined the scheme of the campaign for the entire continent. The Brotherhood general secretary was the associate campaign leader of the movement and during the eighteen months of foundation-laying gave largely of his time and strength to the presentation of its ideals and methods. It is probably quite within the facts to say that the Methodist Brotherhood did its full share in this great interdenominational movement.

A distinctive Brotherhood literature has been and is being created and publications touching all forms of specialized work with men and boys have been issued. The general secretary has averaged about 56,000 miles of travel per year and during the past 365 days has delivered 379 sermons and addresses. It is doubtful if this pace can be longer continued. The secretary feels that marked appreciation is due our president, Mr. Tasker, for his invaluable and constant devotion to our work. Had the Brotherhood paid him for his time, even at the most moderate professional rates, the sum involved would be very considerable, indeed. That so creditable a report is possible is very largely due to his wisdom, efficiency, and constant devotion.

The Brotherhood is still doing research work and has by no means as yet reached finality. However, so much that is vital and effective has been attained that the organization submits this its first quadrennial report, with much gratification and

encouragement and with the request, that the General Conference permit the Brotherhood to continue its work for at least another quadrennium with as few changes as possible, that we may further demonstrate to the church the very far-reaching service we fully believe it is ours to render.

FAYETTE L. THOMPSON, *General Secretary*.

FRED E. TASKER, *President*.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference Assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., May, 1912.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIRs: As again we attempt to present to your honorable body a quadrennial report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we are overcome with awe, for we realize in some slight measure what God has wrought, and from overflowing hearts exclaim, "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

This quadrennium, extending from October 1, 1907, to October 1, 1911, has been marked by a number of distinctive features. Noteworthy among these have been (1) the development of the Society into the Home and Foreign Departments, with many corresponding changes in the Constitution and By-Laws; (2) many new enterprises successfully established; (3) great increase in receipts; (4) the celebration of the Jubilee year of women's organized work for missions; (5) the uniting of this Society with Women's Boards of other denominations, in establishing and maintaining union enterprises in the foreign field.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT

The greatest change in the working policy of the Society in the last quadrennium has been the organization of the Home Department, consisting of the vice-president and the associate secretaries of the branches. This department relieves the corresponding secretaries (now called Foreign Department) of the supervision of the home side of the work. Some division of responsibility was the necessary result of the great expansion of the work. The Home Department has inaugurated a five-years' campaign for members, missionaries, and money, in which the whole Society is enlisted. As a result of this campaign there has been large increase along these three lines.

HOME STATISTICS

The membership October, 1911, was as follows:

Number of Auxiliaries.....	5,877; Membership..	186,114
Young People's Societies.....	1,667; Membership..	38,913
King's Heralds Bands.....	1,400; Membership..	32,964
Little Light Bearers.....	Membership..	25,181

Total Membership.....283,172

An increase of 46,980 over 1907.

FINANCES

The receipts for the quadrennium have been as follows:

1908	\$673,400 04
1909	695,961 37
1910	743,990 31
1911	939,257 55
	<hr/>
	\$3,052,609 27

An increase of \$660,231.27 over the previous quadrennium.

The greater part of this amount has come from dues, thank offerings, life memberships, and mite boxes, but bequests and large special gifts have also been received. In several cases large gifts or bequests, included in the above total, are, by request of the donor or legatee, now held as endowments for various purposes. The total amount of bequests for the quadrennium is \$213,724.30, received as follows:

1908	\$28,339 49
1909	30,684 94
1910	40,640 97
1911	114,058 90

The Society has disbursed for foreign work during the quadrennium, \$2,711,558.32, distributed among the fields as follows:

Africa	\$34,277 67
Bulgaria	19,139 50
China	596,324 39
Germany	1,075 00
Italy	50,349 44
India	1,131,180 70
Japan	314,266 02
Korea	157,549 96
Malaysia	86,225 23
Mexico	128,714 59
Norway	260 00
Philippines	79,175 75
South America.....	112,410 07
Switzerland	600 00

JUBILEES

The quadrennium has been marked by the celebration of three jubilees. In 1908-09 our organization joined with the Foreign Missionary Society in observing the Diamond Jubilee year of Methodism in Africa, and generous gifts were devoted to work in that country. In 1910-11 the quarter-centennial of our work in Korea was marked by a vigorous campaign for funds, in which Minerva Guthapfel, formerly of Korea, rendered valuable assistance, and \$50,215 was received.

The year 1910-11 will also be remembered as the great Jubilee year, during which Interdenominational Jubilee meetings were held from the Pacific to Atlantic in celebration of the fiftieth year of woman's organized work for missions. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and one practical result was the gathering of \$140,000 for our Society.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

At the beginning of the quadrennium Miss Winifred Spaulding was the general secretary of young people's work, but after two years she returned as a missionary to the Philippines, and Mrs. D. C. Cook of the Northwestern Branch, succeeded her. The membership is now 44,791, an increase of 5,868 over 1907. Approximately \$217,374.27 has been raised, and seventy-one missionaries are either wholly or partly supported by the young people, while Bible women, day schools, Sunday schools, hospital beds, orphans, and individuals in the various training schools, are also dependent on them for help.

CHILDREN'S WORK

The children's department has also had an era of success. The membership of the King's Heralds—children from eight to fourteen years of age—has increased from 25,420 to 30,456, while the Little Light Bearers—children under eight years of age—now number 25,181 against 13,749 in 1907. Each branch of our Society now assigns some special missionary to be entirely supported by the children, while their "thank-offerings" have, during the quadrennium, helped to build school buildings in Rosario, South America, Lovetch, Bulgaria, and Belgaum, India. Ten dollars is the requisite amount to create a Little Life member; there have been 3,310 children made Life Members during the last four years. This has meant \$33,100 for the treasury.

GERMAN WORK

The work among the German women of Methodism is organized in ten Conferences in the United States and four in Europe. There are 7,997 adult members, 1,273 young people, and 1,723 King's Heralds. The receipts from the German contingent have been:

1908	.....	\$21,115 07
1909	.....	22,136 40
1910	.....	23,461 73
1911	.....	24,720 88
Total		<hr/> \$91,434 08

An increase of \$24,190.08.

Six of our efficient missionaries are from the German contingent.

SWEDISH WORK

Mrs. Hannah Henschen, the faithful secretary of the Swedish work, found it necessary to resign. She has been succeeded by Miss Helen Backlund.

This work is organized in six Conferences in the United States and in one in Sweden, and during the last quadrennium has almost doubled its membership and receipts. The mem-

bership is 5,162 against 2,700 members in 1907, and the receipts have been as follows:

1908	.....	\$5,528	57
1909	.....	5,831	08
1910	.....	5,389	01
1911	.....	6,232	26
Total		.....	\$22,980 92

An increase of \$8,520.92 over the previous quadrennium.

LITERATURE

In reviewing our missionary literature our attention is first directed to our four periodicals. The Woman's Missionary Friend has made steady gains, the figures being 36,235 subscribers, an increase of 11,578 over the year 1907. The printed programs for monthly meetings of auxiliaries with program material, the articles fresh from the foreign field, and the presentation of the various enterprises of the Society, form a paper of great interest and of constant help. The Junior Missionary Friend was the pioneer among missionary literature for children. Its subscribers now number 42,440, an increase of 9,655 over the subscribers of 1907. This paper has proven the wisdom of issuing a missionary publication for the children, instead of giving them a page in the woman's magazine. Der Frauen Missions Freund is still ably fulfilling its mission as the paper for the German contingent. Its present subscription is 4,696. The Study goes to 38,039 subscribers, giving information for the monthly lessons. Total subscriptions to the four periodicals, 121,410; increase, 23,814. The Literature Committee for the issuing of general missionary literature is in close touch with our periodicals, and as one aim of the periodicals has been to give assistance in preparing monthly missionary programs, the leaflets issued have been peculiarly helpful to our auxiliaries and other organizations. Issues totaling 3,463,095 leaflets have been published during the last quadrennium, besides innumerable skeleton programs, maps, Jubilee outlines, invitations, blank reports, etc. The literature for the Children's Department has been especially attractive. Our Society, from its great size, is the heaviest buyer of the United Study textbook. We do not forget our foreign converts in the issuing of our literature. The Zenana Paper Fund makes possible the publication of monthly magazines for women in five of the dialects of India. In Japan we have the Tokiwa, an attractive monthly magazine, and many tracts and books are also published. The magazine is eagerly read by the Christian converts. Those who are able to pay are solicited for subscriptions; those who are not have back numbers sent free to them.

In China a Woman's Department, edited by Miss Kate Ogborn, of Wuhu, has been added to the Chinese Christian Ad-

vocate, and a little paper for North China has been tried as an experiment. This has been very gratefully received, and now the Christian Literature Society is prepared to undertake the publication of a larger paper for the women of North, Central, and West China, provided reasonable support is assured. This is a union enterprise. Our missionary, Miss Laura White, is to be the editor of this monthly publication.

After twenty-six consecutive years of untiring and successful service, Miss Pauline J. Walden found it necessary to resign from her position as publisher. It was with deep regret that the resignation was accepted, and Miss Annie G. Bailey, her assistant, became her successor.

GENERAL OFFICE

Our organization into branches is certainly unique, for each branch sends its money directly to the foreign field, yet in reality we have but one head, our president; and but one general office, Room 710, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. This General Office has served as a central agency for many interests common to the branches, such as the shipment of freight, transportation of missionaries, etc. Hundreds of boxes have been forwarded through the shipping department of the Board of Foreign Missions and traveling arrangements have been made for scores of missionaries. It has been a means of large service along many lines to the missionaries at home and abroad. Other societies in our own church and interdenominational organizations have found the General Office a convenient means of approach to our Society. There has been close touch with the Board of Foreign Missions, the Young Women's Christian Associations, and the Student Volunteer Movement. A large amount of information relating to all departments of our work at home and abroad is on file in the office and readily accessible to all.

NEW ENTERPRISES

Among the new enterprises two deserve special mention; namely, the Retirement Fund and the Work in Colleges.

The Retirement Fund Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Miss Elizabeth F. Pierce, chairman, made its first report to the General Executive Committee in October, 1908, bringing recommendations for the creation of a fund which should provide for the care of the Society's retired missionaries. The plan, which was adopted, is as follows: A permanent endowment of at least \$150,000 is to be raised by means of an annual assessment on the branches of one cent per auxiliary member, and by gifts from individuals for this purpose. The amount of money in hand to-day is \$24,275. We believe that the obligation is as great upon us to care for our retired missionary sisters as to provide for their equipment and maintenance while on the field of service.

The College Department (founded 1905 in Northwestern Branch by Mrs. Stephen J. Herben, Student Representative) exists to

(a) Represent the purposes and current work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to each Methodist Episcopal woman student.

(b) Relate and identify her with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society while in college, and engage her activities, without interruption, on returning to her home church.

(c) Continue this correspondence until she is (1) established in her home church work, or (2) prepared (if to be a missionary) to make application to a missionary board when this relation, officially, is transferred.

(d) Interpret the relation of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to interdenominational student organizations.

Without fees, pledge, or organization, this unique direct service has already become an effective agency in all branches of this Society and has established plans of coöperation with numerous religious bodies.

OFFICIAL CHANGES

During the quadrennium there have been a number of changes among the leaders of our Society. Mrs. Cyrus D. Foss, who served as president for twelve years, on account of other pressing duties refused reelection in October, 1908. Her knowledge of the work in all its details was truly remarkable, and her leadership was marked by consecration and a loving spirit. She is now president emeritus. Her successor, Mrs. William Fraser McDowell, brought to the work a trained mind and a devoted heart. In 1910-11 she accompanied her husband, Bishop McDowell, in his Episcopal visitation to our foreign Conferences. Everywhere they were an inspiration to our missionaries, and the comprehension of the work thus gained by our president has been of incalculable value.

In the midst of planning for the entertainment of the General Executive Committee of 1910, Miss Mary E. Holt, for six years corresponding secretary of the New England Branch, was called from her life of loving service into the presence of the King. Her successor is Miss Florence L. Nichols, formerly a missionary to India.

Mrs. F. P. Crandon, for twenty-one years the corresponding secretary of the Northwestern Branch, found it necessary to withdraw in 1910. Her calm judgment and sympathetic heart made her a safe leader in the counsels of the Foreign Department. Her successor is Mrs. Frank T. Kuhl, of Springfield, Ill.

In the reorganization of the Society a vice-president was added to the list of officers, Mrs. A. W. Patten, of the Northwestern Branch, being elected to that position. Mrs. J. M.

Cornell, being unable longer to discharge the duties of the general treasurer in addition to those of corresponding secretary, Miss Florence Hooper, of Baltimore, Md., was elected general treasurer.

A number of our Home workers have entered into life during the quadrennium: Mrs. Lucy A. Alderman, for twenty-three years corresponding secretary of the New England Branch; Mrs. Stephen L. Baldwin, formerly a missionary to China, and for many years president of the New York Branch; Miss Frances Baker, the historian of our Society; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, whose ringing voice pleaded the cause of women around the world; and Mrs. Merrill, one of the courageous eight who founded our Society in 1869.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

While we view the growth of the Home work, our base of supplies, with genuine satisfaction, it is when studying the wonderful success of our work in foreign lands that our hearts overflow with thanksgiving.

We have 387 missionaries in active service; 130 have gone out for the first time during the quadrennium—to India, 39; to China, 47; to Korea, 13; to Japan, 11; to Malaysia, 1; to Philippines, 4; to Burma, 3; to South America, 4; to Mexico, 3; to Java, 1; to Italy, 1; to Africa, 3; and the support of three missionaries already in Africa has been assumed by our Society. In many of our Conferences the wives of the missionaries of the general missionary society do splendid work for our Society.

Sixteen of our missionaries have "entered into life"; twelve from active service, and four who had retired. We bear our sincere testimony to their faithfulness. What marvels of grace they have beheld, as they labored together with the Lord.

APPOINT-

MENT	MISSIONARY	FOREIGN STATION	DIED
1895	Miss Kate O. Curtis.....	Godhra, India.....	Jan. 3, 1908
1900	Miss Lilavati Singh.....	Lucknow, India.....	May 9, 1909
1892	Miss Josephine O. Paine.....	Chemulpo, Korea.....	Sept., 1909
1872	Miss Lucy Hoag, M.D.....	Chinkiang, China.....	Sept. 29, 1909
1885	Mrs. M. F. Scranton.....	Seoul, Korea.....	Oct. 8, 1909
1879	Miss Jean M. Gheer.....	Kagoshima, Japan.....	June 20, 1910
1900	Miss Esther K. Pak, M.D....	Pyeng Yang, Korea....	April 13, 1910
1890	Miss Anna R. Limberger.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	May 22, 1910
1900	Miss Mary E. Williams.....	Baroda, India.....	June 2, 1910
1904	Miss Alice Peters.....	Nanking, China.....	April, 1911
1906	Miss Frances Draper, M.D....	Sieng Iu, China.....	April 20, 1911
1911	Miss Alice Fawcett Shaw.....	Basim, India.....	Aug. 21, 1911

RETIRED

FORMER FOREIGN STATION

1871	Miss Sarah Woolston.....	Foochow, China.....	1910
1869	Miss Clare A. Swain, M.D....	India.....	Dec. 25, 1910
1897	Miss Grace Todd.....	China.....	1910
1886	Miss Mary A. Danforth.....	Japan.....	May 28, 1911

REAL ESTATE

Houses and lands are a tangible expression of success. The value of our real estate (all in foreign lands) is as follows:

Schools and orphanages.....	\$1,796,766
Hospitals and dispensaries.....	282,833
Homes and land.....	231,008
Total	<u>\$2,310,607</u>
Value October 1, 1907.....	<u>1,234,432</u>
Increase in the quadrennium.....	\$1,076,175

Thirty-five school buildings of various kinds, seventeen homes for missionaries, doctors, etc., five hospitals, one industrial home, and one gymnasium, have been erected, besides dormitories, dispensaries, additions to buildings, and many improvements.

Our work in the foreign fields is of three kinds—educational, evangelistic, and medical. But these three are so closely allied that it is hard to distinguish between them, and the evangelistic pervades all of our efforts.

INDIA

In India, where our pioneer work was done, we have one hundred and twenty-five missionaries working in forty-six points, and the imperative need of India to-day is more missionaries. Our educational work is keeping to its high standard. We have one school of college grade (The Isabella Thoburn College, which is the only Christian college for women in India), thirty-six boarding schools, four hundred and fifty-one day schools, two industrial schools, one kindergarten, seven orphanages, with six homes for homeless women. The girls from our higher schools continue to take the government examinations with great credit. Concerning our evangelistic work, proper, one missionary writes: "The way the children of these heathen families come to the Sunday schools is surprising. We always have a full attendance in every school, and with Golden Text learned by all. The zenana work grows more fascinating and interesting all the time. Everywhere our Bible women are eagerly welcomed. We have reliable statistics for 29,000 women and girl church members in India, 7,737 women baptized in one year, with 74,355 non-Christian women under instruction. In our medical work we have four hospitals, two fine new ones built during the quadrennium, one at Brindaban in Northwest India, and the Ellen Thoburn Cowen hospital at Kolar, South India. As to their helpfulness we need only say 55,724 patients were treated in the hospitals and hospital clinics in one year.

"Perhaps the most emphatic point in our work in India is the progress we are making toward the training of Christian women leaders. It is an absolute necessity to keep our educational work up to a high standard. Christian education in India must

not drop to an insignificant position. Our Christian women must set the standard for their non-Christian sisters in all forms of living; and nobly are they rising to this responsibility."

CHINA

We have one hundred and five missionaries besides students of the language, stationed at twenty-three points in China. "The missionaries introduced Western education into China, and the government, in formulating its educational system, is building on the foundation laid by the missionary school. Now, however, a critical point has been reached in the educational work; the missionary schools no longer set the standard of education, but they are auxiliary to the government system." "The mission schools are needed as never before to give to the awakening consciousness of China the moral and spiritual basis which will save the nation from materialism." The equipment of our schools must be increased, and the various denominations are coöperating with each other to obtain this larger equipment. These union efforts form one of the important developments of this last quadrennium. Our Society has joined in the Woman's Union Medical College and the Union Nurses' Training School at Peking, in the Union Normal School in West China, and in the Union Kindergarten Training School at Foochow.

Our work in China has been especially favored in the many commodious buildings which have been erected in the last four years. Among these are five splendid boarding schools, four day schools, four homes for our workers, a woman's chapel, a dispensary, a new wing to the Danforth Hospital, and a home for cripples. Other marked features have been the unifying of the Methodist Episcopal schools under Dr. Gamewell, union course of study for primary and secondary schools in Central China, and the formation of a foreign and Chinese Nurses' Association.

"The Student Volunteer Movement has become a prominent feature of our evangelistic work in China. In our girls' schools in Peking and Kiukiang alone, more than three hundred students have offered themselves for Christian service."

The medical work, with our twelve hospitals as centers, is gaining the respect of the people. Last year 142,531 patients were treated. Chinese girls are gladly taking the medical course to become physicians or nurses.

"The revolution in China is giving the missionaries access to many who could never before be reached. It is elevating Christian men to official position and giving new influence to the women of the household—often girls educated in our schools. It is creating an increasing demand for Christian education on Western lines. The new times demand new women as well as new men."

JAPAN

We have forty missionaries in ten centers in Japan. Never were missionaries more needed in Japan than to-day. There has been a revival of Buddhism throughout the land, and the Buddhists have fashioned their services after those of the Christians.

Our workers are rejoicing over the following buildings erected during the quadrennium: A school building and gymnasium at Hakodate, a kindergarten at Hirosaki, and three school buildings at Nagoya. In this land of soft-voiced children we have eight kindergartens with an enrollment of four hundred and sixty-three. Two of these at Nagasaki have been established during the last four years.

Our work in Japan is confined to the educational and evangelistic. The school work moves steadily along. The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Hirosaki school was celebrated last year. Our school at Tokyo is large and important. A special English course affords work beyond that of the high school. This plant should speedily be developed into a strong and well-equipped college. There have been changes in the courses of study at both Nagasaki and Fukuoka, making these schools comply with the new government regulations. The college at Nagasaki has, among other courses, a fine kindergartners' training department, a musical department of special excellence, and a biblical department which is growing in numbers and interest each year.

Regarding the evangelistic work, in Tokyo the women missionaries of all denominations organized a movement by women to introduce into each home a copy of the Scriptures or Gospels; the great majority of the people welcomed the attention and promised to read the Word.

KOREA

Two new stations for work have been opened during the last quadrennium—at Konju and Haiju—making, in all, six centers with twenty-five missionaries. The following buildings have been erected: Hospitals in Pyengyang and Seoul, two day school buildings, four homes for workers, and a building at Pyengyang for the Union Academy for Girls, the total cost being \$64,700.

"A wonderful change has come over the people of Korea. Formerly there was but little appreciation for education, especially higher education for women and girls. Now there is the most urgent appeal for schools and for teachers, not only for those of low or primary grade, but for higher grades, for training as nurses, physicians, teachers, and Christian workers. The course of study in our various schools has been revised, higher grades and new departments having been added."

"There is more readiness to give, both of money and of self, to the work of the Lord. A number of day schools are supported

by the people, others partly so, some of our largest schools having voluntarily fixed a monthly tuition fee, others in other ways supplying current expenses or a part of teacher's salary, many furnishing the building.

In the Union Academy no scholarships are given, only work supplied to the most needy ones and free dormitory room.

In the boarding school but four girls are entirely supported, while one fourth of the boarders are entirely self-supporting, the remainder being partially so. Numbers who were ready to support themselves have had to be turned away because of lack of room. Again and again requests for the establishment of day schools, even though part support was pledged by the people, had to be denied because of lack of trained teachers and funds for even partial support.

"The evangelistic work has been most encouraging, much work is being done without any remuneration. Scores of women pledged a tithe of their time for Christian work, and after being trained by the missionaries, are being sent out, two by two, to hold Bible classes and to teach.

"Another of the changes is that division of territory between our church and the Presbyterian Church, whereby the work is in more solid blocks and the workers of each mission are saved traveling over the same territory. While this has been gladly entered into by our workers, it has in numerous instances resulted in decreasing the number of members in our church, more having been turned over than we received. But the *territory*, rather than the *number of Christians*, was taken into consideration."

MALAYSIA

In Malaysia we have fourteen missionaries laboring in six centers. A noteworthy event denoting progress was the entrance of our Society, in 1910, into the Island of Java. Our organization became responsible for the support of Miss Naomi Ruth, the first unmarried woman in the islands. There is no field in the world where the Mohammedans respond to the presentation of the gospel as they do in Java.

Two buildings have been completed during the quadrennium—a dormitory in connection with the Mary C. Ninde Home, at Singapore, and the Mary E. Holt Hall, at Kuala Lumpur. There are two large new projects under way at the present time. One is the erection of a building capable of accommodating two hundred girls for the Chinese Girls' School, at Telok Ayer, a suburb of Singapore, upon 25,000 square feet of land, valued at \$15,000 given by the government; the school and its furniture will cost \$14,000. The other is the Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School in Malacca, which will cost \$10,000. The splendid growth of the girls' schools in Malaysia deserves special mention. The Methodist Episcopal Girls' School in Singapore now takes

first rank under government inspection and is pronounced by the inspectors the very best girls' school in Malaysia. Its capacity is three hundred girls.

From all of our other points in Malaysia, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Taipeng, and Malacca, comes most encouraging word of the progress of the work.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

"Conditions in these islands spell opportunity. The number of souls won for Jesus Christ is limited only by the number of messengers. With 60,000 children in the public schools, with the whole tide of influence and interest turning toward civilization and education, we might win the Philippines for Him in a generation of we would." We have ten missionaries working from three centers, Lingayen having been added during the quadrennium. As the government is pushing the educational line, our missionaries confine their work to the evangelistic and medical.

The Harris Memorial Training School is a center from which radiates the work of our deaconesses through the districts round about. They work fearlessly and with the spirit of utter self-sacrifice. More room is badly needed in connection with this school. Our training school at Lingayen has also had a prosperous year, and the evangelistic work at Dagupan and the regions near has been pushed with great success.

Perhaps the greatest mark of progress in the Philippines has been the erection and success of the Mary J. Johnston Hospital, which was formally dedicated in August, 1908. The cost of the structure itself was \$12,000, and was the gift of Mr. D. S. B. Johnston, of Saint Paul, Minn. Its usefulness was limited only by its capacity, but in February, 1911, a disastrous fire seriously damaged the building. It was at once restored and enlarged at a cost of \$6,750, and in July, 1911, was formally reopened to continue its work of blessing to women, who come from far and near.

AFRICA

"Africa is 6,000 miles long and 5,000 miles wide at its widest point, with a population of at least 175,000,000 people. Our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is carrying on work at four points in three different provinces—Angola, Rhodesia, and Algeria." Four years ago we had three missionaries in all Africa; now we have ten. The greatest advance has been the opening of work in Algiers, North Africa, with three missionaries in charge of educational and evangelistic work for Mohammedan and French Roman Catholic women and girls.

"At Loanda, West Central Africa, we also have a new work. A boarding school and home have been built at a cost of \$10,000. A new boarding school building at Old Umtali, East Central

Africa, has been finished at a cost of \$5,000, and an industrial department has been opened at this point with a graduate of one of our best agricultural colleges in charge.

"We are giving Christian training and education to at least two hundred and twenty-five more women and girls in Africa than four years ago."

ITALY

Our work in Italy has had an eventful quadrennium. Our school had grown to such proportions that the former Crandon Hall was no longer large enough, so the property, which had cost us \$50,000 in 1900, was sold in 1909 for \$130,000 and a new site purchased outside the Porta Salaria, adjoining the Villa Albani. The ground is seven times as large as the former site and on it two buildings have already been erected, Crandon Hall and Massey Villa, the latter being made possible by the gift of \$35,000 from Mr. William Massey, of Toronto, Canada. The buildings were dedicated in September, 1911, during the meeting of the Central European Conference in Rome.

"The school opened very favorably the first of November with a larger number of pupils than had been hoped for, because of the change of location and the greater distance. During the year the attendance has gradually increased, and little by little many of the former pupils have returned." There is an enrollment of 155 at Crandon Hall, 125 in the kindergarten, and 218 in the Industrial School.

"It was with great interest that at the session of the Italy Conference last September a Conference Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized."

BULGARIA

The school in Lovetch is the only work now supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Bulgaria. The new school building was finished in 1910 and has assured an increase of scholars and of public interest. The confidence of the people has been shown by the increase in their support of the school which, from \$956 in 1908, has grown to \$2,755 in 1911. "The faculty of the school for 1911 was, for the first time, all Protestant Christians, and the finest they had ever had."

SOUTH AMERICA

We have work in but three of the Republics of South America—Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru. Bolivia has sent in an earnest call for a missionary, but we have been obliged to refuse.

Our schools in South America have suffered in the past for the lack of permanent quarters, but now our missionaries are rejoicing in buildings in Montevideo, Rosario, and Buenos Ayres—all being the property of our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and aggregating in value \$155,700. The last of these acquired was the school building in the Flores suburb of Buenos

Ayres at a cost of \$68,000. As the schools are now established, they can hold their pupils, while formerly they lost many by the frequent moves from one situation to another.

The work in South America is entirely along educational lines, with the evangelistic work incident thereto. In Callao we have no school. Our two missionaries teach the girls of the General Society's schools. At Lima, the Catholic opposition is bitter, and again and again the school has been driven out of its rented homes by the Catholics. "Teaching the true religion to the girls and women of Catholic South America is slow work, but each educated woman who is a loyal disciple of Christ has an influence not only in her home, but also in her country."

MEXICO

In Mexico we have ten missionaries working in four important centers, and we also have day schools in five other towns. The largest school supported anywhere by our Society is at Pachuca, Mexico, the enrollment for the last year being 656. This school has now reached the limit of the possibility of growth in its present quarters. It must be enlarged as soon as possible, for it is certainly wielding a wide influence, as a large proportion of the children come from Catholic homes. A new industrial school building has been erected in Mexico City, costing \$40,000. A graduate of Drexel Institute is in charge of the school and of the domestic-science course.

Although there have been riots and rumors of riots in the various Mexican cities, not one of our missionaries has left her post, and our schools have proceeded with but little interruption in their regular order. Catholic opposition is ever present, but our schools, by their high standards, have won the respect of the people.

GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, AND NORWAY

Our Society gives \$150 annually for the support of visiting deaconesses in each of the two countries, Germany and Switzerland, and \$50 is given for similar work in Norway. This work cannot be too highly spoken of. The deaconesses exert a most wonderful influence over the women, both young and old; they care for the sick, the poor, and seek out the lost and straying ones.

STATISTICS

A report of our work would be incomplete without a few statistics from the foreign field, which may help to give an idea of the extent of our labors. We have 42,901 women and girls who are full members in the churches of our various mission stations, and 11,133 probationers; 10,770 were baptized during 1910; 120,764 non-Christian women under instruction, through Bible women, schools, and churches; 2,000 Bible women employed; 919 schools of various grades. with an enrollment of

26,310; 18 hospitals, with hospital, dispensary, clinic, and out-patients numbering 219,736 in the year 1910.

Realizing that our Society is but one of many engaged in this great work of bringing the world back to Jesus's feet, we feel the truth of the hymn, "Traveler, darkness takes its flight; Doubt and terror are withdrawn."

SUMMARY

HOME STATISTICS

Auxiliaries	5,877; Members..	186,114
Young People's Societies.....	1,667; Members..	38,913
King's Heralds Bands.....	1,400; Members..	32,964
Little Light Bearers.....	Members..	25,181

Total membership.....283,172

Total membership at the close of the previous
quadrennium236,192

Increase 46,980

Receipts for the quadrennium.....\$3,052,509 27

Receipts for the previous quadrennium..... 2,392,378 00

Increase \$660,231 27

PERIODICALS

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO	1911	1907	INCREASE
Woman's Missionary Friend.....	36,235	24,651	11,578
Junior Missionary Friend.....	42,440	32,785	9,655
Der Frauen Missions Freund.....	4,696	4,510	186
The Study.....	38,039	35,644	3,395

Total subscriptions to four periodicals...121,410 97,596 23,814

FOREIGN STATISTICS

Missionaries	387
Assistants	104
Native Workers.....	1,948
Bible women	2,000
Wives of missionaries in active work.....	131
Schools	919
Enrollment	26,310
Hospitals	18
Patients (Hospitals, clinic, dispensary, and out-patients).....	219,736

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TERRITORY EMBRACED IN THE ELEVEN BRANCHES

New England Branch.—New England States.
New York Branch.—New York and New Jersey.
Philadelphia Branch.—Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Baltimore Branch.—Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the Canal Zone.
Cincinnati Branch.—Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.
Northwestern Branch.—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.
Des Moines Branch.—Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.
Minneapolis Branch.—Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
Topeka Branch.—Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Sweden.
Pacific Branch.—California, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii.
Columbia River Branch.—Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the General Executive Committee.

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL, *President*.
 MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BARNES, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

*To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of
1912, Minneapolis, Minn.:*

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:—It again becomes our duty and pleasure to submit a report of the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society for the quadrennium, July 31, 1907, to July 31, 1911.

We are grateful to our heavenly Father that we have no ill report to bring. While the unoccupied fields are so inviting that we are impatient to enter them, we are able to report encouraging progress in the work undertaken. Starting thirty-one years ago with "The Call of the Spirit," the zeal of a few good women, the good will of a narrow circle of friends, and God's blessing, we believe the Society has come to be a helpful agency in the evangelizing work of the church.

GROWTH

A marked advance in membership has been made during the recent quadrenniums, as will be seen from the following figures:

	Auxiliary Members	Young People	Juniors
1899.....	53,624	6,049	13,527
1903.....	80,645	12,471	21,711
1907.....	91,444	19,421	26,294
1911.....	119,130	30,128	29,037

The income for the corresponding quadrenniums is as follows:

	Cash	Supplies	Total
1899.....	\$527,735 04	\$276,668 84*	\$804,403 88
1903.....	867,113 49	336,098 13*	1,203,211 62
1907.....	1,372,319 47	341,489 13*	1,713,808 60
1911.....	2,112,784 56	286,667 20†	2,899,451 76

The increase in membership during the years of the last quadrennium is shown in the following table:

	Auxiliary Members	Young People	Juniors
1908.....	97,349	20,930	28,342
1909.....	104,156	22,643	31,967
1910.....	114,089	23,657	30,818
1911.....	119,130	30,128	29,137

The income for the successive years shows a corresponding advance and is as follows:

	Cash	Supplies	Total
1908.....	\$409,283 16	\$55,915 47	\$465,198 63
1909.....	516,800 00	75,545 17	592,345 17
1910.....	569,193 90	71,496 30	640,690 20
1911.....	617,507 50	83,710 26	701,217 76

*Cash valuation.

†Cash only.

BEQUESTS

The Society has received bequests in the four years as follows:

1907-1908.....	\$8,007 45
1908-1909.....	41,711 02
1909-1910.....	20,151 01
1910-1911.....	30,743 15

Total	\$100,612 63
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ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES

The Homes and Schools of the Society now have endowment funds amounting to \$41,935.80, and the annuity contracts now in force amount to \$80,020.33.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

The Society has accumulated in its thirty-one years property as follows:

Buildings and Grounds (Estimated)

Southern work.....	\$292,750 00
Utah	51,600 00
New Mexico and Oklahoma.....	30,000 00
Alaska and Indian.....	25,000 00
Pacific Coast and Honolulu.....	60,000 00
Porto Rico.....	27,700 00
Children's Homes.....	100,000 00
City Missions.....	235,500 00
Deaconess and Missionary Training Schools, Deaconess Homes, Hospitals, etc.....	1,448,543 39
Cash	1,672 42
Investments	80,865 34
Accounts receivable.....	6,613 15

Total	\$2,360,244 30
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In the beginning the Society set forth as it aim "To enlist and organize the efforts of Christian women in behalf of the needy and destitute in all sections of our country," and in following out this aim the lines of its work, in the progress of the years, have become very varied. Still it has kept before itself two fundamental ideas, namely, industrial work for women and girls, and evangelistic work. The elementary school and training in domestic science and arts have a vital relation to the home life, and the home largely determines the character of the citizen.

The fields of the Society are in charge of committees called Bureaus, the heads of the Bureaus being called secretaries (when several Bureaus are combined into one whole, they together constitute a Department). These secretaries are made responsible not only for the management of the work in their respective Bureaus, but as all the funds required for building and improvements, and for student aid in their respective institu-

tions are conditional upon being raised for that specific purpose, the Bureau secretaries occupy very important and responsible positions. How well they meet the demands upon them will be seen when the improvements in the last quadrennium are considered.

SOUTHERN WORK—COLORED

The Society has fourteen industrial homes for colored girls, and in connection with six of them it has the school work also. The others are working in affiliation with the Freedmen's Aid Society. In December, 1909, Kent Home, Greensboro, N. C., was entirely destroyed by fire, having only \$2,000 insurance, but the Bureau secretary rallied her friends around her, the money was raised, and the new building was ready for occupancy in the following fall. We now have a property there worth \$10,000.

Early in 1910 the old property in Jacksonville, Fla., was sold, and in the May following ground was broken in an excellent situation for a new building, which was ready for occupancy the following autumn. The new building is ample and, even before its trees are grown, commands the admiration of visitors. The cost was \$46,500.

At Camden, S. C., an excellent new school building, the gift of a friend, is being added to the fine plant we have there at a cost of \$20,000. Electric lighting and a hot-water heating plant make the building up to date in every respect. The building will be ready for occupancy in September.

Peck Home, in New Orleans, burned fourteen years ago, has just been rebuilt on a lot adjacent to the New Orleans University donated by the Freedmen's Aid Society, to which the Woman's Society added a small lot at a cost of \$1,100. The Home is a three-story brick building, 94x60 feet, the property being valued at \$35,000. The domestic industries will be taught by skillful teachers, and the colored people not only of New Orleans, but of Louisiana, are rejoicing in this beautiful Home which means so much to them.

Not less than \$100,000 has been spent in the improvement of the property devoted to colored work in the South within the last quadrennium.

SOUTHERN WORK—WHITE

The Society has four Industrial Homes in the South for white girls, two of which have Home Missionary schools connected with them. All these are comparatively new buildings. In the late fall of 1906 a fine home recently built at Boaz, Ala., was burned to the ground. The friends rallied about the superintendent and in less than a year a new building of brick, as nearly fireproof as possible, and much better than the former, was ready for occupancy.

The Society has received the gift of a small home for girls and a school building in the mountains of North Carolina, near Lenoir, where very good work was being done; but one cold night, January, 1908, the family was compelled to flee to the schoolhouse and see the home and all their possessions burn with no means to fight the fire. In its place a new three-story concrete building, large enough to accommodate both boys and girls for a home, and also for school purposes, has been erected at Meisenheimer, N. C. It is the only school of any kind in the community, and already the building is full to its capacity, having fifty in the Home and sixty day pupils enrolled. When the third story is completed more pupils can be taken. The students are earnest and faithful and the school has recently been blessed with a gracious revival.

There are also five "Community Schools" in North Carolina, located in interior mountain sections, and supported jointly by local contributions and those of the Woman's Society. These schools are taught in the little churches or in rooms that can be used for the purpose. They have very little of equipment, but the help of the Society gives them more capable teachers, and a school year of seven or eight months instead of two or three, if any. The enrollment ranges from forty-five to one hundred and the average attendance is remarkable, considering the difficult roads without bridged water courses. One of these schools which we have been helping has now become self-supporting, has built a good schoolhouse, and the attendance is one hundred and twenty-five. This is the result of the mountain farmers being drawn to the vicinity that their children may have even these poor school privileges.

The Society has also two missionaries in New Orleans, a worker in Holston Conference, and five deaconesses in various parts of the South. Two missionaries have been doing excellent work in a mill settlement at Cedartown, Ga., for two years past.

This settlement is outside the town limits, and therefore there are no public school accommodations. All the children old enough work in the mills.

We must have a building for kindergarten, night school, sewing classes, etc., which will also serve for chapel and a home for our missionaries. An excellent site will be given by the mill owners.

In a very inadequate building we now have a day school enrollment of seventy-five, in night classes thirty, in Sunday school one hundred and forty, and in Junior League thirty-five. It is estimated that a building will cost \$3,000.

Two workers are now employed at Olive Hill, Ky., in clay-mining and fire-brick manufacturing section and a kindergarten is being conducted at Harlan, Ky., in a coal-mining community.

UTAH

None but those who have come into close touch with Mormonism can know what a hard field for Christian work Utah is. The Society has in Salt Lake City a good building, the home of six very busy deaconesses working in and around the city. Two missionaries and six teachers are employed at other points in Utah, all doing good work.

In Ogden negotiations are in progress for the gift to the Society of a valuable residence lot upon which it purposes to erect a Deaconess Home, which will meet the demands of this important and growing city. Nurse and travelers' aid deaconesses are greatly needed here, which such an institution will provide.

The best investment in Utah now would be a good school of high grade for Gentile young people and such Mormons as would be permitted to attend. The church should not longer neglect this call.

SPANISH AMERICA

The Society has excellent schools and homes combined at three points in the Southwest, namely, Albuquerque, N. M.; Tucson, Ariz.; and Los Angeles, Cal.

Our work in Albuquerque, at the Harwood Industrial School for girls, continues to attract a large number who desire education. In 1911 three young women were graduated from the eighth grade. One of these entered Fisk Training School to become a deaconess. The other two returned for a High School course which has been added to our curriculum. Spanish is taught in the advance grades.

At Tucson we have a school of fifty girls who enjoy our beautiful new building. The school has attracted many from Mexico, who are desirous of giving their children a Protestant education. Both boys and girls apply to us, but many girls have been turned away because our dormitories and dining room are full, and boys cannot be taken. We are sorry, because they need the privilege of an industrial education and a Christian home just as much as the girls. When will the church see the need of an industrial school for Spanish-American boys, which should be provided without delay?

The Porto Rican work is growing in favor and efficiency, having, besides its excellent George O. Robinson Orphanage for Spanish girls, four day schools. The enrollment last year in the three well-established schools was 195, with an average attendance of 150. The fourth school was without a teacher part of the year. Two of our Porto Rican girls (graduates from the Orphanage) came to Rust Hall for training; one has finished a course in domestic science and has returned to teach in our schools in Porto Rico, and the other is taking a deaconess

kindergarten course in preparation for work among her own people.

INDIANS AND ALASKANS

The Society is carrying on work at five points in the States among as many different tribes of Indians, and at three points in Alaska. Among the Pottawatomies in Kansas and the Nooksacks in Washington we have a school; among the Poncas in Oklahoma, the Yumas in Arizona, and the Diggers in California we employ a pastor-missionary.

The Pottawatomies are located twenty-two miles from Topeka, on a reservation eleven miles square. They number seven hundred, and nearly all speak English. The mission school enrolls about forty pupils and much is done by the missionaries in visiting the sick and instructing the mothers in all the arts of housekeeping and homemaking.

The property of the Indian Mission at Lynden, Wash., has been sold and the Stickney Home moved to the Nooksack Reservation, at Everson, Wash. Here a Home for the missionaries and a schoolhouse have been built, and the Indian children live with their parents and are supported by them instead of being in a boarding school as formerly. By this means we are able to reach the parents through the children, and to come into personal touch with them by visiting them in their homes, and worshiping with them in their church. Field work is carried on, the sick are cared for, sewing circles in connection with prayer meetings are conducted, and night classes are taught for the older ones. The work is much more satisfactory in every regard than when the school was twenty miles distant from the reservation.

A great calamity overtook us last October when, by the breaking of a dam several miles above Farmington, where our Mission was located, a vast flood from an immense reservoir rushed down the river and, striking our Navajo Mission buildings, washed away every vestige of them and drowned one of our faithful missionaries, while another was rescued only after thirty hours of exposure in the flood. By the heroic endeavors of these two men the women and children were all carried to higher ground before the waters reached them, thanks to a warning telephone operator on the stream above. An exceedingly regrettable thing was that some \$8,000 had been put into a new building that was well toward completion, of which not one stone was left upon another. The secretary is courageously planning to rebuild, in a location above the highest high-water mark, as soon as money can be gathered for the purpose.

At Unalaska, an island in extreme Southwest Alaska, we have a Home for boys and girls who attend the government school, and a small hospital, which is of inestimable value in that re-

mote place. The girls are taught in our Mission housekeeping and sewing, and the boys blacksmithing, carpentry, painting, etc.

As we cannot take "America for Christ" without including Alaska, the Woman's Home Missionary Society is trying to do what it can toward giving the gospel to the superstitious but eager to learn Eskimos. In 1906 a mission was opened at Sinuk, on the shores of the Bering Sea, nearly thirty miles below Nome, where we now have the Hilah Seward Industrial Home and Orphanage, which Dr. John Parsons, superintendent of Methodist Missions in Alaska, says "is like a light shining in the darkness on that Northwest coast."

Believing with John Wesley that we should first help men's bodies, and finding great need, we early secured the loan of a herd of reindeer from the government and arranged for the support of Eskimo apprentices while they are taught how to care for and use the deer. This is the most helpful industry introduced into that barren country, where the only crop is reindeer moss, and the only domestic animals wolf-like dogs. Twenty years ago there was not a reindeer in Alaska. There are now over 30,000, and of the \$40,000 received from the sale of reindeer products in one year over two thirds went to the natives. The ideal is a small herd for each native family.

Our missionary boat, The New Jersey, was sent to Sinuk in 1910, and a year later a gasoline engine was installed in it. It is useful not only as a means of transportation for the missionaries, and for carrying supplies, but to help the natives make a living. Heretofore, having only small skin boats, they could never hunt large game, but last summer, on their first trip with The New Jersey, they secured eight walruses, averaging about 1,000 pounds each, the flesh, skin, and tusks being of great value to them. Mr. W. F. Baldwin, missionary in charge, says this success gave them new life and hope. This year we plan to send a whale gun, harpoons, and spears, to enlarge their opportunities.

Miss Harriet L. Barnett, who was sent to Nome last September to "spy out the land," find the needs and possibilities, and "hold the fort" until more can be done, lives in her own "hired room" and holds services in a hall. She says: "The Eskimos seem naturally religious and respond readily to Christian teaching. I thank God again and again that he has placed me here to minister to these neglected children of his. You would certainly think this work is needed if you saw the interested faces, young and old, that look up to me each Sabbath."

Dr. Parsons thinks we should make Nome our headquarters for Alaska, and put up good buildings as soon as the funds can be gathered for that purpose. Last summer there were about a thousand Eskimos in Nome, and all want to attend services, and "learn about God plenty."

IMMIGRANT WORK—ATLANTIC PORTS

Our Immigrant Homes at the three great Atlantic ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are engaged in such a sisterly service as the Master must approve, for their work is to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, care for the sick, protect the simple and uncared for, and be always to all a sympathizing friend. What an amount of service the following figures for last year represent, and how many women have been comforted and girls have been saved by such service none can tell.

Number of ships met.....	1,294
“ meals served.....	31,583
“ lodgings furnished.....	10,206
“ girls sent to friends.....	3,189
“ letters written to friends of girls....	1,895
“ situations secured.....	172

The Immigrant Home in East Boston has been an unsafe building for some time, and is now vacated that it may be torn down and a new building erected on the site. The new “Home” to be immediately built will be five stories high and is well planned for the mission it is to accomplish. The building is to cost \$28,000, and \$23,500 is at this writing pledged. It is expected that the rest will be in hand when needed.

SETTLEMENT WORK

The E. E. Marcy Home in Chicago has ten resident workers with as many more nonresident, besides helpers in evening classes. This work is in a Jewish quarter and many of the classes are composed entirely of Jewish young men and women, or children. Connected with the work of Marcy Home is a dispensary where clinics are held five days each week (fourteen hours per week in all), in which from five hundred to six hundred patients are treated each month. To those able to pay, a small fee is charged. In this service there are employed four women physicians, one resident interne, and two resident nurses. These latter are largely employed in neighborhood nursing. All the various lines of settlement work are carried on in the Home and six centers of missionary work in and about Chicago have developed from the Home and report to it.

Glenn Home, in the west end of Cincinnati, is rendering special service in looking after country girls who come to the city for employment. These girls find a home and board at a very low rate, and the management has been compelled to rent a nearby flat to accommodate all who come. It also conducts kindergartens, boys’ clubs, mothers’ clubs, industrial classes, and Sunday schools in the Home and at other centers of need.

Hull Street Settlement, in Boston, Mass., is also a medical mission. During last year 13,674 foreign people received treatment, and 5,897 calls were made by doctors and nurses. Nine boys' clubs, several girls' clubs, a shirt-waist class, children's sewing and nurse-training classes, and 2,302 calls made by social workers, is part of the record for the last year. As so many babies must be left to the care of little girls while the mothers are out earning the daily food, a class of little girls in training for the care of babies is especially interesting.

An Italian Settlement work in Utica, N. Y., is being carried on in a rented building, while a commodious brick building of three stories is being erected. This work, under the care of deaconesses, consists of English classes, sewing school, boys' and girls' clubs, mothers' meetings, besides kindergarten, Sunday school, and personal visitation among the Italians, who number one fifth of the population. A similar work is being developed at Rochester, N. Y.

Four other settlements, one in Detroit, one in Baltimore, one in Philadelphia, and one in Washington, D. C., all conducted by deaconesses, are doing most excellent work. They will be noted in the deaconess section of this report.

At El Paso, Tex., a settlement house is needed and is being planned for: for it is a strategic point where a great work can be done, both for ourselves and our Mexican neighbors. A generous woman is ready to help, and we are looking for others to coöperate with her in this needed service.

A settlement work should be instituted at New Orleans among the Italians, where for years we have done more or less work. But it cannot be of permanent value without "a name and habitation," something evident about which to rally, and we look forward to a Settlement House.

ORPHANAGES

The importance of the work done in Christian homes for dependent children cannot be overestimated. Children gathered from juvenile courts, from filthy and immoral homes, wretched, half-starved, hungry for affection—these are they—even these—of whom the Master bade, "Suffer them to come unto me, for of such"—how strange it seems!—"for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The Society is supporting six Orphanages: Watts de Peyster on the Hudson, near New York, and Elizabeth A. Bradley Children's Home, Hulton, Pa., are for girls only, while George O. Robinson Orphanage, in San Juan, Porto Rico; Cunningham Children's Home, Urbana, Ill.; and Mothers' Jewels Home, York, Neb., take both boys and girls. We have also one recently acquired at Lordsburg, Southern California. This latter is the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Kuns, of Lordsburg, and con-

sists of a large building of sixty rooms, with seventeen and one half acres of land amid orange groves. In this Home industrial training for both boys and girls will be an important feature.

The new building added to Cunningham Children's Home, called Sheldon Hall, is completed and occupied. It is of brick, 50x64 feet, and three stories high. It contains two dormitories, two school rooms, and two play rooms, besides rooms for caretakers and janitor, lavatories and laundry. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and is supplied with hot and cold water. The Home now has double its former capacity. Sheldon Hall and necessary improvements will cost approximately \$20,000.

ORIENTAL WORK

The work of the Society for Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans is confined to the Pacific Coast. The new Chinese Home, taking the place of the one destroyed by earthquake and fire, is built upon the same lot as the former building, to which has been added fifty feet frontage, generously deeded to us by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. This gives us ninety feet frontage and a fine corner lot. The building is of red pressed brick, making a handsome exterior, the interior arrangements being well adapted to the various lines of work which will be carried on. The cost of the building was something over \$35,000. A handsome Chinese church, built on the adjoining lot by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, together with our building constitutes a fine missionary equipment for Methodism in the interest of the Chinese in San Francisco, from which we expect streams of Christian influence to go out that will eventually transform Chinatown.

Eight women, three of them Christian Chinese, are engaged in the work of the new Home.

The work among the Japanese and Koreans gives promise of great usefulness in extending the kingdom of Christ, not only among these people on the coast, but in their homeland as well. They are proving themselves apt pupils not only in their literary studies, but also in their comprehension and acceptance of the Christian faith, which will enable them to teach others of their race the glorious promise that "whosoever will may come."

The Ellen Stark Ford Home for Japanese and Koreans, in San Francisco, has seemed to be "a child of Providence." Under the pressure of a great need it was purchased but a few months before the San Francisco disaster in 1906, and, escaping both earthquake and fire, became the refuge of more than one hundred Japanese men, women, and children, who were left homeless and temporarily without any means of support. All these years it has been doing its excellent work. It now cares for thirty-four children. Within the last year fourteen of these

have joined the church. The girls make fine progress in both industrial and public school work. Both the Japanese and Korean languages are taught and a kindergarten is supported.

The Jane Couch Memorial, at Los Angeles, the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Couch, is also a Home for Japanese girls from which evangelical influences radiate.

The Catharine P. Blaine Home has recently been purchased to meet the needs of a large Japanese population in Seattle, Wash., and gives promise already of great usefulness.

The Susannah Wesley Home, of Honolulu, has of late been embarrassed for lack of workers, but two of our beautiful girls have recently married two successful ministers, and a third has entered the San Francisco Training School to fit herself for missionary work in Korea. Thus the mustard seed of the gospel is growing into trees in which birds may build their nests.

Early last year the representatives of the various Boards engaged in work among the Orientals of the Pacific Coast were called together to discuss the feasibility of a federation to avoid duplication of work and waste of funds. A permanent committee was the result, the members being appointed by the respective Boards represented. No new work among the Orientals will be undertaken without the approval of this committee, but the field is so large that no Board will be embarrassed for lack of opportunity.

ANTHRACITE SLAVONIC MISSION

Six years ago a deaconess began work in the anthracite coal fields near Hazleton, Pa., carrying the gospel, as well as physical comforts, through summer and winter, to hundreds of the miners' families. In these years more than one thousand children and young people have been in her various classes. Later, other workers were added for service in different centers of mining population where there were unnumbered saloons, and all the attendant vice and poverty, and not a Protestant church, teacher, or preacher. At last a permanent mission, centrally located, has been provided at a cost of \$10,500. A church is soon to be built to accommodate a Protestant membership of seventy-five converted people, the fruit of the mission. All domestic industries are taught, as well as the English language and music, and all the means of developing the religious life are carefully used. A library in the various languages of the people is being collected, which will help to open the way to the hearts of the poor miners who have so little to brighten their hard lives. This is a field to be coveted for Christ.

MCCRUM NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SLAVONIC YOUNG WOMEN

At Uniontown, Pa., a unique and interesting work is developing, which is the training of Slav young women for Christian

service among their own people, both here and abroad. In this, the second year of the school, the languages spoken by the pupils are English, German, Polish, Bohemian, and Slovak. The superintendent, Miss Davis, spent the summer among the Bohemian people in Europe, studying their customs and language. Three Bohemian girls returned with her for missionary training. The enterprise is yet in its initial stage, but marvelous possibilities are bound up in it for our alien population, and we already wonder "whereunto this will grow."

SUPPLIES

The Supply Bureau is no negligible department in the work of the Society. The cash, and vouchers for cash, which have passed through this department during the quadrennium amount to \$286,667.20. This sum represents money used to relieve unpaid preachers and their families on our frontiers, money used by deaconesses and missionaries in helping the poor in city mission work and in our Homes and Schools. Of the entire amount reported the last two years, 41 per cent, or \$117,533.55, went to frontier preachers.

Many of them gratefully testify to the help they have received through this agency. A preacher, at a recent Annual Conference, said to the writer, "I am here because your Society sent me the suit I have on, and the money to pay my railroad fare." One writes: "We are unable to express our gratitude for the letters and the thirty dollars which they contained. I read in God's holy Book how the raven fed Elijah, and how the widow's oil never gave out; but now I know the prophecy can be literally fulfilled in the dawn of the twentieth century. We will thank you on the streets of God, if we have no opportunity in this life. We can never repay you, but we pray the blessed Master may fill your hearts to overflowing with his love, for you are doing as Christ commanded, by clothing, feeding, and furnishing fuel for us." A multitude of similar testimonies could be quoted.

YOUNG PEOPLE

The Department of Young People has grown to be a large and dependable part of the Society. Four years ago we had organizations in sixty Conferences; our last report shows that seventy Conferences are enrolled.

	Organizations	Members	Receipts
1907-1908.....	1,051	21,102	\$32,831 80
1908-1909.....	1,233	23,184	42,130 99
1909-1910.....	1,366	26,442	45,106 82
1910-1911.....	1,506	30,128	53,159 85

During this period the department has advanced 62 per cent in contributions and 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent in membership. Our young

people are more in earnest than ever before, as is demonstrated by the apparent desire on the part of Conference and district officers, and the girls themselves, for more information, and a willingness to devote more time and energy to the development of the work. The demand of the day is for women of consecration and ability to serve as leaders. We hope at the end of next quadrennium to report a membership of sixty thousand enrolled in this department.

HOME GUARDS AND MOTHERS' JEWELS

The work of this department has moved steadily forward during the quadrennium. There is a growing sense of responsibility on the part of the older members of the Society, a deepening conviction that for the sake of the children themselves and for the future of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, the boys and girls should have training along the lines of our work, and be interested therein even in childhood and youth. The one great need, as in all similar work, is for consecrated leadership. This would insure larger and more rapid membership increase than is now possible.

In amount of money raised annually by the children there has been increase as follows:

1907-1908.....	\$7,715 60	
1908-1909.....	8,856 12	
1909-1910.....	10,255 77	
1910-1911.....	10,207 79	(returns incomplete).

LITERATURE

The Society publishes two periodicals, *Woman's Home Missions* and *Children's Home Missions*. The following table will indicate the growing estimation in which the papers are held.

The paying subscribers numbered as follows:

1899.....	14,357	8,700
1903.....	25,000	14,200
1907.....	30,500	16,650
1911.....	37,170	22,837

Besides the periodicals, a large increase in output of general publications, in response to largely increased demands, has characterized this division of our work. As the inevitable corollary, there has been marked gain in the intelligence of the workers. This is especially manifested in the use of the regular course of study provided in connection with the interdenominational textbooks; the number of Auxiliaries and Circles using these monthly has more than quadrupled in the past four years, and the proportional advance in textbooks sold is even greater.

Five offices of publication are maintained—at New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

The receipts of the department of general publications are as follows:

1907-1908.....	\$5,087 42
1908-1909.....	6,859 48
1909-1910.....	7,358 73
1910-1911.....	8,374 63

INTERDENOMINATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has received most generous recognition from the Interdenominational Council of Women for Home Missions.

A nation-wide campaign for Home Missions is now being planned, of which Dr. Stelzle is to be the organizer and inspiration. As the result, large increase in information and enthusiasm is expected among our own people.

In Memoriam

In the recent passing of Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, January, 1912, in New York city, one of the most ardent and tried friends of the Society was taken hence. She was a life-long servant of the church, and for fifteen years the faithful and honored President of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. A woman enthusiastically interested in every movement for making the burdens of less favored people lighter, and making the world a better place in which to live, her going is a sad loss to us, but it cannot but be better to be with God. She was laid to rest by the side of her husband in Coldwater, Michigan, January 4, 1912.

THE DEACONESS WORK OF THE CHURCH

UNDER THE SUPPORT OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The early seventies saw in New Orleans, one of our nation's large cities, a noble work for the freed women of the South carried forward by Mrs. Jennie C. Hartzell, wife of our hero of Africa, Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell. This was a small seed planted in a large city, where it burst its shell, threw out its root-lets, and ever expanding, grew into noble proportions.

We all know of the labors of love of Mrs. Hartzell and of Mrs. R. S. Rust. Their plans thus early made grew into the noble organization of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and in 1880 it was accepted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of the official benevolences of the church.

The following table shows how thoroughly this Society, in

its various lines of Christian activity, has, step by step, received the official indorsement of our church:

In 1880 At Cincinnati The General Conference	{	accepted the Woman's Home Missionary Society into the family of benevolences.
In 1884 At Philadelphia The General Conference	{	reaffirmed the action of the previous General Conference and accepted the Constitution of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which was not ready for presentation in 1880.
In 1888 At New York City The General Conference	{	indorsed the Deaconess Movement for General Methodism.
In 1892 At Omaha The General Conference	{	gave approval to the Deaconess Work under the support of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.
In 1896 At Cleveland The General Conference	{	again gave approval, and specially stated that "The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Home Missionary Society and other benevolent societies of the church may freely employ deaconesses and maintain Homes in the prosecution of their work."
In 1900 At Chicago The General Conference	{	this year continued its indorsement of our Deaconess Work, but the Discipline mentions the names of no societies, leaving all organizations of the church free to act in this matter.
In 1904 At Los Angeles The General Conference	{	again gave its approval of all regularly conducted Deaconess Work.
In 1908 At Baltimore The General Conference	{	repeated its approval of all regularly conducted Deaconess Work. It also officially recognized that of the Woman's Home Missionary Society as one of the three Forms of Deaconess Administration for Methodism.

Thus we see from the organization of the Woman's Home Missionary Society to the present, that every session of the General Conference has indorsed its work in such a manner as to include all the departments of the work of the Society. We further see that the Christian philanthropic movements led by Mrs. Hartzell were in the line of *city work* among the poor and suffering in *cities*.

When, therefore, deaconess work was indorsed by the church, it was but natural that city missions should assume this form of service. Then, too, the Book of Discipline enumerates as the duties of the deaconess those very lines of service which had been carried forward in its city missionary work by the Woman's Home Missionary Society from its very organization.

It was, therefore, but natural that Mrs. Rust should feel the inspiration of Bishop Thoburn's memorable address, wherein he told, at the Central Ohio Annual Conference at Bellefontaine, O., in August, 1886, of the life and labors of the Mildmay Deaconess. Mrs. Rust saw that the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society and that of European deaconesses, were iden-

tical, and she wisely concluded that missionaries could readily develop their work into the form of Deaconess Service.

The time for this change was ripe, for one of the active members of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, Miss Jane M. Bancroft, was then in Europe, where she was giving special study to the work of deaconesses, not only in German Methodism, but also in various other Protestant denominations. Miss Bancroft for two years spent a great deal of time in examining critically this branch of God's work in Switzerland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, England, and Scotland. To her Mrs. Rust wrote in 1886: "Study the deaconess work all over Europe, and when you reach home we will change our city missions into Deaconess Homes." Methodism had at that time no deaconesses, but the following summer work was opened in Chicago, which has ripened into great and valuable institutions.

In the fall of 1888 Miss Bancroft was again in America. By invitation of Mrs. R. S. Rust, she attended the annual meeting held in October of that year, in Boston. There was crystallized and made practical her two years of previous preparation. Miss Bancroft told of the work in Europe and what the deaconesses there were accomplishing, and how they were esteemed and honored by all. As a result, the Board of Managers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society formed a Deaconess Committee and appointed this lady as its secretary. Now was launched in practical form our Deaconess Work. A year later this committee was changed into a Deaconess Bureau, with Miss Jane M. Bancroft as its secretary.

From the year 1888 to 1904; this lady, now Mrs. Jane Bancroft Robinson, was the secretary of the Deaconess Bureau. With the passing of years the work grew to such proportions as to demand additional help; and in recognition of this fact, at the annual meeting held in Baltimore in 1897, Miss Henrietta A. Bancroft was elected as its field secretary. Again, in 1904, seven years later, the work had so increased that more help was needed, as was also a greater number of responsible workers.

Mrs. Robinson, therefore, advised a division of labor and a revision of plans. She resigned the secretaryship she had held for so many years and advised that the Deaconess Bureau be dissolved that in its place a Department of Deaconess Work be created. She proposed that the entire field be divided into five distinct Deaconess Bureaus, and that each Bureau have its secretary. She further proposed that the department should have a Standing Committee on National Training Schools, and a general superintendent to have oversight of the entire work. The divisions were to be along geographical and racial lines.

The General Board of Managers approved of this new departure, which its growing conditions demanded, and Miss Henri-

etta A. Bancroft was elected the general superintendent, retaining also the office of field secretary.

The following Deaconess Bureaus were then created :

First. The Eastern Deaconess Bureau, including all the territory east of the meridian, bounding on the east the Pittsburgh and Genesee Conferences. Its valued secretary is Mrs. W. L. Boswell, whose residence is 644 N. Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second. The Central Deaconess Bureau, whose territory lies between the eastern boundary of the Pittsburgh and Genesee Conferences and the eastern boundary of the State of Illinois. Mrs. D. A. Minard, of Buffalo, was the efficient secretary until failing health, three years later, required her to relinquish these heavy duties, and Mrs. J. F. Mund, of Cleveland, O., was elected in Mrs. Minard's place. Again, sorrow met the Society, when in 1911 Mrs. Mund was obliged, through loss of health, to relinquish her office. At her request one most capable to assume its duties was chosen, and Miss E. Jean Oram, 1920 East Ninety-third Street, Cleveland, O., became the secretary of this Bureau.

Third. The Western Deaconess Bureau, which embraces all the territory between the eastern boundary of Illinois and the western boundary of Utah. Mrs. J. W. Bush, 2762 Charlotte Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., is the able secretary of this wide area.

The deaconess work of Utah is in the care of Mrs. B. S. Potter, the secretary for the Bureau of Utah, where both missionaries and deaconess labor, and is under the general direction of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

Fourth. The Bureau for the Pacific Coast, whose territory embraces all the land lying between the western boundary of Utah and the Pacific Coast. Its faithful secretary is Mrs. John Stephens, 3168 Twenty-first Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Fifth is our Bureau for Colored Deaconesses, which cares for our colored sisters in this blessed service wherever they labor in our country. Its secretary is Mrs. M. C. B. Mason, 2231 Saint James Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

Sixth is our Bureau for Training Schools, whose secretary, Mrs. D. A. Minard, 619 Bird Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., has a general oversight over the welfare of these schools.

Seventh is our Bureau for Hospitals, whose secretary is Mrs. D. B. Street, "The Kenesaw," Washington, D. C. Mrs. Street is accomplishing large things for this much needed branch of our work.

The Deaconess Department is composed of its general superintendent, its auditor, and seven Bureaus with their secretaries and committees. At the Annual Meeting in Buffalo, 1910, the Committees for Hospitals and for Training Schools were changed to Bureaus.

The general officers are : General superintendent, Miss Henri-

etta A. Bancroft; auditor, Mr. John S. McConnell. Office, 21 Adams Avenue, East, Detroit, Mich. Added to these are the secretaries of the seven Deaconess Bureaus.

The general superintendent has the oversight of all the work of the Deaconess Department at large, the care of the health of the workers, and the duty of stationing and transferring deaconesses in harmony with the regulations of the church through the different Conference Boards.

It is the duty of each secretary to have the general oversight of the deaconess work in her Bureau; to report to the general superintendent; to find all possible students for our training schools, that these young women may, in turn, be prepared to go out into this service. She should in every way possible so promote the work in her own field.

For almost twenty-five years this branch of our work has been successfully carried forward, and during all this time some of our deaconesses have been constant in their labors of love. Toil, exposure, small income, constant strain in giving of one's best to influence others—these and many other reasons combined are causing a few of these faithful ones to fall by the way. These noble women who have given their all for Christ are beginning to find the strain a little more severe and the toil a little more taxing.

What shall we do for these heroines of the cross who have given themselves so freely "For the Love of Christ and in His Name"? We reply, The Woman's Home Missionary Society has gathered a Permanent Deaconess Fund, which is being enlarged. We cannot neglect these faithful workers. We have no right to draw upon the General Fund of the Woman's Home Missionary Society for their support. We are, therefore, trying to raise \$100,000, the interest of which shall support them in their declining years. We have not yet this money, but we have a beginning, and all who thus far have fallen out of the ranks have had the help which has been their due. Only too glad are we to meet their necessities. They have borne for the church the burdens of humanity, and the church, through one of its agencies, should esteem itself blessed in having the privilege of caring for them. The ready relief fund of the Society now is more than \$11,000.

The care of the Permanent Deaconess Fund is committed to a small committee, of which Mrs. George O. Robinson is chairman, and Miss Fannie M. Cummings, treasurer. Office, 21 Adams Avenue, East, Detroit, Mich. Every deaconess institution is expected to give ten dollars a year for each licensed deaconess connected with it, and five dollars a year for each probationer or unlicensed deaconess. Each station served by a deaconess is expected to give fifteen dollars a year for each licensed deaconess, and ten dollars a year for each probationer or un-

licensed deaconess. Each Conference is asked to appoint a manager of the fund, who will raise one hundred dollars each year, outside of the Auxiliaries of the Society, toward the accumulation of this endowment.

This Permanent Deaconess Fund is worthy of the consideration and of the gifts of all God's people, for the cause is one which, in its very nature, we should hold most sacred.

TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

A large number of young women are constantly in attendance upon our Training Schools, preparing for the Missionary and Deaconess work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. To this training the Society attaches large importance.

To-day there are connected with the Society ten Training Schools, five of which are national institutions, so called because special appropriations for their support are made from the national treasury of the Society. Five others are Conference Training Schools, and these are supported by the local Conference organizations of the Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The five National Training Schools are located in different parts of the United States.

First, Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School, is located at 1150 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. Rev. William H. Wilder, D.D., LL.D., president.

Second, Kansas City National Training School is located at East Fifteenth Street and Denver Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Miss Anna Neiderheiser, superintendent.

Third, San Francisco National Training School is located at 129 Haight Street, San Francisco, Cal. Rev. E. R. Willis, D.D., president.

Fourth, McCrum Slavonic Training School, Uniontown, Pa. Miss Elizabeth Davis, superintendent.

Fifth, Training School for Colored Deaconesses is to have its home on the grounds of Walden University as early as property questions can be so settled as to make a wise investment for the enterprise.

The five Conference Deaconess Training Schools are located in connection with Deaconess Homes in their several Conferences.

(1) Brooklyn Deaconess Home and Training School has from the beginning of deaconess work trained only its own valuable workers. 238 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Mary M. Mahon, superintendent.

(2) The Dwight W. Blakeslee Memorial Deaconess Home and Training School.—A demand for more workers and the opportunities kindly offered by Yale University induced the Conference to expand this Home into a Conference Training School. 576 George Street, New Haven, Conn. Miss Jessie E. Arbuckle, superintendent.

(3) Aldrich Memorial Deaconess Home and Training School has won a secure place in the hearts of ministers and laymen of the Michigan Conference. 401 Lyon Street, Grand Rapids, Mich. Mrs. Ella C. Hartshorn, superintendent.

(4) Iowa Bible Training School is doing a valuable work in providing opportunities for Christian training in the wonderful State of Iowa. 1155 W. Ninth Street, Des Moines, Ia. Miss Mae Strickler, superintendent; Mrs. A. E. Sanford, principal of Training School.

(5) Southwest Kansas Conference Deaconess Home and Training School.—This school was organized in the Home in order to meet local demands. Its graduates have loyally remained with the institution. 457 N. Saint Francis Street, Wichita, Kan. Miss Ida Hickman, superintendent.

HOSPITAL WORK OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

There are nine hospitals connected with the Woman's Home Missionary Society and two more that are at present waiting to be accepted by the Society.

Beth-El Hospital, located at Colorado Springs, erected by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Colorado Conference, occupies one and one half blocks of ground, commands an unobstructed view of nearly 200 miles of the Rocky Mountains. It is the only Methodist hospital between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. It is the outgrowth of the Deaconess Hospital, which, with 20 beds, ministered to 2,500 patients in eight years.

This hospital cost \$100,000. It was dedicated July 2, 1911. It is fireproof, strictly modern, and contains 92 beds. Its operating suite and equipment are the best in the West. A training school is maintained with a three years' course and twenty pupil nurses. Graduates are given the diploma of the institution and the degree of R. N. from the Colorado State Board. Only Christian candidates can matriculate. The west pavilion, not yet erected, will be for tubercular patients.

Burge Deaconess Hospital, Springfield, Mo.— This hospital was presented to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Thanksgiving Day, 1907. Two nurse-deaconesses opened the work the following January. Later, Mrs. Burge increased her gift by presenting an adjoining lot and erecting thereon a fine three-story building with all modern equipments. The Training School for Nurses was organized, the older building being used as the Nurses' Home. Eminent surgeons and leading physicians are giving their valuable time for the development of the work. Mrs. Burge, the valued director, has lately added another gift of a house worth \$5,000. The hospital is of great service to all the surrounding country, where no other Methodist hospital is available, and about one third of the patients are charity cases.

The Ellen B. Flower Deaconess Home and Hospital, Toledo, O.—This institution was the gift of Stephens W. Flower, whose will left to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church a valuable property to be held “in trust for the Central Ohio Deaconess Home under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of said Conference.” He further gave two sums of about \$10,000 each (the trustees have received \$20,810.96) to be used for the purpose of erecting a suitable hospital building on said real estate. One building has been completed and the other is in process of erection. During the past year the hospital has also accepted the Flower Home for Girls. This property consists of a brick house of about fifteen rooms on a 100-foot lot worth about \$9,000. Miss Emma Enders is the devoted and faithful superintendent of the hospital. Miss Mary Vermilya, a deaconess, is in charge of the Flower Industrial Home for Girls.

Graham Hospital, Keokuk, Ia.—This is a deaconess hospital with Miss Mary Jackson, a deaconess of experience and ability, as superintendent. The property embraces half a square of land near the City Park. Large additions to the property have recently been made, with an unusually fine modern operating room, which has greatly increased its facilities. The Training School in connection with it has a three years' course, which is open to all Christian women.

The Methodist Episcopal Hospital and Deaconess Home of the State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.—This is owned by a board of eighteen trustees, twelve being elected by the three Indiana Conferences, and six by the Woman's Home Missionary Societies of the three Conferences, the Society being, therefore, one third corporate holder of the property. It occupies an entire square in the city of Indianapolis—one block of ground containing almost four acres. The total cost of the hospital buildings and grounds has been \$250,000. Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks is the president of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. W. T. Graham a very efficient and capable superintendent of the hospital. Miss Mary Knapp, deaconess, has her special duties, among which is the care of the patients who desire Christian ministrations. The other deaconesses in connection with the work in Indianapolis are under the immediate care of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the city.

The Methodist Hospital of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.—This hospital is owned by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of this Conference. During the past year it has removed to large new quarters and is rapidly growing into a great and useful institution.

Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.—This is the Nurse Training Department of the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School. It has had a year of most valuable service and

steps are now being taken to erect a fine building that will be able to accommodate a larger number of patients. The waiting list of applicants is far beyond the ability of the present hospital to care for. The superintendent is Rev. W. H. Wilder, D. D.

Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.—This hospital belongs to the Woman's Home Missionary Society. It is the only hospital for the care of the sick of the Negro race and for the training of colored nurses in the South. Mrs. Olive Webster is the faithful and efficient superintendent and deserves great credit for the success and growth of the hospital.

The Harwood Methodist Hospital, Albuquerque, N. M.—This latest undertaking of the Woman's Home Missionary Society has already proved its importance, if we may judge by the enthusiasm which it has awakened.

Two valuable gifts of land have been donated for its use—the first, a tract of ten acres, under irrigation, presented by Rev. Dr. Thomas Harwood, the pioneer missionary of New Mexico; the second gift is a tract beautifully located under the mesa, and this is donated to the Society as a memorial for a loved daughter by Judge and Mrs. D. A. Porterfield. Here will stand this new institution to give strength and length of life, we trust, to many.

The building now upon this land will be used for administration purposes, while the tuberculosis patients will be provided with hospital tents.

The Society is looking for large results from this new opportunity, and from the labors of Miss Edith Corby, the ever-helpful deaconess, who unsparingly gives herself to the sufferers who, by serious lung diseases, are driven to this friendly climate.

With the exception of a few of the smaller Homes under our care, not counting the two hospitals affiliated with us, our Society owns the property in which these institutions are housed. Ten of the larger institutions given in the table of statistics own, besides the Home, one, two, or three other buildings for the use of their work. Two of these buildings are mentioned in the table; the others are not. The list below indicates the variety of work undertaken.

Our Society has, for the housing of its work:

50 Deaconess institutions.

11 Industrial buildings, and kindergartens are connected with these.

7 Include training schools as well as Homes.

1 Orphanage includes a Home.

2 Hospitals include also a Home.

3 Homes include small hospitals.

5 are exclusively hospitals.

5 are exclusively Rest Homes, two of which are open permanently, while the others are used only in summer.

1 Home has a dispensary, with a resident physician and resident trained nurse.

Deaconesses of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the	
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	426
Bible Students.....	126
Nurse Students.....	146
Total	698

Deaconess Properties Owned by the Woman's Home Missionary Society and used for its Deaconess Institutions.

Real Estate Housing its Work.....	\$1,448,543 39
Property Out on Loans.....	38,700 00
Total	\$1,487,243 39
Receipts the Past Year for Support of this Branch of	
Deaconess Work.....	\$265,646 54
Current Expenses.....	254,092 60
Balance	\$11,553 94

MRS. GEORGE O. ROBINSON, *President.*

MRS. DELIA LATHROP WILLIAMS, *Corresponding Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE METHODIST DEACONESS ASSOCIATION

To the General Conference of 1912.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Permit us to present to you the report of our work.

As this is the first time the Methodist Deaconess Association has been represented in the Handbook of the General Conference, a few preliminary notes will conduce to clearness of thought.

PRELIMINARY

DEFINITION

A deaconess is the "servant of the church," a woman providentially free from the usual responsibilities that fill a woman's life, and volunteering for whatever work in the church that needs to be done and may properly be done by woman's hands. She differs from other woman workers in the church in the following respects:

1. She must be trained for her service. Other workers may be, the deaconess must be, trained.

2. Her method of work is distinctive. She wears a simple costume and is unsalaried, though she is supported and promised support in sickness or old age.

3. She sustains a unique relation to the church itself in that she is by the church licensed and consecrated for her work.

HISTORY IN BRIEF OF ALL METHODIST DEACONESS WORK

In 1874 the "Bethanien-Verein" was formed in Europe to promote Methodist deaconess work in Germany and Switzerland. The work spread not only in Germany, but to Austria (1890), Norway (1897), Sweden (1901), Denmark (1907), Russia and Italy (1908). There are at present in Europe 419 licensed deaconesses, 42 probationers, and \$918,925 worth of property. The work of the deaconess-nurse is emphasized in Europe, 10,156 patients having been cared for by deaconesses last year.

In the United States there were preliminary years of occasional presentation in print of the advantages of deaconess work as seen in Europe, by writers and speakers, among whom should be mentioned Mrs. Anna Wittmeyer, Bishops Simpson and Ninde, Mrs. Susan M. D. Fry, Bishop J. M. Thoburn, and Miss Isabella Thoburn. But in American Methodism the actual beginning of deaconess work, by the opening of a deaconess institution, sprang out of the Chicago Training School, and by the

immediate efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, the founders of the school. The first Home was in borrowed rooms of the school, and the first deaconesses were students trained in the school. The development of the work in outline is as follows:

1887. June. First Home opened as described above. Superintendent, J. S. Meyer.

1887. October. Movement indorsed by Rock River Conference.

1888. May. Movement brought before General Conference by memorials from Chicago and Bengal Conference and advocated by Dr. (now Bishop) J. M. Thoburn. Deaconess work recognized and authorized.

1888. December. Second Home opened in Cincinnati under the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Association, with Isabella Thoburn as superintendent.

1889. Summer. Homes were opened in New York, Boston, Minnesota, etc.

1889. November. The Woman's Home Missionary Society resolved to assume the care of deaconess homes as far as financial ability would permit, and a Deaconess Bureau was created, with Miss Jane Bancroft (now Mrs. George O. Robinson) as secretary. The first Home under the Woman's Home Missionary Society was opened in Detroit, January, 1890, with Lucretia Gaddis, of Cincinnati (a deaconess from Cincinnati who had been trained in the Chicago school), as its first superintendent. For further report of the deaconess work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, see report of the Society in this Handbook.

1892. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society officially recognized deaconess work. Considerable property and some workers are reported in the Year Book of 1911. There are now six Deaconess Homes in foreign mission fields.

1897. German Central Deaconess Board organized. The deaconesses under this body now number 75, with 30 probationers. Property to the value of \$581,018 is being used.

1900. The Board of Bishops constituted a General Deaconess Board, having "supervision over all deaconess work throughout the church."

1904. A commission of fifteen members appointed by General Conference "to secure the more complete unification and greater efficiency of the deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

1908. May. A radical change was made by the creation of "the General Deaconess Board," composed of eleven members, two being bishops, three appointed at large, and six being representatives from the three forms of deaconess administration, two from each form, all nominated by the Board of Bishops and elected by the General Conference.

1908. May. The Methodist Deaconess Association was for-

mally organized and recognized by the General Conference as one of the three forms of deaconess administration.

1909. July. The Board of Trustees of the Pension Fund was created in connection with the Methodist Deaconess Association by the active interest of Mr. N. W. Harris, who founded the Pension Fund by a gift of \$100,000. This amount has since been nearly doubled.

THE SPHERE OF DEACONESS WORK

Methodism has always been deeply concerned for the poor and needy, the child and the sick, but till the deaconess came it had not the agency for properly manifesting its concern. Deaconesses give themselves unconditionally to the work of God and the church, and the church responds by giving support and whatever institutions and other helps are necessary for the prosecution of their labors. Their work is limited only by the need for woman's work in the church. Their activities may be classified as follows: They

1. Act as pastors' assistants.
2. Visit from house to house.
3. Assist in evangelistic work.
4. Conduct meetings especially for women and children and in mission localities.
5. Act as financial agents and field secretaries.
6. Conduct kindergartens, kitchen gardens, and industrial schools.
7. Conduct settlements and do other social service.
8. Visit in prisons, police stations, etc.
9. Act in railroad stations as "Travelers' Aids."
10. Conduct orphanages, hospitals, asylums, and other "Houses of Mercy."
11. Assist in office and clerical work, as editors, authors, book-keepers, stenographers, etc.
12. Nurse among the sick poor.
13. Conduct training schools and other schools.
14. Administer Homes and other deaconess institutions.

ADVANTAGES OF THE WORK

Methodist deaconesses constitute a great sisterhood. The convincing work of costumed, organized women in sisterhoods has been carried on in the Catholic Church for hundreds of years. The costumed woman worker, trained and volunteer, has at last come into Protestantism. The work is attractive. It invites capital—of money on the part of men of means and of consecrated flesh and blood on the part of young women. Its practical and economical character commends it to business men. It commands the confidence of the thoughtful. It is next to impossible that abuses should creep into the system or that the

position of deaconess should be sought from any but the purest motives. It commands the confidence of the poor, as well, and helps the laboring man to understand the true spirit of the church. It is the close ally and partner of all forms of Christian social service.

The Methodist Church was the first in America to incorporate into the very fiber of its policy the ministry of trained, organized womanhood. It was the first to put the mother into the church.

RESULTS ACHIEVED

During the twenty-four years since, at the General Conference of 1888, deaconess work was officially recognized in the church, deaconesses have, at a very conservative estimate, nursed 350,000 sick people in the name of Jesus and the Methodist Church. They have made in the neighborhood of six million calls, acting as "the Lord's remembrancers" concerning the church and God. They have laid a hand of influence in Sunday schools and in industrial schools upon millions of young people, many of whom, in plastic childhood, needed only this touch of a woman's hand to turn their little feet into the way of life.

METHODIST DEACONESS ASSOCIATION

DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

A large part of the deaconess work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America has been drawn together into a helpful federation under the name of the Methodist Deaconess Association. The institutions thus affiliated comprise those that are organized under and directed by a local board, the Annual Conference Deaconess Board, and the General Deaconess Board.

A FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE

The Methodist Deaconess Association fully recognizes that the actual work in the field is done by women—the deaconesses—yet holds that this work, being an integral part of church activity, should be directed and aided by representatives of the whole church, men as well as women. It holds that deaconesses should be directly connected with the church itself.

OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATION

The president of the Association is a layman, James N. Gamble, of Cincinnati; the first vice-president is a deaconess, Isabelle Horton, of Saint Louis; the secretary is Lucy Rider Meyer, of Chicago. On its Executive Committee are two Methodist preachers. The Association is thoroughly representative. Its Board of Managers consists of the usual general officers, a representative of the local board of managers of each deaconess

institution, the superintendent of each deaconess institution, and other deaconesses elected in the ratio of one to every forty-five.

HISTORY

The Methodist Deaconess Association is at once the oldest and the youngest form of deaconess administration in America. It is the oldest in that the oldest of its fifty-seven units—the Homes in Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Minneapolis, and New York—were the first organized in the church; youngest in that it was formally organized and recognized by General Conference as one of the “three forms of deaconess administration” in May, 1908.

The Association, being a federation, has not in itself administrative powers, but it has already shown marvelous vitality, and through it has come an ability to meet more adequately the enormous responsibilities and great opportunities now facing the church in the immense fields before this department of work.

The Methodist Deaconess Society, incorporated in Illinois, 1895, is the holding body of the Association.

TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT

This department of church activity is surcharged with vitality and is growing rapidly. It could hardly be otherwise, since the deaconess is the arm through which, to a very large extent, the church manifests its real heart of love toward the poor and sick and needy and orphans in its midst.

As illustrative of this vitality, we may take Rock River Conference, in which the first Deaconess Home of Methodism was established. In twenty-five years there have been opened in this Conference, not to mention the Chicago Training School:

1. The Deaconess Home, the center at which about thirty women live.
2. The Orphanage, sheltering 135 children.
3. The Old People's Home, in which 75 aged saints are cared for.
4. A permanent Deaconess Rest Home open all the year.
5. A great fresh-air work reaching many children, girls, and mothers.
6. Two settlementlike centers in connection with churches in congested districts.
7. A camp meeting home.

The work in Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and other places might equally well have been chosen as indicating virile strength and rapid growth.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Property owned and used by deaconesses of the Association..	\$3,466,515
Expenses for the current year.....	512,536
Current income.....	547,912

Number of workers, deaconesses.....	461
Number of workers, probationers.....	77
Number of probable candidates already in preparation.....	80
Number of hospitals.....	10
Number of sick cared for in hospitals and in homes during the Quadrennium, about.....	40,000
Number of calls made during Quadrennium, about.....	1,000,000

THE PENSION FUND

In July, 1909, Mr. Norman Wait Harris, of Chicago, called together a number of interested friends and perfected an organization known as the Trustees of the Deaconess Pension Fund, incorporated in the State of Illinois. Mr. Harris made the initial gift of \$100,000 to the fund. It has since been increased to \$183,000. This fund is legally connected with the Methodist Deaconess Association.

THE RELIEF OR "PERMANENT" FUND

The assessments ordered at the General Conference of 1908 have brought into the treasury of the Methodist Deaconess Association \$10,920.95. Out of these funds there has been paid to deaconesses \$3,783, leaving a balance of \$6,849.51 still in the treasury. The experience of the quadrennium has demonstrated that the Methodist Deaconess Association can properly care for its invalid and retired workers.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Much sentiment was abroad concerning the need of training for secular teachers between the years 1875 and 1885. At the latter date the first religious training school for women—and almost the first in the world—the Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions—was founded. The school was in no way connected with any society, but was established by the direct influence and efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, who gathered a Board about them and organized the school. Being the pioneer, and opened two years before the first (informal) American Deaconess Home was established, it is not under any Deaconess Board. It is not strictly a "deaconess school," but a place for the general religious and social-service training of women. But so suggestive is the getting ready for work, and so close are the harvest fields to the prepared worker, that the walls of this training school sheltered for some time our first Deaconess Home in America. Indeed, the Home was established by direct impulse from the school. And when, a year later, the sub-committee, appointed for that purpose from the Missionary Committee at the General Conference, considered the two memorials on deaconess work which had come before that Conference, and had been referred to them, they had in hand the printed matter of the Chicago school, the only one in existence at that time.

Other training schools have been established. The Methodist Deaconess Association trains its workers mainly in six schools (see table below). They have been a powerful influence, not only for training young women for the work of deaconesses, but in attracting them to that work. The development of the training-school idea in Methodism has been largely in response to the need for training on the part of deaconesses, though the schools have ministered also to the need of candidates for foreign and other mission service.

The work offered in these schools is of high grade, Witness the fact that full credit is given "hour for hour" in subjects that coincide, to transfer students that desire such credit, in some of the first class universities—Chicago University, for instance. The subjects studied are the Bible, methods, social service, religious pedagogy, Sunday school and missionary work, domestic science, music, etc.

TRAINING SCHOOLS—STATISTICAL SUMMARY

NAME OF INSTITUTION	LOCATION	PRESENT CHIEF OFFICER	Value of Property and Endowment	No. of Resident Teachers	No. of Students Last Year
Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions ¹	Chicago.....	Lucy Rider Meyer....	\$350,528	14	255
Cincinnati Missionary Training School....	Cincinnati....	Addie Grace Wardle..	150,000	10	57
Epworth Evangelistic Institute.....	Saint Louis....	Isabelle Horton.....	40,000	3	10
New England Deaconess Training School.	Boston.....	Orianna F. Harding...	20,000	2	29
New York Deaconess Home and Training School.....	New York....	Mrs. Kate M. Cooper..	100,000	2	5
Seattle Bible Training School.....	Seattle.....	Anna M. Cady.....	10,000	7	19
			\$670,528	38	375

¹ The Chicago Training School, though, as stated, not a Deaconess school, is listed here because of its close connection with Deaconess work, and because of the large number of Deaconess candidates it is now training.

DEACONESS HOMES

These centers of family life, not schools, but homes, in which deaconesses who have taken the course of study, live, and out from which they go to their work day by day, are too well known to require explanation. A stronghold of deaconess work lies in the recognition of a normal home life where those who would otherwise be "solitary" are "set in families."

LITERARY SCHOOLS

Two schools for girls and one for boys have been literally thrust upon the Methodist Deaconess Association by large properties having been left it for that purpose. This work thus began almost accidentally, but the results have proved it to be very providential. By the success our deaconesses are meeting in conducting boys' and girls' schools, it has been demonstrated

that Protestantism can compete with the Catholic Church in educating the young. An undreamed-of expansion for this work waits only the consecration of money and the volunteering of workers for the purpose.

HOSPITALS

The deaconess movement is surely bringing the church back to the recognition of the twofold character of our Lord's command, "Preach the gospel, *heal the sick.*" This department of deaconess work is limited only by the number of administrative and nurse deaconesses, for property is being offered and overtures being made for the establishment of hospitals far beyond our ability to accept the same. The Methodist Deaconess Association has at present ten hospitals, with another being organized at Phoenix, Ariz., and others still waiting but our motion of acceptance. In our hospitals were treated last year 9,661 patients, not to speak of the 1,693 sick people cared for in their own homes by deaconess hands. A large proportion of the work was gratuitous.

The Roman Catholic Church recognizes the tremendous influence of hospitals, and is opening small hospitals in strategic centers all over the land, but particularly in the West. Protestantism's only "Sisters," deaconesses, are a means by which similar work can be carried on. It is significant that interest in Protestant circles that the sick be cared for is gaining expression in these houses of mercy.

SETTLEMENTS

The deaconess movement is in an entire accord with the spirit of social service abroad in the land, which, in its best aspects, is nothing but the often unrecognized, but real spirit of Jesus Christ. Settlements conducted by deaconesses are frankly Christian in character.

The tremendous conviction that is forcing itself upon many Christians to-day, that the church has a social obligation, that she cannot hope to succeed in so called spiritual things while she is indifferent to the industrial situation, to public health, the housing problem, white slavery, child-welfare, etc., that the principles of Jesus must somehow be applied to the social order—this conviction is leading in many quarters to the practical questions, "What can our local church do to cure community wrongs? What steps must we take? How shall we begin?"

What possibilities the convictions and the resulting questions open to the deaconess! She had come to the Kingdom for such a time as this. Her training includes a study of social problems, efforts at amelioration and methods of coöperation on the part of the church. Her position in the church gives her opportunity of leadership in social Christianity. Surely she will have a

share in the work which confronts the twentieth-century church—that of making society truly Christian.

ORPHANAGES, HOMES FOR OLD PEOPLE, ETC.

The deaconess recognizes that wherever there is a human need there lies her ministry. Three old people's homes are affiliated with the Association, one the finest in appointment of any of the world. The largest orphanage as to number of children in our church in America is under the care of deaconesses, at Lake Bluff, Ill. A county orphanage in the State of Washington has just been put under our care.

HOMES FOR GIRLS

This department of our work is gaining rapidly in popular favor. There are now six girls' homes under the care of deaconesses of the Association.

TRAVELERS' AID, ANTI-WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, ETC.

Wherever there is need for the helpful woman's hand, there the deaconess may and does work. Three deaconesses in Chicago were busy last year in the Midnight Mission and in efforts to suppress the horrible white-slave traffic. Numerous deaconesses over the country serve as travelers' aid, assisting old and bewildered travelers, but especially protecting girls who are entering a great city alone and unfriended.

STATIONS

The deaconesses of the Methodist Deaconess Association do much work outside the large cities in which, of course, most of the capital institutions are located. At most "stations" the work of the deaconess is that of pastor's assistant, but some of the interesting exceptions may be noted as follows:

Elkhorn, Ky. The deaconess here has built and fully paid for a \$4,000 church.

Maysville, Ky. Interdenominational mission work, carried on by two deaconesses.

Singen and Tzechow, China. Two deaconesses, members of the Elizabeth Gamble Home, are doing excellent work under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, binding together the hearts of workers at home and abroad.

Chicago, Lincoln Street Church. Three deaconesses, with two associates, working "on the deaconess basis," find a home admirably adapted to their work in the parish house, in a part of the city where deaconess work is greatly needed.

Chicago, the Institutional Church, on South Halsted Street. At this old center of terrible poverty and need two deaconesses (where ten could be employed) are carrying on their blessed work.

Saint Paul, Minn. Travelers' aid deaconesses. Also at Cincinnati, Knoxville, Tenn., Lexington, Ky., and other places.

Danbury, Conn. Two deaconesses from the New York Home are carrying on that unique enterprise, a deaconess farm, with marked and proved success.

Spruce Head, Me. A deaconess serves as regular pastor at two country stations.

PARTIAL LIST OF STATIONS WHERE DEACONESSSES ARE SERVING

All the deaconesses of the Methodist Deaconess Association are reported in the table of statistics of deaconess institutions as connected with the various institutions.

This table is to show the extent of the work done from the various institutions as centers.

DEACONESS STATIONS	Licensed		Stations
	Deaconesses	Probationers	
Attleboro, Mass.....	1	..	1
Boston, Mass.....	1	..	2
Becker, Minn.....	1	..	1
Bloomington, Ind.....	1	..	1
Carthage, Mo.....	1	..	1
Caspar, Wyo.....	1	..	1
Centralia, Wash.....	1	..	1
Chicago, Ill.....	20	1	8
Cincinnati, O.....	1	..	1
Dakota Conference.....	1	..	1
Danbury, Conn.....	2	..	1
Dayton, O.....	1	..	1
Delaware, O.....	..	1	1
Dubuque, Ia.....	1	..	1
Elgin, Ill.....	1	..	1
Eugene, Ore.....	1	..	1
Everett, Wash.....	1	..	1
Wyoming Conference.....	1	..	1
Fairbury, Neb.....	1	..	1
Fremont, Neb.....	1	..	1
Freeport, Ill.....	1	..	1
Fulton, N. Y.....	1	..	1
Great Falls, Mont.....	1	..	1
Gresham, Ore.....	1	..	1
Hamilton, O.....	1	..	1
Hastings, Neb.....	1	..	1
Hellier, Ky.....	1	..	1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	..	1
Indiana Conference.....	1	..	1
Janesville, Wis.....	1	..	1
Jeffersonville, Ind.....	1	..	1
Kansas City, Kan.....	1	..	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	2	..	1
Keene, N. H.....	1	..	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	..	1
Lincoln, Neb.....	3	..	3
Lima, O.....	1	..	1
Lynn, Mass.....	1	..	1
Madison, Wis.....	1	..	1
Malden, Mass.....	1	..	1
Mankato, Minn.....	1	..	1
Manhattan, Kan.....	1	..	1
Monrovia, Cal.....	1	..	1

DEACONESS STATIONS	Licensed		Stations
	Deaconesses	Probationers	
Milford, Ky.....	1	..	1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	2	..	2
Montana Conference.....	1	..	1
Mount Vernon, O.....	1	..	1
New Orleans, La.....	1	..	1
New York, N. Y.....	2	..	2
Oskaloosa, Ia.....	1	..	1
Ottawa, Ill.....	1	..	1
Parker, S. D.....	1	..	1
Peoria, Ill.....	1	..	1
Plattville Dist. W. Wis. Conf....	1	..	1
Portsmouth, O.....	3	..	1
Prospect Harbor, Me.....	1	..	1
Roslindale, Mass.....	1	..	1
Salem, Mass.....	1	..	1
Salem, Ore.....	..	1	1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	..	1
Seattle, Wash.....	2	..	1
Sidney, O.....	1	..	1
Singiu, China.....	1	..	1
Smithboro, Ill.....	2	..	1
Seranton, Pa.....	1	..	1
Springfield, O.....	1	..	1
Spruce Head, Me.....	1	..	1
Stevens Point, Wis.....	..	1	1
Saint Paul, Minn.....	2	..	2
Toledo, O.....	2	..	2
Vanceboro, Me.....	1	..	1
Watertown, Wis.....	1	..	1
Wausau, Wis.....	1	..	1
West Roxbury, Mass.....	1	..	1
Worcester, Mass.....	1	..	1
Xenia, O.....	1	..	1
Total.....	104	5	90

INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST DEACONESS ASSOCIATION

Reports of the individual institutions as given below will be of interest and value.

AURORA, ILL.—JENNINGS SEMINARY

Deaconess Bertha Barber, Principal

This institution ranks among the older literary schools of the church, having been opened under the Rock River Conference in 1859. In 1898 the Conference placed the institution, with all its property and traditions, in the hands of deaconesses. This momentous action was taken with such enthusiasm that Dr. Amos Patten, in describing it, says: "The Conference went into spontaneous combustion over the matter." Events have justified the wisdom of the action.

The seminary was opened in January, 1899, as a school for girls, and has met ever increasing prosperity. A partial fire, covered by insurance, necessitated the reconstruction of parts of the building, at which time modern equipment was introduced. The building accommodates 106 students and is filled, with often a waiting list. A four-years' high school course is given with some grade work, also vocal and instrumental music, elocution, physical culture, cooking and sewing. A corps of sixteen teachers and assistants, all either deaconesses or "deaconess associates," care for the mental and physical welfare of the family.

NEW ENGLAND DEACONESS ASSOCIATION

Office 112 Water Street, Boston, Mass.

STATISTICS OF PROGRESS

In 1889 an association was effected and the building at 693 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, was purchased, at a cost of \$8,000 for the Deaconess Home and Training School. The deaconesses the first year numbered eight; the total income was \$4,997. To-day our Association has five institutions, representing a total value of \$408,123. The total income of 1911, current and for permanent investments, is \$119,298. In 1896 the adjoining building was purchased for the Deaconess Hospital. In 1890 the training school was moved to Longwood, Boston, and in 1907 the Deaconess Hospital was also moved to Longwood. In 1910 a new Deaconess Home was established in Haverhill, to be used largely for fresh-air work. In 1911 a branch hospital was established in Concord, Mass. For details of our five institutions, see below.

BOSTON—THE DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Sadie A. Hagen, Superintendent, 693 Massachusetts Avenue

This Home dates back to 1889, being the third or fourth deaconess institution established in American Methodism. The New York Home was established the same year. It is not only "a comfortable place" as a home for our deaconesses, but a light for darkened souls who need help. A dispensary, with our own deaconess-physician, occupies a part of our building, for we recognize the healing of the sick as a part of our work. We are reaching out to the foreigners of Boston and locality, the Swedish, the Portuguese, the Italians, and others. Fresh-air work absorbs many deaconesses during the summer—large parties sent to Haverhill; carriage rides for old people, mothers, and little folks; free street-car tickets distributed; those needing it sent to tubercular camps for treatment, etc. Neighborhood work has been carried on for four years with clubs and classes, giving our Home something of a settlement character. We rejoice in the great help of our Deaconess Aid Society, our Deaconess Aid Circle, and Deaconess Helpers.

BOSTON—DEACONESS TRAINING SCHOOL

Deaconess Orianna F. Harding, Superintendent, Deaconess Road

Our school is the largest training center for deaconesses in the East, averaging about twenty-six year by year. In the very heart of a great city, we are able to secure many lecturers of national reputation. The public library, art museum, conservatory of music, and Boston University are within walking distance. Plans are completed for a large addition to our building, and we are on the verge of a great expansion in this fundamental part of deaconess work in New England.

BOSTON—THE DEACONESS HOSPITAL

Deaconess Adeliza Betts, Superintendent, 175 Bellevue Street

Our hospital work, followed the founding of the Home, being established seven years later. Located now at Longwood, Boston, it occupies a fine new building, with the latest and best hospital equipment. This building is only a wing of the very much larger structure contemplated. We can accommodate about fifty patients, and the building is usually crowded to its utmost capacity. The need of a new building, for which there is ample ground, is pressing. From \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year is devoted to free medical and surgical work. Ministers and their families are especially welcome to the help given in this Christian Home by the finest medical and surgical ability in the city or in the world.

HAVERHILL—DEACONESS FRESH AIR HOME

Deaconess Helen J. Diamond, Superintendent

This Deaconess Home was established within the limits of the New Hampshire Conference, though its post office is in Haverhill, Mass., in 1910. Bordering on a lovely river, and with splendid view, this institution is used largely for fresh-air work. A thousand one-week vacations are given annually to little children from the homes of the poor. There is also beautiful entertainment for working girls. Improvements in grounds and buildings are constantly being made, and the entire plant is one of the largest and best for its purpose in existence.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—DEACONESS HOSPITAL

Deaconess Violet Leach, Superintendent

The demand for hospital service is particularly urgent in the frontier States, where there are many miners and ranchmen. The Bozeman Deaconess Hospital came into existence when deaconesses were invited into a beautiful modern building late in 1911. Both this and the hospital at Glasgow sprang from the sentiment created by the marvelously successful work done at Great Falls, Mont., which has demonstrated to the whole Northwest what deaconesses can do in founding and administering hospitals. The Bozeman Hospital ministers not only to the townspeople, but also, as need arises, to the students of the large State university located in this city. About a hundred patients have been cared for within a few months. The hospital is more than self-supporting.

CHICAGO—CHICAGO DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Ida A. Jordan, Superintendent, 22 West Erie Street

This first Deaconess Home of American Methodism was opened June, 1887. Some of the best known names in Methodism appear on its records. Frances E. Willard was a member of the Rock River Conference Deaconess Board at a time when it was the only organization of the kind in existence. Other names are those of Mr. William Deering, Dr. Luke Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Bishops Merrill and McDowell. (For sketch of the beginning of American Methodist Deaconess work, see under "Training Schools.") The Deaconess Home is usually a center for about thirty workers and holds property valued at over \$50,000.

A conservative estimate of the number of calls made by deaconesses and their associates at the Chicago center since its establishment is about 200,000. Who can estimate the influence of a movement which, from a single center, has done such a vast work as this? Some of these calls have occupied but a few minutes, but others have taken a whole half day.

Dropping out of sight for the moment all the other work done by deaconesses in this Home, supposing that the women had done no other work than calling, these calls would have cost the church about four cents each. But there has been much other work—thousands of children taught in industrial and Sunday schools, a great deal of fresh-air work, etc., thus greatly reducing the cost of the calls. Can a method of reminding the people of God and the church be devised more practical and economical than this?

The institutional work done from the Chicago Home is not small. Old Wabash Avenue Church has the help of two deaconesses. Visitation is carried on, a coffee-room is open at noon, and the real meaning of Christianity is illustrated. Lincoln Street Church has, also, three deaconesses and two associate workers, and, with clubs and classes, much settlement work is done. The fresh-air camp at New Lenox consists of two well-appointed cottages, in which mothers and children are given a country vacation under strong Christian influence.

CHICAGO—METHODIST EPISCOPAL OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

Deaconess Isabelle A. Reeves, Superintendent, 1415 Foster Street

This beautiful institution was founded in 1898, growing, in large measure, out of the need felt by deaconesses in their parish work for a shelter under Christian influences for poor and lonely old people. Bishop Merrill was one of its early advisers. The first deaconess to be licensed and consecrated as such in the Methodist Episcopal Church has been from the first its efficient superintendent.

The Home owns \$200,000 worth of property. Bush Hall, the first building, had become crowded, with many on the waiting list, but during the past year, Kent Hall, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kent, has been completed, greatly increasing the capacity. A beautiful chapel and library form a part of Kent Hall. The average age of the residents is seventy-seven and one half years. An effort is being made to increase the endowment of the Home, and a third wing must soon be erected. Sermons, entertainments, lectures, and holiday remembrances help in making the home life pleasant.

CHICAGO—NORWEGIAN-DANISH DEACONESS AND GIRLS' HOME

Deaconess Emma Linderud, Superintendent, 1925 North Sawyer Avenue

A center for the deaconesses of this branch of the church, with which is combined a Home for girls who may need shelter and friends in the great city. Excellent results are already being achieved. Three deaconesses are at work in Chicago, and one belonging to the home is in Saint Paul.

CINCINNATI—THE ELIZABETH GAMBLE DEACONESS HOME
ASSOCIATION

The work of this association began with the organization of a Home in December, 1888, with Isabella Thoburn, of honored memory, as superintendent. The twenty-four years of its history have been marked by steady growth, and this quadrennium has seen large developments. At present there are four distinct departments—the Deaconess Home, Christ Hospital, the Missionary Training School, and Neighborhood House. The largest company of deaconesses connected with any one local association in Methodism is to be found here, the enrollment being 82, all under the direction of one Board.

CINCINNATI—ELIZABETH GAMBLE DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Hannah M. Peirce, Superintendent, 1027 Wesley
Avenue

The deaconesses in this Home carry on their work not only in Cincinnati, but in many near-by cities. Travelers' Aid work is carried on in the Union Station of Cincinnati, and in Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn. There are pastors' assistants in many of the churches of Cincinnati and in outside stations, such as Xenia, Lima, Sidney, and Springfield, O., and Knoxville, Tenn. Deaconesses are working among the industrial women of Portsmouth and Dayton, O. A very aggressive work is being carried on in Kentucky among the mountain people. Some of the deaconesses are giving their time to evangelistic effort as requests are made. In the local neighborhood the Home carries on playground work during the summer, a kindergarten, with an average attendance of 180 children, a Home Bible study school, in which are enrolled 800, 12 sewing schools, 4 domestic science schools, and an extensive fresh-air work, which sends from 600 to 700 into the country each summer. The fresh-air cottages at Lakeside and Epworth Heights are in constant use during the summer months.

CINCINNATI—THE CHRIST HOSPITAL, MOUNT AUBURN

Deaconess Alice Thatcher, Superintendent

This splendid institution is doing the greatest work of the kind in the Central West. The hospital alone is of inestimable value as an evangelizing agency, quite aside from the Deaconess Home and Training School, which are included in the Association. The hospital was founded in 1889. Its growth has been unprecedented. It is located on beautiful Mount Auburn, and surrounded by large and ample grounds. Two cottages and a fine Memorial Nurses' Home are located west and south of the main hospital building; a splendidly equipped laundry

and power house, just north; a Child's Department, with isolation quarters, southeast. All the buildings are heated and lighted from the power house.

The hospital accommodates one hundred and twenty patients, has thirty-eight rooms and seven wards, three operating rooms, an X-ray room, etc. An able corps of physicians and surgeons form its staff. The Nurses' Training School has a three years' course. Fifty young women are in training. Most of the departments are supervised by deaconesses.

The large Ladies' Aid Society, composed of members from all the Methodist churches in and near Cincinnati, is of invaluable assistance.

During the past quadrennium the grounds and hillside surrounding the hospital have been put in splendid condition at a cost of several thousands of dollars. The large property facing Auburn Avenue and adjoining the hospital grounds on the southeast, with the building fitted up as a child's department, was the magnificent gift of a single benefactor. A new operating room has recently been opened in the main hospital building, at a cost of \$1,700. There were 5,343 patients cared for during the quadrennium, fully one fourth of this number being entirely free. There were 3,431 operations. There have been 15,273 patients cared for since the hospital was founded. The hospital property is valued at \$277,000.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

Neighborhood House, located in one of the most needy districts of Cincinnati, carries on the work which would naturally belong to a settlement effort—a kindergarten, girls' and boys' clubs, mothers' meetings, domestic science classes, neighborhood visitation, etc. The library circulates 100 books each month.

CINCINNATI MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL

Deaconess Addie Grace Wardle, President

During the quadrennium the training school has been greatly enlarged and in part reorganized. The work of the school is divided into three departments—the theoretical instruction, the practice work of the students in the city, and the settlement work carried on in the neighborhood. There are three distinct schools—the undergraduate school, to which are admitted those who have high-school preparation; the graduate school, receiving those who are graduates of a college; and the kindergarten training school, open to those who have had high-school preparation and desire training for mission or settlement kindergarten work. The diploma in each school stands for two years of work. The faculty are college and university trained women. Last year's enrollment numbered 58.

A special feature of the training school is the experience

which each pupil has under the direction of a member of the faculty in the various activities of the settlement, which forms in reality a practice laboratory for the students. The club work with the boys and with the girls and the Industrial Woman's Club, with its noonday meetings at factories and systematic courses in chorus, gymnasium, dressmaking, cooking, etc., furnish splendid training for future activity along all lines of settlement and social service work.

CINCINNATI—THE METHODIST HOME FOR THE AGED,
COLLEGE HILL

Deaconess Florence Parsons Good, Superintendent

This beneficent institution, the second largest of its kind in our church, first in the world as to building and equipment, was founded in 1899 through the active interest of Dr. H. C. Weakley, who has been, from the first, president of the institution. Though only thirteen years old, it is very firmly established, both in its magnificent site and buildings and in the support and confidence of the public. The buildings are fire-proof, and with every modern convenience, and even luxury. The financial statement gives the assets, \$408,770.

The site, on a suburban rise of land, is superb, with splendid view of the Ohio River and the great city lying beyond. The grounds consist of twenty acres, with 1,064 feet frontage on an electric railway.

A beautiful ornament, recently erected, memorial of a brave soldier who fell at Chickamauga, is a majestic steel flag pole, with classic base of massive proportions, in the construction of which over forty tons of concrete were used. Valuable paintings and other works of art are being donated for the enjoyment of the old people and visiting friends. Whetstone library is growing in books and works. The grounds are being beautifully laid out and cared for.

The family numbers about seventy-five. There is no fixed admission fee, every case being considered and decided on its merits; nor are Methodists alone received.

Much attention is given to the mental and social life of the household, as well as to the spiritual and physical.

A training school for nurses is being established for the training of nurse-deaconesses for the care of old people.

Helpful religious services are held regularly and much is done for the diversion and information of these guests of the church.

CONCORD, MASS.—DEACONESS HOSPITAL

Deaconess Lucy Cherille Robinson, Superintendent

This branch hospital has very recently been opened in this historical town. Its history is most romantic. Captain Charles

Emerson, a nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson, brought his sick wife to the Deaconess Hospital in Boston. The impression of friendliness and true Christian helpfulness received was so great that Mr. Emerson gave the Association a farm of a hundred acres on the outskirts of Concord, and money for the erection of a beautiful building, which accommodates sixteen patients. It is kept full to the limit. The farm contributes not only to the Concord, but to the Boston work.

EVERETT, WASH.—SNOHOMISH COUNTY ORPHANAGE

Deaconess Frankie York, Superintendent

The way in which this institution came into deaconess hands is of great interest as showing the future possibilities of deaconess work. An orphanage, the result of the concern of the county for its needy children, was turned over bodily to the deaconesses in 1911. Though not a whole year has passed since the transaction, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Mrs. Eva C. Fields, Superintendent

The Fall River Deaconess Home was established in 1894, very largely as a result of the efforts and gifts of Mr. John D. Flint, who, during the Ecumenical Conference held at Washington three years previously had become impressed with the vast possibilities of deaconess work. At present the property value and endowment reach the sum of \$65,000. Twelve years ago the Home was the only building used in deaconess work in the city. It soon became a social center for the girls of the community, and some homeless girls were taken into our family. Industrial work was also carried on here until the capacity of the building was greatly overtaxed. Then it was that the Board of Managers began to make plans for enlargement in the institutions described below.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The industrial school has a property value and endowment of \$9,000. It is meeting a great need in a city where there are 13,000 women and girls employed in factories. Its work includes sewing, millinery, cooking, music, and physical culture classes. Six hundred and twenty-five girls, representing twelve nationalities, are enrolled in the various departments.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME

The Home for girls needing such a shelter has been open for over six years, and each year from 30 to 40 girls have enjoyed its privileges. It does not aim to be a permanent home for the girls, but merely a connecting link between them and the best possible openings to be found for them. The industrial classes

are open to them and thus they are fitted for self-support. Property and endowment, \$30,400.

DEACONESS REST COTTAGE, OAK BLUFFS

The cottage is open from June to September, and here are entertained working girls and tired mothers. About 60 girls and women are given a two weeks' vacation here during a season.

GLASGOW, MONT.—FRANCES HOYT-MAHON MEMORIAL DEACONESS HOSPITAL

Permelia A. Clark, Superintendent

This beautiful hospital was placed under the care of deaconesses in November, 1911. The work is succeeding admirably and our women are fast gaining the confidence of the public. Expenses are being more than met by the regular income. It is impossible to overestimate the significance for Methodism and for all Protestantism of these stations in the West—there are now, between Minneapolis and Seattle, inclusive, six Methodist Hospitals—by which both parts of the Lord's command, "Preach the gospel, heal the sick," are being obeyed.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—MONTANA DEACONESS HOSPITAL

Deaconess E. Augusta Ariss, Superintendent

The romance of deaconess work is surely illustrated in this institution. About fourteen years ago two deaconesses, one a nurse, found their way to this frontier city. The interest of a gentleman not connected with our church was aroused, and, by his generosity, a small hospital was made possible. Under the leadership of one of the wisest and strongest of superintendents, the work has grown, as it always must under normal conditions,

With Minneapolis, Spokane, Glasgow, and Bozeman, this hospital forms a chain of these "houses of mercy" along the Northwest, a chain with links far apart, yet serving at least as a prophecy of what the future may bring.

The Montana Deaconess Hospital owns property valued at \$100,000. The Van Orsdel Deaconess Nurses Home, recently dedicated, is a beautiful and commodious building. The hospital has, from the first, made a record of being more than self-supporting, though the sick poor are never turned from its door while a bed or cot can be found. It commands the unbounded confidence of not only Montana Methodism, but of all Montana people. In that it obeys our Lord's command to heal the sick, it illustrates with striking force the value of ministry to the body in connection with the preaching of the gospel.

This hospital is unique in the church in that every person giving service to it (above the janitor and cook) is a deaconess—superintendent, head nurse, office helpers, field secretary, and nurses.

GREEN BAY, WIS.—DEACONESS SANITARIUM

Deaconess Tillie Giese, Superintendent

This institution, notwithstanding its name, has more of the hospital than the sanitarium character, as much surgical work is done in it. Additional land has recently been purchased and the deaconesses themselves are heroically meeting the bills for current expenses and contributing largely toward canceling the debt. New buildings are urgently needed, the capacity of the present one being limited to about twenty-five. More than five hundred patients were treated last year.

HAVANA, ILL.—THE DEACONESS HALL

A beautiful deaconess hall for the accommodation of deaconesses and deaconess workers at the Assembly Headquarters of the Illinois State Epworth League.

HELENA, MONT.—MONTANA DEACONESS SCHOOL

Deaconess Roxanna Beck, Principal

This institution, opened three years ago, is the first attempt in Protestantism to rival the great work being done in the Roman Catholic Church in planting schools in our frontier States and Territories. There are several Roman Catholic schools for children in this great State, which covers an area equal to that of all the New England States and New York besides, and to these the children of Protestant parents were being sent simply because there was no Protestant institution of the kind within reach.

A Deaconess Board was formed. A noble building, valued at \$45,000, which had been erected for the Montana Wesleyan University some years ago, but which was not suitably located for that purpose, was leased to this Board for at least twenty-five years, at a nominal price, and the school was opened with Governor Longmaid as president of the Board of Trustees. There is now an attendance of over forty pupils, and the school is practically self-supporting. Its future is promising. Why should the Roman Catholic Church be the only one able to conduct schools and hospitals in our frontier States?

JOPLIN, MO.—FITZGERALD DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Florence Allinson, Superintendent

This Home, which bears the name of the sainted Bishop FitzGerald, was established in 1910. It is still in rented quarters. Six deaconesses are earnestly at work supplying the need of the city and the country around and the outlook is full of promise. It is located in one of the richest and most prosperous sections of the Middle West, and one which, with its mines and

factories, should have to a far greater extent than is at present possible this expression of the interest of the church of God in the problems of humanity.

LAKE BLUFF, ILL.—THE METHODIST DEACONESS ORPHANAGE

Deaconess Lucy J. Judson, Superintendent

Early in the history of deaconess work in Chicago it was necessary to provide a home for dependent boys and girls. In 1894 a cottage was rented at Lake Bluff, a north-shore suburb, and a deaconess and six little children took up their abode in it in the humblest way, thus opening the first deaconess orphanage of our church. The next year, Mrs. Mary Marilla Hobbs, now deceased, built and gave the first large house and formally founded the work, which has grown rapidly. The institution has six buildings and owns \$105,500 worth of property and endowment. We care for about 250 children annually, not only housing, feeding, and clothing, but educating them from the kindergarten through the sixth grade, with domestic science and some manual training. We keep the children till they are placed in homes or returned to relatives or friends, or until, at fifteen or sixteen years of age, they are able to care for themselves; and we follow them always with friendship and advice.

The current annual expenses of the institution are about \$16,000. The sum would be very much larger were not all our workers either deaconesses or deaconess associates—that is, women who, though unclothed and unrecognized, are giving their services on deaconess allowance. The institution has helped more than 1,600 children since its modest beginning.

LAKE BLUFF, ILL.—AGARD DEACONESS REST HOME

Deaconess Mary Jefferson, Superintendent

Fifteen years ago a three-story, twenty-five-roomed house in this beautiful north-shore suburb of Chicago was given for the use of deaconesses and missionaries in need of rest or retired from active service. It has been open winter and summer. An average of fifty deaconesses a year have availed themselves of its shelter. The property is free from debt. An effort is being made to secure an endowment fund of at least \$50,000. Agard Rest Home stands for the fact that Methodist deaconesses will be cared for when not in active service, not only by relief and pension funds, but by the shelter of a real Christian home.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—MILWAUKEE DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Mary C. Grant, Superintendent, 591 Jefferson Street

In 1893, early in the history of our deaconess work in America, the Milwaukee Home was opened, the building being a gift

outright from Mrs. R. P. Elmore. In 1910 the expansive idea inherent in all deaconess work began to manifest itself. Soon the Home moved to its present large and fine quarters. Not only church visitors continued their activities, but a Travelers' Aid deaconess began work; a Girls' Home was opened, and "The Mission" took on the aspects of a genuine settlement. The endowment has been increased to \$8,000.

MILWAUKEE—THE HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN

591 Jefferson Street

This institution, with rooms for sixteen young women, was opened in this locality less than a year ago. Special attention is given to the comfort of our guests, who are carefully advised and assisted as to employment, social life, and all things which pertain to the safety and happiness of a young girl in a great city, and the forming of Christian character. Our rooms are crowded, which ought to mean a new building in the near future.

MILWAUKEE—SOUTH SIDE SETTLEMENT

Deaconess Voluntine, Superintendent, 721 Clinton Street

This settlement is doing a great work in a most needy part of the city. During the month of February a thousand people came to the house either to attend the meetings, or Sunday school, or for personal help and advice. In this way many were brought in touch with the gospel, interpreted so helpfully and practically that it made its way past all prejudice and ignorance to the very hearts of the people.

MINNEAPOLIS—ASBURY AND REBECCA METHODIST EPISCOPAL DEACONESS HOSPITAL AND HOME

Mrs. S. H. Knight, Superintendent of Hospital. Deaconess Sybil C. Palmer, Superintendent of Deaconess Work

This was one of the first five deaconess institutions of the Methodist Church in America and was incorporated for deaconess service throughout the entire State of Minnesota, now covered by the Minnesota and the Northern Conferences. The Deaconess Home was founded in 1889 and the Hospital adjunct in 1892. It is admirably located, facing Elliott Park. The imposing hospital building is one block long, five stories high, under one roof, more than one third completed as to the interior, absolutely fire proof, and furnishes every convenience and luxury. It has \$195,000 worth of property. It ranks fourth among Methodist hospitals, having cared for 2,085 patients in the hospital proper in 1911, besides treating 227 persons in its free dispensary. Much visiting work is done, also thirty-two licensed deaconesses, in all, working from this center. The Deaconess Aid Society, consisting of representative women of our Methodist churches, is rendering invaluable assistance to

both Home and Hospital. The free work done in the hospital in 1911 exceeded the amount received therefor by \$1,500. The Board of fifty-five members is composed of representative laymen of Minnesota, fourteen of whom are elected annually by the two Conferences in Minnesota, under a State statute specially enacted. Since the hospital opened, nineteen years ago, 18,636 patients have been cared for in the hospital proper, and 19,175 patients have been treated in the free dispensary. There has been \$58,535 dispensed in charity in that period.

NEW YORK—THE NEW YORK DEACONESS HOME AND
TRAINING SCHOOL

Deaconess Gertrude Ressigue, Acting Superintendent, 1175
Madison Avenue

The New York Deaconess Home and Training School was opened in 1889. In 1901 the large and beautiful Home on Madison Avenue was purchased for \$95,000, Mrs. Jane E. Kellerman and others, by their generous gifts, making this possible. The school has trained 125 deaconesses, who have been members of the Home, besides many others now in home and foreign mission work. There are at present 39 members of the Home, two of whom work among the Italians, and two among the Scandinavians. A single deaconess last year secured 57 church members and 46 new attendants at Sunday school. Another won 10 young women for Christ by quiet talks with them at their own homes. More than 35,000 calls have been made, and a thousand meetings held within the year.

Our property is very valuable. Some real estate dealers value it at \$200,000.

DANBURY, CONN.—DEACONESS FARM AND REST HOME

Deaconess Amanda Kirk Patrick, Superintendent

In 1811 the Board of Managers of the New York Home purchased a farm of 90 acres at Redding, Conn., for \$38,000, as a base of supplies for the Deaconess Home, and for a Rest Home. Last summer nearly the entire work of planting, caring for and putting up the fruit and vegetables, of making the crates, and shipping a large quantity of produce to our city Homes, was done by our "deaconess-farmer" and her assistant. Indeed, they manage the farm throughout the entire year.

NEW YORK—WORKING GIRLS' HOMES

Deaconesses Kathryn Sehnert and Lou E. Bacon,
Superintendents

In 1901 a Home for Working Girls was opened on East Seventeenth Street, under the auspices of the New York City Church Extension Society, with the two deaconesses in charge

who were instrumental in inaugurating the work. Deaconess Kathryn Sehnert, superintendent of Hedding House, reports the family as numbering 21 during the past year. The girls, whose average salary is from \$6 to \$8 a week, pay from \$3 to \$3.50 for board and home.

Epworth House, East Thirty-second Street, established by the New York District Epworth League, in 1907, with Deaconess Lou E. Bacon as its superintendent, has accommodations for 20 and provides board for from \$4 to \$4.50 per week, with no limit as to salary. Both Homes are self-supporting except for the rent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—HUYLER FRESH-AIR COTTAGE

This institution is an adjunct of the New York Home. Deaconesses from the Home have carried on extensive fresh-air work at this large "Cottage," loaned for that purpose by our generous friend, the late Mr. John S. Huyler, and his family, since 1896. About 600 mothers and children are entertained each year, during the months of July and August. This year \$1,509 was received for this work. Besides the work at Huyler Cottage, many deaconesses have entire charge of the fresh-air work carried on by their churches. They report for the past summer a total of 6,925 mothers and children taken out of the city for a period of time ranging from a day's outing to a three months' stay, at a total expense of \$2,112.

NORMAL, ILL.—MASON DEACONESS HOME AND BABY-FOLD

Deaconess Mrs. T. W. Asher, Superintendent

The ideal of the deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church is to offer a friendly hand to anyone who needs it all along the pathway of life. There are several Old People's Homes under their care, some settlements and asylums, several hospitals, girls' schools and boys' schools; and in this pleasant little city of Normal, a Baby-Fold. The work was founded by Mrs. Nancy Mason, of Illinois. The large house shelters about twenty homeless and friendless babies, who after such loving care as deaconesses can give, are placed, as rapidly as possible, in Christian homes. The institution has, since its organization, cared for hundreds of homeless babies.

OMAHA, NEB.—THE NEBRASKA METHODIST HOSPITAL AND DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Mrs. A. P. McLaughlin, Superintendent

This institution was organized in 1891 and began work in the humblest way in an old rented house. Its history of progress has been written, like that of many another Christian humanitarian enterprise, in intense toil and tears and fervent prayer. After seventeen years of heroic work the present magnificent building, valued at \$215,000, was erected, one of the

finest in the West. The hospital now has room for one hundred patients, is of the most modern fire proof construction, and is perfectly equipped for its work. The site of two and one fourth acres is admirably located, facing a beautiful city park. The building is already crowded, and plans for a new wing have been accepted. The four Methodist Conferences of the State of Nebraska have combined and pledged themselves to support the hospital. A gift of twenty-five cents per member from all the Methodists of the State has been planned for the erection of the new buildings so urgently needed. This hospital furnishes a magnificent illustration of what deaconesses can do almost single-handed in opening and conducting Protestant "houses of mercy." In 1911, 2,054 patients were received and treated, about one fourth of them free of charge.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—FLIEDNER HALL

Deaconess Sarah E. Landers, Superintendent

A true Christian home for the homeless girls who, in such multitudes, are employed in this great industrial center. To the church of Jesus Christ belongs the task and the privilege of befriending and safe-guarding these girls. A local committee from four evangelical churches is assisting this Methodist enterprise. The building accommodates twenty girls and the grounds furnish ample room for enlargement. The enterprise is self-supporting. A lunch room, classes, and clubs give the work the character of a settlement.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—ARIZONA DEACONESS HOME AND HOSPITAL

Deaconess Marialla Williams, Superintendent

The need of a Deaconess Hospital in this sanitarium city of America has been deeply felt for years. The three deaconesses, who are now members of the Phoenix Deaconess Home, including a graduate nurse with administrative hospital experience, are seeing their desires gratified in the organization of the Home and Hospital. A magnificent site has been donated, an organization effected, and several thousand dollars has been secured toward the building. It is hoped that the hospital will be open for patients in the fall.

PORTLAND, ORE.—PORTLAND DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Mary P. Hepburn, Superintendent, 762 Pine Street

For at least fourteen years before the actual establishment of the Deaconess Home in Portland, which occurred in 1910, the Oregon Conference had been desiring this form of work. An examination of the Minutes of the Conference shows that in 1896 a standing committee on deaconess work was ordered. In 1904 the establishment of a Home in Portland was recommended and it was "Resolved, that should a Deaconess Home be

established, it shall be under the management of the Conference Deaconess Board." Yet it was 1910 before the Home was actually ordered. In this year the Conference requested the permission of the General Deaconess Board to establish a Deaconess Home in the Conference, "to be conducted under the auspices or the direction of the Methodist Deaconess Association." This permission was granted January 6, 1910, and the Home was thus actually established.

There are eight licensed deaconesses and one probationer connected with the work. They occupy a rented house, but there is some money in the hands of the treasurer for a permanent building, a piece of land has been given, and the outlook is most promising. The current expenses last year were \$2,245, more than met by receipts. Portland furnishes striking illustrations of the value of the visiting deaconess in Western churches. Church membership has increased, Sunday schools have been doubled, Epworth League work and young people's societies have been revived and strengthened.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—PROVIDENCE DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Josephine S. Fisk, Supt., 26 Bridgham Street

There is the usual service of deaconesses to churches in Providence, but perhaps the characteristic of this Home lies in its ministry to the girls and young women who throng the streets of this factory and mill city, and to whom a little touch of a friendly hand means often all the difference between heaven and hell, both here and hereafter. One of our largest churches has remodeled its entire large lower floor to serve as social and club rooms for factory girls under the supervision of a deaconess—an experiment which, from the very first, has proved surprisingly successful. Fresh-air work is carried on in the summer. A strong Deaconess Aid Society coöperates with the work.

PUEBLO, COLO.—DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Anna Gerkin, Superintendent, 1104 Routt Avenue

This little Home was the gift of Deaconess Esther Finley some years ago. Three visiting deaconesses make it their home, devoting themselves to the work which this growing city offers in such great abundance.

PUEBLO, COLO.—THE MC CLELLAND ORPHANAGE

Deaconess Anna Burgess, Superintendent

This institution was opened in 1905. Its growth has been phenomenal. All four of our departments are crowded, and children are being constantly turned away. There have been 334 different children cared for since the opening of the institution. The average number in the family for the year is about 60, and the cost of maintenance is about \$5,000. A cottage, or

home, for little babies is the most urgent need in the immediate future. The call for the rescue of these little ones is increasing, more than twenty having been turned away in the past year.

It has never been difficult to secure support for the Orphanage. A benevolent public will care for the little ones in its midst if only proper information is given and if there is an arm of service through which its loving concern may be shown.

The Orphanage is owned by a corporation consisting of 27 directors, representing all the Protestant churches. But there must always be a majority of Methodists on the Board, thus giving the control of the institution to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

QUINCY, ILL.—CHADDOCK BOYS' SCHOOL

Deaconess Miss Al Verta Simpson, Principal

In 1900 it seemed almost certain that the valuable buildings and campus of Chaddock College, one of the oldest schools of Illinois Methodism, with honored history and happy traditions, must go under the hammer at a very great sacrifice. The deaconesses of the church were induced to undertake the salvation of the institution and in the course of a few years the debt was paid, the buildings remodeled with modern improvements and equipment, and a boys' school was established. Marked success followed and it has been demonstrated that Methodist deaconesses can conduct schools for boys.

The institution furnishes, at moderate cost, both home and school for boys who, for any reason, must be away from home. The course of study prescribed for the State of Illinois is followed, supplemented by special courses suited to develop manly Christian character. The students are organized as a military company, under the command of a United States army officer, thus receiving drill in physical culture, prompt obedience, orderliness, punctuality, and patriotism. Manual training, music—instrumental and vocal—and athletics receive attention. There are a boys' band and a glee club.

Deaconess "mothers" supply to the lads under their care as nearly as possible the place of the real mother. The attention of the church in general should be called to this excellent Protestant school for boys.

RENSSELAER, IND.—WATTS DE PEYSTER SCHOOL AND

MONNETT HOME

Deaconess Grace Findley, Superintendent

About fifteen years ago the Watts de Peyster Home was founded at Verbank, N. Y. In 1907 a large house in Rensselaer was donated by Miss Cordelia P. Monnett for a deaconess institution. In 1911 the two institutions were consolidated and the Watts de Peyster School for Young Girls was opened in September of last year. The present building will accommodate

only twenty, but a new building will be ready in the fall, enlarging the capacity of the institution to forty girls. It should be widely advertised among our people that there is a safe home and an excellent school, at very moderate cost, for little girls in our own church and conducted by our own deaconess "sisters."

SAINT LOUIS, MO.—EPWORTH INSTITUTE AND DEACONESS HOME
Deaconess Isabelle Horton, 3019 Bell Avenue

Epworth Institute was founded to help meet the ever increasing demand for skilled workers in hastening the kingdom of God. Its curriculum includes the Bible, evangelism, church history, home and foreign missions, social service, religious pedagogy, practice work in public speaking, child study, and industrial methods, and elementary nursing. Emphasis is placed upon the social problems of the day relating especially to cities, Isabelle Horton, the superintendent, being herself an authority on deaconess and social service problems. Miss Horton's valuable books, *The Burden of the City* and *The Builders*, are well known. The school thus incorporates in its training and discipline first-hand knowledge.

Besides being a school for training new workers, the institute is a home for deaconesses who are in the active work. One is a district nurse, one a traveler's aid, four are visitors for various churches, and one is an evangelistic field worker.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.—METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOME FOR GIRLS
Ida Bentley, Superintendent, 2410 Morgan Street

This greatly needed institution is one of the thousand that ought to be established at once by the church in various quarters of our crowded cities for the protection of those who cannot protect themselves. Three deaconesses, with one associate, are here making a real Christian home for fifteen or twenty girls, who, lacking all that girl life should have in the congested quarters of a great city, have come to be in desperate need that the church should make real to them the friendliness of Jesus Christ. The Home is carried on in coöperation with the juvenile court. Half a hundred girls have been helped in a little more than two years, and more than this number have been refused admittance because of lack of room. In this home—the first pure, sweet home these girls have ever known—there are teaching, healthful household employment, amusement, recreation, industrial work, and Christian instruction. Many of the girls have been converted.

SEATTLE, WASH.—SPENCER CARR MEMORIAL DEACONESS HOME
AND TRAINING SCHOOL

Deaconess Anna M. Cady, Superintendent, 520 First Avenue

Deaconess work in Puget Sound Conference commands at present the work of ten licensed deaconesses, with others in

preparation. The Home and school are, for the time being, in the same building. The school furnishes biblical and practical training for young women and prepares them for Christian leadership. An immense territory looks to this school for its deaconesses, as it is the only one in the great Northwest. The location is convenient. Our accommodations are crowded, and a large new building is urgently needed, but money is being collected for this purpose. There were 6,200 calls made last year by our deaconesses, besides much miscellaneous work in parish visiting, evangelistic work, travelers' aid, etc.

The Deaconess Settlement, with kindergarten clubs and classes, is a light shining in a dark place. It is located in a six-room rented cottage among the Italians and other foreign nationalities. Much is done for children, but perhaps nothing has brought our work so close to the hearts of the people as district nursing. Regular preaching services are held in a tent, the attendance sometimes nearing a hundred.

SPOKANE, WASH.—DEACONESS HOSPITAL AND MARIA BEARD
DEACONESS HOME

Deaconess Myrtle Berkey, Superintendent

This institution, very important to the church of the Northwest, was established as a little Deaconess Home in 1896, through the interest and work and liberality of Mrs. Minnie Beard O'Neill, who, with her husband, laid down for the Master's use in this way nearly a quarter of her entire possessions at the time. Hospital work was taken up very soon afterward and a large building, with accommodations for sixty patients, stands on one of the most beautiful and eligible sites of the city, the flag of Jesus Christ and Methodism floating over it. Property worth \$78,000 is being used in this blessed work, and last year more than 1,100 patients were cared for. Free work is being done among not only frontier ministers' families, but among miners, ranchmen, and frontiersmen of all kinds. More room is needed and more women who will volunteer to join the ten licensed deaconesses and two probationers now carrying on the work at this great center.

SPOKANE, WASH.—DEACONESS OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

Deaconess Alice Denno, Superintendent

This work was established four years later than the Home. Fourteen old people are being tenderly cared for in it. A splendid new site has been bought and it is hoped that a building adequate to the need will be erected in the near future.

SPOKANE, WASH.—ESTHER C. FINDLEY REST HOME

The gift, valued now at \$7,000, of a devoted deaconess and friend of deaconess work, who soon after passed to her home.

1906	104,400	.....	9	1	..	5,672	..	118	8,764	2,063	225	7,438	6,476
1899	.....	.....	2	1	..	3	76	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	.....	.....	14	11	2	25	807	1,465	.....	538	..	31,749	31,037
1899	.....	.....	4	..	7	46	523	50	.....	140	..	12,225	11,294
1907	.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	5,000	45,000	8	1	..	.....	.....	..	.....	990	..	8,037	7,537
1910	600	5,000	6	..	..	3,914	..	92	.....	.....	..	1,625	1,495
1894	105,500	.....	11	3	..	1	.....	.....	.....	6,048	.....	16,107	15,744
1895	16,000	.....	58	30	22	..	25,510	.....	118	2,441	17,618	2,855	2,785
1893	15,200	.....	6	2	2	..	4,220	.....	..	450	1,678	4,522	2,922
1911	.....	.....	33	3	5	..	14,567	2,024	20	.....	.....	59,092	59,506
1892	195,000	27,000	36	3	3	..	31,427	.....	48	3,233	15,488	1,303	15,473
1898	185,250	60,000	15	1	7	50	6,720	2,054	75	.....	.....	69,181	58,442
1911	17,300	.....	10,000	1	..	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	10,000	.....	3	..	..	..	1,589	.....	12	.....	1,620	817	714

METHODIST DEACONESS ASSOCIATION—INSTITUTIONS AND WORK—Continued.

LEGAL NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Date of Establishment	Value of Property and Endowment	Value of Property Used	Debt	Licensed Deaconesses	Unlicensed Deaconesses and Probationers	Stations	Students Taking Bible Training	Students Taking Nurse Training	Calls of all Kinds Made	Number of Sick Nursed in Hospitals	Number of Sick Nursed in Homes	Children Taught in Industrial Schools	Children Taught in Sunday Schools	Money Used in Fresh Air Work	Receipts from All Sources	Current Expenses for Fiscal Year
Portland, Ore.																	
Portland Methodist Deaconess Home, 762 E. Pine St., Mary Hepburn, Supt.	1910	3,500	8,000	.....	8	1	2	..	..	5,276	.....	20	76	1,427	...	2,249	2,245
Providence, R. I.																	
Providence Deaconess Home, 26 Bridge- ham St., Josephine S. Fisk, Supt.	1894	6,500	.....	1,600	7	..	..	..	..	6,926	.....	74	..	2,225	270	2,838	2,638
Girls' Home, Eliza Jones, Supt.	1911	8,000	.....	4,000	1	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo, Colo.																	
Pueblo M. E. Deaconess Home, 1104 Koutt Ave., Anna Gerkin, Supt.	1898	3,500	.....	.....	4	..	..	..	..	2,400	.....	.....	65	200	.....	927	902
McClelland Orphanage, Lake and Ab- rundo Ave., Anna Burgess, Supt.	1905	50,000	.....	.....	5	1	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy, Ill.																	
Chaddock Boys' School, Al Verta Simp- son, Prin.	1900	95,000	.....	18,000	9	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,992	14,603
Rensselaer, Ind.																	
Monnett Home and Watts de Peyster School, Grace Findley, Prin.	1907	18,200	.....	.....	5	1	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,984	1,450
St. Louis, Mo.																	
Epworth Institute, 3019 Bell Ave., Isa- belle Horton, Prin.	1903	40,000	.....	21,000	10	3	8	..	..	8,000	.....	46	.....	2,600	.....	6,170	4,970
Methodist Episcopal Home for Girls, 3410 Morgan St., Ida M. Bentley, Supt.	1909	460	12,000	.....	3	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,641	4,250
Seattle, Wash.																	
Spencer H. Carr Memorial Deaconess Home and Training School, 520 First Ave. N., Anna M. Cady, Supt.	1898	30,000	.....	.....	11	5	2 19	..	..	6,200	.....	94	800	2,584	.....	4,187	3,908
Spokane, Wash.																	
Maria Beard Deaconess Home and Hos- pital, Myrtle M. Berkeley, Supt.	1896	93,000	.....	19,900	11	2	2	..	5	1,398	1,137	5	.....	495	.....	38,349	37,792
Deaconess Old People's Home, E. 1905 Wellesley Ave., Alice M. Denno, Supt.	1890	.....	.....	.....	1	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	1,200
In General.																	
Esther O. Findley Rest Home.	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Pension Fund		183,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relief Fund		5,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total		3,245,515	191,000	319,103	461	77	91	*100	180	224,806	9,909	1,811	173,088	93,159	6,610	549,021	513,384

THE BLESSING OF GOD WHICH MAKETH RICH

The Methodist Deaconess Association, containing as it does the oldest deaconess institutions of the Methodist Church in America, and being fed, as it is, largely by women trained in the oldest and much the largest training school for women of the church, would naturally be—and, indeed, it is—by far the largest organization for deaconess work in the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has the largest hospitals, the largest old people's homes, the largest orphanage, the largest girls' and the largest boys' schools, much the largest number of deaconesses, and very much the largest fund for the protection of deaconesses in sickness and old age. It has connected with it as advisers and friends many who have been in the work from the first. The blessings and the privileges of the Methodist Deaconess Association have been great. Its responsibilities are correspondingly great.

JAMES N. GAMBLE, *President.*

LUCY RIDER MEYER, *Secretary.*

THE GERMAN DEACONESS WORK OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The thought of building a Deaconess Motherhouse after the Kaiserswerth pattern was first voiced within the German branch of our church in 1878. During a sojourn in Germany, Rev. C. Golder studied the organization of Deaconess Work in Europe, and, after his return, published a number of articles and addressed district meetings and pastoral Conferences on the subject. The thought took hold. The Central German Conference, before which the matter was carried in 1881, would have been ready to establish a Deaconess Motherhouse in Cleveland, O., had not the presiding bishop pronounced it his opinion that in the United States the Deaconess Movement had no prospect of success, so the Conference did not venture to take upon itself the risk of the undertaking, although two old people in Cleveland had offered a home and legacy, and several young women had declared their willingness to enter the service. Evidently a voice of Providence was left unheeded. A similar thing happened in the Methodist Conference in Germany, where plans for the foundation of a Deaconess Motherhouse had been arranged in 1874, but were frustrated by the Conference. There, however, four members of the Conference privately organized the "Bethany Mission," and thus laid the foundation of the flourishing Deaconess Work of the Methodist Church in Europe. The whole history of the work shows that great movements are not the result of Conference resolutions. Most frequently they are wrought by single persons who allow themselves to be led by the Holy Spirit, by faith, confident that the Lord is using them for carrying out his will. All church history, indeed, agrees on this point. The great movements in the kingdom of God were inaugurated by single personalities and almost always has it been done in keeping with the parable of the grain of mustard seed. Out of small things God brings forth large things, and his glory he will not give to another.

GERMAN DEACONESS WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

At the Central German Conference, in 1895, a committee was appointed with authority to collect funds and establish a Deaconess Motherhouse for German Methodism. The committee was successful and a few months afterward a Board of Managers was elected and an institution incorporated under the name, "The German Methodist Deaconess Home and Bethesda Hospital." Two years later the Board was enabled to purchase the well-appointed private hospital of Dr. T. A. Reamy, and the hospital was formally opened in September, 1898.

Now there was a hospital connected with the Deaconess Home, and this was another step toward the completion of a Deaconess Motherhouse. A Motherhouse must be considered from a five-fold point of view: (1) its organization and administration; (2) its function as a Home for the sisters; (3) the Motherhouse as a regular local congregation; (4) as an institution for training; (5) as a sphere of labor. Each Motherhouse must have its branches and stations. The property of the branch Homes and stations is controlled by local boards, but the deaconesses are members of the Motherhouse.

In 1897 the German Central Deaconess Board was organized in Cincinnati, O. Every German Annual Conference in the United States is represented by one preacher and one layman. In addition, every Deaconess Home is represented by one delegate for every fifteen consecrated deaconesses, but every Home is entitled to at least one representative. For several years the Board met annually, but since 1900 the Board meets every other year in Cincinnati, O. Since the organization every Home has paid into the Pension Fund \$10 per annum for every licensed deaconess, and in this way over \$10,000 has been accumulated up to the present time. The Central Board has nothing to do with the question of property, but it manages the fund for the future maintenance of retired deaconesses. At present the German Central Deaconess Board has Homes and Hospitals in the following cities in the United States: Deaconess Motherhouse and Bethesda Hospital, in Cincinnati, O., with its maternity hospital and the sanitarium, called "Scarlet Oaks," in Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati; the beautiful "Gertrude Kolbe Deaconess Rest Home," in Wyoming near Cincinnati, and a Rest Home at Epworth Heights; the Dorcas Institute, a training school for city, home, and foreign missions, and a nursery and kindergarten in the downtown district; Bethany Deaconess Home and Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; a Deaconess Home and Hospital in Louisville, Ky.; a Deaconess Home in Chicago, Ill.; a Deaconess Home in Milwaukee, Wis.; a Deaconess Home in Kansas City, Kan.; a Deaconess Home in Saint Paul, Minn.; and stations in Cleveland, O.; Quincy, Ill.; Los Angeles, Cal., and First Church, Cincinnati, O. The value of property amounts to \$605,000. The income last year was \$148,500, and the expenditures \$142,300. Total number of deaconesses, including probationers, 98; stations, 12; calls made last year, 9,644; sick nursed in hospitals, 2,202; sick nursed in homes, 225. The work comprises, besides nursing in homes and hospitals, parish work, kindergartens, nurseries, sewing schools, care of the poor and aged, etc.

The General Conference in 1908 authorized the election of a general superintendent for the German Deaconess Work, and in November of the same year Rev. C. Golder was elected to

this office. He has written two valuable books, *History of the Deaconess Movement in the Christian Church* and *The Deaconess Motherhouse in Its Relation to the Deaconess Work*. The first of these books appeared in both the English and German languages. The German Central Deaconess Board publishes bi-monthly a paper called *Bethesda*. The officers of the Board are: President, Bishop John L. Nuelsen, D.D., Omaha, Neb.; Vice-President, Rev. J. G. Schaal, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, D. B. Meyer, Cincinnati, O.; Treasurer, Rev. O. Rogatzky, Cincinnati, O.; General Superintendent, Rev. C. Golder, D.D., Cincinnati, O.; Principal of Dorcas Institute, Rev. Dr. A. J. Bucher, Cincinnati, O.

GERMAN DEACONESS WORK IN EUROPE

In Europe we have two German Deaconess organizations, the Bethany Deaconess Society and the Martha-Maria Deaconess Society. The first was organized in 1874 and the other by the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1889, and when, in 1896, this church was consolidated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany, it was found advisable not to consolidate this Society with the Bethany Deaconess Society. Both organizations work independently, but in harmony with each other. The Bethany Deaconess Society has two Deaconess Motherhouses, one in Frankfort-on-the-Main and the other in Hamburg. The Branch Homes are in Berlin, Vienna, Strasburg, Karlsruhe, Pforzheim, Chemnitz, Zurich, Saint Gallen, Lausanne, Geneva. The Society has stations in the following cities; Adliswil, Pirmasens, Zwickau, Heilbronn, Stettin, Plauen, Mannheim. The two Rest Homes are in Neuenheim, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, and in Volksdorf, near Hamburg. Here the deaconesses take their vacation, and here they are taken care of in case of disability and old age. The Bethany Deaconess Society consists of eleven Methodist preachers and four licensed deaconesses. The property of this Society is valued at \$704,000. The number of deaconesses, including probationers, is 425.

The Martha-Maria Deaconess Society has a Motherhouse in Nuernberg and branch Homes in Magdeburg, Munich, Köln, Düsseldorf, Siegen, Stuttgart, and a Rest Home at Rupprechtstegen, Bavaria. The income and expenditures last year were \$57,500 and the value of the property is \$230,300. In the Motherhouse Hospital in Nuernberg, 1,150 patients were treated. Both Societies together have a property valued at \$934,300, and last year, 4,110 patients were nursed in their hospitals.

GERMAN DEACONESS MOTHERHOUSE AND BETHESDA HOSPITAL, CINCINNATI, O.

The Bethesda Hospital is connected with the German Deaconess Motherhouse and both institutions are managed by the

same Board. They are located in Avondale, one of the finest suburbs of Cincinnati. The hospital has 70 beds, 2 operating rooms, 2 wards, an X-ray room, and several large verandas. In this hospital all the deaconesses who enter the Motherhouse receive their nurse training. Adjoining the hospital stands the Maternity Hospital, and adjoining this a new Maternity Hospital will be erected this year. The Deaconess Motherhouse has 40 rooms for deaconesses, a chapel, and fine library. Three years ago a fireproof power house and laundry was erected in the rear of the hospital at a cost of \$35,000. All the buildings are heated and lighted from this power house. The property is valued at \$175,000. Last year 1,012 patients were cared for and 575 operations were performed. With the Motherhouse 82 deaconesses are connected, and a number of branch Homes and stations in different cities. The medical staff of Bethesda is composed of 26 physicians, Dr. S. R. Geiser being president of the staff. Several years ago the Motherhouse received a donation in the gift of "Scarlet Oaks," a beautiful property of 47 acres in Clifton, one of the suburbs of Cincinnati. "Scarlet Oaks" is known as one of the twelve finest residences in this country. It is a magnificent castle, built after one of the castles on the Rhine. The property, with its 47 acres of ground, originally cost over half a million dollars. Mr. E. H. Huenefeld, one of the members of the Motherhouse Board, donated this property. The house was subjected to alterations in order to fit it for a sanitarium. The grounds are in keeping with the magnificent mansion itself. Splendid oaks, which have given the name to the place, and majestic in size, render the surroundings most attractive. This sanitarium is an annex to the Motherhouse and Bethesda Hospital, and the institution has already become famous throughout the Middle States. Another institution connected with the Motherhouse is the Dorcas Institute. This is a training school for city, home, and foreign missions. A strong sentiment has grown up among German Methodists in favor of special training for religious as well as secular workers. The Dorcas building, which stands across the street from Bethesda Hospital, on Reading Road, in Cincinnati, is spacious, beautifully furnished, and in every way fully equipped for a school. Rev. Dr. A. J. Bucher is principal of the institution. Another institution is directly connected with the Motherhouse, namely, The Gertrude Kolbe Deaconess Rest Home, in Wyoming, a suburb of Cincinnati. This beautiful Home is surrounded by 35 acres of ground and can be reached from Bethesda Hospital in 45 minutes by traction car. Here the deaconesses take a rest when tired out and in summer many of them spend their vacation at this place. The location is ideal. The value of the Bethesda property in Cincinnati is \$605,000, and the income and expenditures of

last year \$104,000. President of the Trustee Board, Rev. Dr. C. Golder; vice-president, W. A. R. Bruehl; secretary, D. B. Meyer; treasurer, C. J. Krehbiel; superintendent, Miss Louise Golder; rector, Rev. Dr. A. J. Bucher; president of medical staff, Dr. S. R. Geiser.

HAMBURG DEACONESS HOSPITAL, GERMANY

This institution is one of the best equipped and largest hospitals in Methodism. The beautiful site was given to the Bethany Deaconess Society of our church by the city of Hamburg and in the course of years five large buildings were erected. The property is valued at half a million dollars. Last year, 1,297 patients were treated in the hospital, and 285 in private families; 924 operations were performed; several thousand patients were treated in the various dispensaries connected with the institution. This institution has erected a large and commodious Rest Home, at an expense of \$35,000. The beautiful site was also given by the city of Hamburg. President of the Society, Rev. C. Schell; superintendent, Miss Sophia Hurter.

BETHANY HOSPITAL AND DEACONESS MOTHERHOUSE IN FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN

The Bethany Deaconess Society of our church in Germany erected a new large hospital in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and a short time ago it was dedicated by the Rev. H. Mann, president of the Society. The hospital is erected in one of the finest suburbs of the city. It accommodates 150 patients, has several large wards, two operating rooms, and is modern in all its aspects. Last year 1,419 patients were cared for and 952 operations were performed; 9,675 patients were treated in free dispensaries connected with the hospital. The institution has 130 nurses in the hospital. In addition to the hospital work, the deaconesses have nursed in 244 families and several deaconesses have given their entire time to slum work and the care of kindergartens and nurseries. This is the Motherhouse of the Bethany Society. Another Motherhouse is at Hamburg, and branch Homes are in fifteen other cities in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

DEACONESS HOSPITAL IN NUERNBERG, GERMANY

This hospital is connected with the Deaconess Motherhouse of the Martha-Maria Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany. Here the deaconesses of the Martha-Maria Society receive their nurse training and from here are sent to the various branch Homes. The Society has 175 deaconesses. The hospital has 80 beds and the institution stands high in the estimation of the community.

BETHANY HOSPITAL AND DEACONESS HOME, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This institution was organized in 1894, and in 1902 it erected a beautiful hospital at the corner of Saint Nicholas Avenue and Bleeker Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Adjoining the hospital a Deaconess Home was erected in 1906, and the property now is valued at \$90,000, with an indebtedness of \$20,000. The total income last year was \$16,052. The hospital has room for 45 patients. It is furnished with all modern appliances and is considered one of the best equipped small hospitals in the East. Sixteen deaconesses are connected with the institution. Last year 561 patients were treated in the hospital and 390 operations performed; besides, the deaconesses nursed in 25 different families. The Bethany Society has a fine Rest Home at Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y. The institution has an endowment fund of \$5,000. The income covers the expenses, although the management is doing a great deal of charity work. Great economy is exercised. As a branch of the work, a Home for the Aged was inaugurated on September 7, 1909. President, Rev. G. Bubeck; secretary, Rev. F. W. Schneider; treasurer, Rev. H. H. Heck; president of the medical staff, Dr. Philip Manecke; Oberin (head deaconess), Miss Myrtha Binder.

GERMAN DEACONESS HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

This institution was organized in 1895 and the Board of Managers consists of German members and pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Falls City. The hospital, located near the center of the city, has 33 beds and room for 20 deaconesses and nurses. The property is valued at \$50,000, with an indebtedness of \$8,000. Several years ago a nurse training school was organized. The hospital is self-supporting, and last year 542 patients were cared for and 341 operations performed. The hospital was enlarged several years ago. It has a modern and well-equipped operating room and spacious wards. President, Mr. Edward Wetstein; superintendent, Miss Elizabeth Borcharding.

Value of German Deaconess property: In America, \$770,000; in Europe, \$934,300; total, \$1,704,300. Number of deaconesses (including probationers): In America, 98; in Europe, 600; total, 698. Number of hospitals, 9; institutions and stations, 43; number of patients in hospitals, 6,329; number of patients in dispensaries, 12,043; number of patients nursed in homes, 2,054; number of calls made, 40,520. Receipts and expenditures (last year), \$446,730.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We respectfully submit to you the fifth quadrennial report of this organization to which in 1892 the General Conference gave a status and Disciplinary recognition. Its function has been chiefly inspirational and educative. By its conventions and its literature; by its emphasis upon population and industrial conditions, its promotion of the larger ideals and the firmer courage in the great cities and its stimulus to definite tasks in the smaller ones, it has rendered, we believe, an exceptionally high service. It has afforded a rallying center for the City Societies and by its pressure upon the missionary committees has promoted the increase of appropriations for specific city work in its various phases.

In harmony with the spirit as well as the letter of the legislation enacted by the last General Conference, The National City Evangelization Union entered upon the quadrennium now closing with the definite purpose of transferring, as far as possible, the aggressive work to which it had previously devoted itself to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Had that Board developed the Bureau of Cities for which the legislation specifically provided this transfer of responsibility might easily have been made. Deterred from actively prosecuting its work as in former years by the expectation of this readjustment, the National Union prepared no formal program for the quadrennium. It has, however, held three conventions, in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, respectively, in the latter of which the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shared the responsibility; has given attention to the responsibilities laid upon it by the Discipline, has maintained fellowship between the City Societies, has guided in the formation of new organizations and the reestablishment of the old. The correspondence of its officers has been extensive and the obligation of the church to the cities has been constantly kept at the front.

Two definite convictions have become fixed in the minds of the officers of the Union and of the representatives of the strong local Societies affiliated with it. The first is that the chief ends for which the organization was started have in a large degree been attained. These were the agitation of the city question until the church should be profoundly aroused to its import, and the standardizing of City Societies so that their

permanent place in the program of Methodism should be defined and secured. The church is at last awake to the problem of the city. The City Society has justified itself and has become, without dispute, a welcome and necessary agency in the development of American Methodism. The second conviction is that the city field in its unorganized state should be a first consideration of the Home Missionary program, and that as such the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension should be encouraged to develop a fully equipped Bureau or Department of Cities to take over the tasks which hitherto, for the most part, have been committed to the National Union. With a proper system, a staff and resources, that Board should be able to extend the plan of City Societies to a hundred and fifty additional cities now eagerly awaiting guidance in organizing to meet their own local responsibilities.

Should such a Department of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension be effectively organized, and should the autonomy and integrity of the standard City Society be adequately protected, it is the opinion of the Board of Managers of The National City Evangelization Union that its own organization should be discontinued. We recommend, therefore, to the General Conference, carefully to examine the legislation proposed concerning City Societies and the Department of Cities of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and, should it be found to protect the interests for which this Union has stood, to accept the surrender of the commission given to this organization twenty years ago.

The quadrennium closes with the cities classified according to the status of their local Societies as follows:

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS—FIFTY-THREE

Akron, O.; Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, District of Columbia (Washington), Duluth, Elizabeth, N. J.; Fall River, Mass.; Jersey City, Kansas City, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb.; Los Angeles, Lowell, Mass.; Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, N. J.; Newcastle, Pa.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, Oakland, Cal.; Omaha, Paterson, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore.; Providence, Pueblo, Reading, Pa.; Richmond Borough (New York), Rochester, N. Y.; Saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco, Scranton, Seattle, Sioux City, Ia.; Syracuse, Tacoma, Toledo, O.; Topeka, Kan.; Utica, N. Y.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Youngstown, O.

CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS—SIXTEEN

Albany, Altoona, Pa.; Binghamton, Boise, Mont.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Dayton, O.; Erie, Pa.; Lynn, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; New Orleans, La.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Spokane, Wash.;

Springfield, Mo.; Trenton, N. J.; Washington (Washington Conference), Worcester, Mass.

Through these City Societies over a million and a quarter dollars have been raised for the work in the several cities during the four years.

In twelve or fifteen other cities Societies have existed, but either have not reported or are reported inactive. Including these there are fully one hundred and fifty cities in which local City Societies for evangelization, community work, and social service should within the next quadrennium be organized.

Since our last report to a General Conference the Federal Census has been taken. The movement of the population to the cities is shown to be accelerated. The rapid growth of population in the largest cities is startling. The local Societies affiliated in this Union are central to one third of the population of continental United States. When this is realized and it is further seen that the density of the population is 8,000 to the square mile, the urgency of our appeal that the Methodist Episcopal Church address itself to this task as never before will seem neither illogical nor untimely. On the contrary, even the man who sees only the movements upon the surface must be convinced that the church which is content not to advance with mighty force upon the cities may be effective in some other age, but not in this.

A marked feature of the progress of recent years is the development of work among foreign-speaking peoples. In this our local Societies are deeply concerned. Lack of suitable leaders and of resources retards progress, but the quadrennium has shown increasing activity and decided advance. The administrative difficulties are many, and have appeared chiefly in the relation of the Italian work to the local Society and the English-speaking churches. We join in the memorials sent up from other organizations earnestly urging the General Conference to give careful consideration to this special phase of our city work.

It is impossible to present to the General Conference what may prove to be a final report upon the trust given to this organization without calling to remembrance the many men, both laymen and ministers, who throughout these twenty years have given of their best, in wisdom, in money, in self-sacrificing service, to this Union and the great cause of City Evangelization. Without exception they have served as volunteers and have been financially uncompensated. They deserve well of Methodism as pioneers in the enterprise which through their devotion has become a chief concern of the entire church.

A Committee on Legislation, appointed at the last annual meeting of the National Union, consists of the following:

Hanford Crawford, Frank Mason North, C. A. Littlefield, F. E. Tasker, G. W. F. Swartzell, James Rowe, J. E. Ingram,

J. G. Bickerton, H. G. Samson, E. O. Crist, J. R. Schermerhorn, J. N. Gamble, J. M. Leonard, J. M. Bulwinkle, and C. B. Allen.

In a later communication, this committee, after consultation with the committee appointed by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, will present to the General Conference a memorial concerning the status of the City Societies, their relation to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and the future of The National City Evangelization Union.

To this memorial we ask earnest attention, and request that this report and the memorial which is to follow may be submitted, as was the procedure at the last General Conference, to a special Committee upon City Evangelization.

The present official organization of The National City Evangelization Union is as follows:

President, Hanford Crawford, Saint Louis; Vice-Presidents, First, A. P. Sloan, Brooklyn; Second, Summerfield Baldwin; Third, J. W. Pearsall, Ridgewood, N. J.; Fourth, Edward E. Shipley, Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Frank Mason North, New York; Recording Secretary, Rev. C. A. Littlefield, Lynn, Mass.; Treasurer, Fred E. Tasker, New York.

Executive Committee: the President, First Vice-President, the Secretaries, Treasurer, and Rev. James E. Holmes, Brooklyn; Rev. James Rowe, Chicago; Rev. Joel M. Leonard, Boston; Rev. J. G. Bickerton, Philadelphia.

Board of Managers: the Bishops (ex officio); Charles Gibson, Albany; James E. Ingram, Baltimore; David Abercrombie, Baltimore; Rev. C. W. Baldwin, Baltimore; R. S. Douglass, Boston; John M. Bulwinkle, Brooklyn; Perley Lowe, Chicago; Rev. James Rowe, Chicago; Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati; James N. Gamble, Cincinnati; Rev. D. L. Aultman, Cincinnati; John R. Schermerhorn, Denver; Rev. C. B. Allen, Detroit; Rev. G. W. Smith, Passaic, N. J.; Rev. E. P. Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, Newark; Robert F. Raymond, Newton, Mass.; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven; W. J. Stitt, New York; J. Edgar Leaycraft, New York; Rev. E. E. Burriss, Philadelphia; A. A. Horne, Pittsburgh; Rev. W. T. Wright, Saint Louis; Rev. J. G. Bickerton, Philadelphia; Rev. James Mechem, Pittsburgh; Rev. A. J. Coultas, Fall River; T. S. Lippy, Seattle; William Tackaberry, Sioux City; G. W. F. Swartzell, Washington; Executive officers of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, Rev. Robert Forbes, Rev. C. M. Boswell, Rev. Ward Platt, Rev. A. G. Kynett, Samuel Shaw.

Respectfully submitted,

HANFORD CRAWFORD,

President.

FRANK MASON NORTH,

Corresponding Secretary.

REPORT OF THE ECUMENICAL METHODIST COMMISSION

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The General Conference of 1908 approved the holding of an Ecumenical Methodist Conference on the American continent in 1911, and provided for the appointment of a commission of two Bishops, nine ministers, and nine laymen, and of as many delegates to the said Conference as may be assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At a meeting duly called at Ocean Grove, N. J., July 21-22, 1909, of the commissions of Methodist Churches in the United States and Canada, an organization was effected, with Bishop D. A. Goodsell as president, and an Executive Committee of twenty members and a Finance Committee were appointed. The Executive Committee organized immediately, with Bishop E. E. Hoss as chairman and Dr. H. K. Carroll as secretary, and appointed a Program Committee of fifteen members, of which Bishop J. W. Hamilton was made chairman and Dr. William Briggs secretary. The Executive Committee directed that a headquarters be secured at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city. The office was opened in September, 1909, and maintained until after the Volume of Proceedings of the Ecumenical Conference had been prepared and put through the press, twenty-eight thousand copies of the Message of the Conference had been printed in pamphlet form and distributed to Methodist churches in the United States and to churches in the mission fields of Mexico, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, and other necessary work completed.

The Executive Committee held six meetings and the Program Committee seven. The Program Committee was composed almost entirely of members of the Executive Committee, and the two committees were usually called to meet in the same place and on successive days for convenience and also to save expense. The program, according to custom, was formulated by the Committee of the Western Section and amended and approved by the Committee of the Eastern Section.

Partly in deference to the earnest request of the Eastern Section that the Conference be held on or near the Atlantic Coast, Toronto, Canada, was selected as the seat of the Conference. The great Metropolitan Methodist Church, with its almost unrivaled appointments, was put at the disposal of the Conference, and Canadian Methodists royally entertained the delegates from abroad. The Conference was attended by 200 delegates

from the Eastern Section and 300 from the Western Section, including the Methodist Church of Japan. It met on Wednesday, October 4, and adjourned Tuesday noon, October 17, holding thirty-four sessions, including the meetings on the Conference Sundays. By common consent it was agreed that the proceedings were highly interesting and important, and the fourth was deemed the most helpful and inspiring of the whole series of Ecumenical Conferences. Six hundred copies of the volume, containing the papers, sermons, addresses, and discussions were subscribed for before the Conference adjourned, and there has been a fair demand for it since.

After careful consideration the Conference, by a nearly unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution providing for an Ecumenical Methodist Commission for the decennial interval between Conferences:

AN ECUMENICAL METHODIST COMMISSION

The Executive Committee of the Western Section has placed before the Business Committee a suggestion that a Commission be appointed to continue the Ecumenical relations of the various branches of Methodism, and similar requests have come from other sources.

Believing that the advantages to our common Methodism of the periodical Ecumenical gatherings may be wisely and helpfully conserved and extended in the interims of the decennial meetings by such a Commission as is proposed, the Business Committee recommends:

"That a Commission, to be known as the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, be appointed by the several churches, consisting of fifty members for the Eastern Section and fifty members for the Western Section, an equitable division of the members thereof to be made to the various churches.

"The two sections shall unite to organize a Methodist International Commission, with such officers as may be thought necessary.

"The function of the Commission shall be to gather and exchange information concerning the condition, progress, and problems of the various Methodist churches, to promote closer fellowship and coöperation between them, to further great moral causes affecting the peace and welfare of our respective countries, and to make arrangements for the next Conference.

"Until such time as the Commission shall be constituted by action of the churches, this Conference recommends that the present Ecumenical Commissions serve provisionally and secure the appointment of the permanent Commission, which shall serve ten years and shall have power to act and to make report. In the absence of any further provision, and pending the constitution of the permanent Commission, the present Commissions shall have power to fill any vacancies.

"That Dr. Carroll shall be secretary for the Western Section.

"That Dr. Chapman shall be secretary for the Eastern Section."

Such members of the Commissions of the various Methodist churches of the Western Section as were present at Toronto were called together, pursuant to the above recommendation of the Conference, and organized by electing Bishop E. E. Hoss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as president, and Dr. H. K. Carroll, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as secretary,

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and appointed an Executive Committee, which met in New York city, January 12, 1912, and organized by selecting Bishop J. W. Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as chairman, and Dr. H. K. Carroll, as secretary. This Committee voted to maintain the headquarters at private expense until June 1, 1912, to send a communication to the several General Conferences meeting in May, 1912, requesting each to take into consideration the question of approving the action of the Ecumenical Conference for an Ecumenical Commission for certain prescribed purposes, of authorizing the appointment of a Commission for each church, and of providing for necessary expenses thereof.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Bishop J. W. Hamilton, Mr. George W. Brown, and Dr. H. K. Carroll, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop E. E. Hoss and Mr. T. T. Fishburne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Rev. F. T. Little, of the Methodist Protestant Church; Bishop C. S. Smith, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop A. Walters, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, report and recommend (see communication appended hereto) the following apportionment of the fifty members of the Commission falling to the Western Section, namely:

Methodist Episcopal Church.....	19
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	10
Methodist Church of Canada.....	4
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	3
Methodist Protestant Church.....	1
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1
Free Methodist Church.....	1
Wesleyan Methodist Church.....	1
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1
Primitive Methodist Church.....	1

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leaving five to be assigned to other bodies that may desire representation or for reassignment.

The Finance Committee appointed by the Commission at Ocean Grove in July, 1909, estimated that \$16,000 would be necessary to cover the expenses of preparing for the Fourth Ecumenical Conference, and apportioned the amount among the various churches of the Western Section at the rate of \$55 for each delegate appointed to the Conference. The General Conference of 1908 gave full authority, in so far as it could do so, to the Commission "to arrange all details for said Conference," but did not indicate how our church's share of the expenses was to be provided. As our church could not participate in the Ecumenical Conference without contributing its fair part of the expense, our Commission, through its representatives on the Finance Committee, proceeded to apportion the amount needed

to the General Conference Districts. This plan proving unworkable, an apportionment was made to Annual Conferences and districts on the basis of amounts paid for ministerial support. Fifteen men, one in each General Conference District, were appointed to act as subtreasurers, and through them each district superintendent was informed of the amount assigned to his district and requested to raise it. Many district superintendents heartily coöperated and raised and paid the amounts asked of them. Of the entire sum apportioned to our church— $140 \times \$55 = \$7,700$ —\$6,619.42 has been raised and paid. A list of the districts from which nothing or only a part has been received will be furnished, if desired. Members of the Executive and Program Committees representing our church, not finding it convenient to wait for months to have their traveling expenses to committee meetings reimbursed, called upon the treasurer of the General Conference Fund to pay their bills, and he has paid on this account \$1,943.32, with the understanding that it should be returned. There are still due to six of our committee members upward of \$400 on expense bills unpaid. Considerable amounts are due the fund from other churches, but there are also obligations created by the Conference itself to be met. An additional apportionment of \$5 per delegate has been made by the Executive Committee to cover the estimated deficit, which the Methodist Church of Canada and other bodies have recognized and agreed to meet. This will require the Methodist Episcopal Church to raise, in addition to the balance due on its apportionment (\$1,080.58), \$700, or a total of \$1,780.58. When all amounts due the Ecumenical Conference Fund from all sources are paid, all bills will be met and the amount due our General Conference Fund will be reimbursed.

On behalf of the Ecumenical Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

J. W. HAMILTON,

H. K. CARROLL.

COMMUNICATION CONCERNING THE PROPOSED ECUMENICAL METHODIST COMMISSION

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: The undersigned Executive Committee, appointed by the Commissions representing the churches of the Western Section, desire to call the attention of your honorable body to the action of the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference, held in Toronto, Canada, October 4-17, 1911, concerning an Ecumenical Methodist Commission to serve in the intervals of the decennial Conferences.

The Conference discussed, with great interest and profit, the problems facing our common Methodism and reached some important conclusions. One of these conclusions was that the mani-

fest advantages of these periodical conferences ought to be conserved and extended by a continuous Commission, whose purpose it should be to bring the score or more of Methodist divisions into close and constant contact, that they may have a more intimate knowledge of one another, that mutual encouragement, helpfulness, and practical coöperation may be promoted, that their unity and solidarity may be deepened and demonstrated, and that their power and influence may be made known to the world.

With much enthusiasm and with substantial unanimity the Toronto Conference adopted a report from its Business Committee, a copy of which is given below, recommending that a Commission, to be known as the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, be constituted by the several churches, consisting of fifty members for the Western Section and fifty members for the Eastern Section, and that, pending the necessary action of the churches, the present Commissions serve provisionally and secure the appointment of permanent Commissions and also have power to fill vacancies.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE ECUMENICAL METHODIST COMMISSION

The Executive Committee of the Western Section has placed before the Business Committee a suggestion that a Commission be appointed to continue the Ecumenical relations of the various branches of Methodism, and similar requests have come from other sources.

Believing that the advantages to our common Methodism of the periodical Ecumenical gatherings may be wisely and helpfully conserved and extended in the interims of the decennial meetings by such a Commission as is proposed, the Business Committee recommends:

"That a Commission, to be known as the Ecumenical Methodist Commission, be appointed by the several churches, consisting of fifty members for the Eastern Section and fifty members for the Western Section, an equitable division of the members thereof to be made to the various churches.

"The two sections shall unite to organize a Methodist International Commission, with such officers as may be thought necessary.

"The function of the Commission shall be to gather and exchange information concerning the condition, progress, and problems of the various Methodist churches, to promote closer fellowship and coöperation between them, to further great moral causes affecting the peace and welfare of our respective countries, and to make arrangements for the next Conference.

"Until such time as the Commission shall be constituted by action of the churches, this Conference recommends that the present Ecumenical Commissions serve provisionally and secure the appointment of the permanent Commission, which shall serve ten years and shall have power to act and to make report. In the absence of any further provision, and, pending the constitution of the permanent Commission, the present Commissions shall have power to fill any vacancies.

"That Dr. Carroll shall be secretary for the Western Section.

"That Dr. Chapman shall be secretary for the Eastern Section."

In obedience to the suggestions of the resolution of the Conference, the undersigned have ventured to propose that the fifty

members of the Commission of the Western Section be allotted as indicated herewith, following in general the plan adopted by the Third Ecumenical Conference and at the same time having regard to the number of members and probationers as reported by the several churches to the Fourth Ecumenical Conference:

Methodist Episcopal Church.....	19
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	10
Methodist Church of Canada.....	4
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	3
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	3
Methodist Protestant Church.....	1
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1
Free Methodist Church.....	1
Wesleyan Methodist Church.....	1
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	1
Primitive Methodist Church.....	1

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leaving five to be assigned to other bodies that may desire representation or for reassignment.

According to the resolution of the Toronto Conference, the function of the Commission shall be "to gather and exchange information concerning the condition, progress, and problems of the various Methodist Churches, to promote closer fellowship and coöperation between them, to further great moral causes affecting the peace and welfare of our respective countries, and to make arrangements for the next Conference." The Conference indicated, by resolutions adopted, a number of specific questions for the consideration of the Commission, such as the evangelization of the world and how it may be promoted, federated action concerning young people's work, temperance work, a common college system, forms of social and philanthropic service, greater economy and effectiveness of missionary organizations, a federation of Methodist historical societies, etc. Sir Robert Perks speaks of the resolution creating the Commission as "the most momentous resolution since the days of John Wesley."

The World Alliance of the Presbyterian Churches has in this country a committee which acts in the interval of the triennial meetings of the Pan-Presbyterian Council; and the Baptist World Congress, which meets every five years, has a similar committee, and the president of the Congress has relinquished his pastorate and has been giving his entire time to the work of the Congress.

The Conference was deeply impressed with the desirability of federation, coöperation, and union among Methodist branches, to which previous Ecumenical Conferences gave a wonderful impulse. The first Conference, in London, in 1881, was followed by the union of Methodist branches in Canada, the second Conference, in Washington, in 1891, gave impulse to the

union of Methodist branches in Australasia, which was completed in 1902, and the third Conference, in London, in 1901, led to the union of three Methodist branches in England. Perhaps a similar movement among the many branches in the United States may grow out of the fourth Conference, in Toronto, in 1911. Union negotiations are proceeding encouragingly between the Free Methodist and Wesleyan Methodist bodies, and likewise between the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church, which are Methodist in all but name. Commissions representing the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Methodist Protestant bodies have been trying to bring about closer relations, and the African Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, and Colored Methodist Episcopal bodies already enjoy a measure of practical coöperation in the joint sessions of their boards of bishops. Such advisory help and influence in the promotion of measures of federation and union as the Ecumenical Methodist Commission may afford will no doubt be given.

The questions respectfully suggested for the consideration of your honorable body are as follows:

1. Approval of the creation, scope, and purpose of the Ecumenical Commission.

2. Authority for the appointment of members of the Commission allotted to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

3. Approval of the maintenance of the headquarters of the Commission, already established, with provision for reasonable annual expenses thereof, including traveling expenses of members of the Commission.

(BISHOP) JOHN W. HAMILTON, *Chairman,*
Methodist Episcopal Church.

(BISHOP) E. E. HOSS,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

(MR.) T. T. FISHBURNE,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

(REV.) F. T. LITTLE,
Methodist Protestant Church.

(BISHOP) C. S. SMITH,
African Methodist Episcopal Church.

(BISHOP) A. WALTERS,
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

(MR.) GEORGE W. BROWN,
Methodist Episcopal Church.

(DR.) H. K. CARROLL, *Secretary,*
Methodist Episcopal Church.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

To the 1912 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Board of Conference Claimants submits to you this general statement of its activities during the quadrennium, together with such other matter as may be required in order to bring before you the whole course of its administration.

ORGANIZATION

Pursuant to the instructions of the General Conference of 1908, the Board met in the city of Chicago on July 14th, 1908, and proceeded to organize by electing the following officers:

President.....	Bishop Henry Spellmeyer,
First Vice-President.....	Judge O. H. Horton,
Second Vice-President....	Dr. Joseph W. Van Cleve,
Recording Secretary	Dr. Julius A. Mulfinger,
Treasurer.....	Mr. Marvin Campbell.

The roll of members of the Board has remained unbroken throughout the quadrennium with one notable exception. On March 12th, 1910, the Church received the startling news of the death of Bishop Spellmeyer. He fell in the very midst of the strenuous activities of his great office. His kindness and urbanity of manner greatly facilitated the business meetings of the Board and endeared him to all its members. From the inception of the movement which issued in the creation of the Board of Conference Claimants he was its friend; and the most advanced proposition relative to its work—the apportionment for the Connectional Fund—was formulated by him.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Spellmeyer was filled by the nomination of Bishop Joseph F. Berry by the Board of Bishops, and his election by the Board of Conference Claimants to membership and to the office of President.

The Board began work with a great wealth of responsibility and a total absence of resources. The General Conference had created the office of Corresponding Secretary with powers and duties similar to those of the Corresponding Secretaries of the other Benevolent Boards, and had elected the Secretary of the General Conference, Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, to the position. This made it obligatory upon the Board to provide at once for the payment of an adequate salary, to equip an office and to

place at the disposal of the Corresponding Secretary all the facilities necessary for the prosecution of his work. This immediate emergency was met by borrowing the necessary funds from The Methodist Book Concern at five per cent interest.

Such an arrangement could not in the nature of things be continuous. It was necessary for the Board to find some certain provision for the expense of administration, since the only income expressly provided could not be used for that purpose. Fortunately the powers granted the Board were as broad as its program, which embraced whatever might enable it "to increase the revenues for the benefit of Conference Claimants." It was desirable, therefore, to institute a policy which would not only provide the expenses of administration but would also contribute directly to the purpose for which the Board had been created, and an apportionment was made on the churches of an amount equal to one per cent of the pastor's salary in each charge.

This met with a general reception and the income of the Board was thereby materially increased. We have been able not only to provide for the expense of administration and to return to the Book Concern the amount of the loan, but also to enlarge the appropriations to the Conferences for the benefit of Conference Claimants; the total dividend so paid being \$95,000.

FIELD AGENT

In November, 1910, the Executive Committee secured the services of Rev. E. C. Clemans, D.D., as Field Agent. This relieved the Corresponding Secretary of much work in the visitation of Conferences and other outside activities which would have required his absence from the office. The salary of Dr. Clemans has been more than returned to the Board in immediate receipts, to say nothing of its indirect results in arousing both preachers and people to a greater appreciation of the importance and urgency of our cause.

PROGRAM

The united and deliberate survey by the Board of the task assigned to it by the General Conference led to the unanimous conviction that its first duty was the immediate increase of the funds raised in Annual Conferences severally for the support of Conference Claimants, which has always been, and must continue to be, the chief source of revenue for this cause. The promotion of this interest required continuous church-wide agitation and instruction concerning the needs of the Conference Claimants. This in turn required the intelligent co-operation of the Stewards in the Annual Conferences which made necessary many consultations with Conference Boards of

Stewards relative both to their own duties and to their relation to the work of the Board.

ACCOUNTING

One of the first duties of the Board was to install a system of handling the accounts. To this end the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer called to their aid the Baker-Vawter Company, expert accountants, and obtained through them a system which secures a proper checking of all accounts and affords at any time a complete and clear exhibit of the condition of all the funds in the custody of the Board. An annual audit has been made by this same firm.

VETERAN PREACHER

The publication of the Veteran Preacher was begun early in the quadrennium by the Corresponding Secretary as a ready and economical means of reaching our great constituency, with the needed information concerning the plans and merits and progress of our cause. Its service has been invaluable and it has more than justified itself in the advanced state of intelligent sentiment which it has helped to create.

CONNECTIONAL FUND

As has already been mentioned an apportionment equal to one per cent of the pastor's salary in each charge for the Connectional Fund for Conference Claimants was made by the Executive Committee and ratified by the Board. There was some little tardiness in the acceptance of this apportionment because it was at first not clearly apprehended that this Board was one of the Benevolent Boards of the Church with all the powers and privileges possessed by the other Boards. The slight hesitancy due to this misunderstanding has been diminished, and now, with a better understanding of the place and function of the Board, we look for a general and liberal acceptance of the apportionment for the Connectional Fund, which will enable the Board to make greatly increased appropriations for needy claimants on all our Conferences.

TABLES

One of the most notable things in the work of the Board has been the compilation by the Corresponding Secretary of a series of Tables dealing with the whole question of ministerial support, but particularly setting forth the work in behalf of Conference Claimants. This makes it possible for the Church to get a view of the entire problem in a comprehensive way which has not before been within reach, and is of great value in the treatment of the practical questions which arise in handling these great interests. We submit these Tables herewith as a part of the report.

CONFERENCE APPORTIONMENTS

One of the most serious problems is that of Conference apportionments. It is extremely difficult, in some cases impossible, to persuade the Conference Stewards to report to their Conferences the amount actually required to meet the claims upon the funds of the Conference according to the provisions of the Discipline. The tendency is to apportion only such amounts as seemed likely to be raised, because in many Conferences the sum needed to meet all the claims upon the Conference funds would be so largely in excess of any sum ever raised for Conference Claimants that the very naming of the amount might startle and discourage the people so as to defeat its object.

One consequence of this failure to make the apportionments reach the claims is that the Conferences and the people do not come to a knowledge of what the claims actually are. When claims are scaled down to reach the supposed willingness of the people, then the people fondly imagine that what they have given is a full discharge of their obligation. A report which presented the full amounts of the claims would doubtless provoke opposition in some Conferences, and the final word on the apportionment is with the Conferences. But the resulting discussion would draw the whole question into the light and would issue in a conviction which would not only accept an enlarged apportionment, but would make it effective. At present the aggregate of apportionments falls short of the aggregate of claims by more than \$500,000.

We are glad to report definite progress in this regard. The representatives of the Board have conferred with Conference Boards of Stewards and have been able to secure considerable advance in many Conferences, and some Conferences are apportioning and collecting an amount sufficient to pay all claims. The total increase of annual apportionments in the quadrennium (closing December 31, 1911) is \$158,295, an annual advance of approximately \$50,000. What is needed is a steady and systematic movement in every Annual Conference toward an apportionment equal to the claims and an honest prorating of all the claims for ministerial support.

PRORATING OF CLAIMS

The disciplinary provision which requires the prorating of all the claims for ministerial support is doubtless responsible for some of the unwillingness to apportion the full amount of the claims. In many cases the greater part of the deficit in the collections for Conference Claimants comes out of the already slender income of the pastor. Furthermore, it usually bears hardest on those pastors whose salaries are most insufficient.

The regulation, however, has much in its favor. It recog-

nizes the solidarity of the ministry and the inherent claim of every minister, as such, to a comfortable support in a genuine and practical way which should commend it to the faithful support of every Methodist preacher. It may occasionally seem to be a privation, but it is the wisest and most lucrative investment which a preacher can make against the time of his superannuation.

These considerations caused the Board to regard the matter of prorating as of primary importance and demanding immediate attention. The Corresponding Secretary has been diligent in pressing this matter upon the attention of the proper officers, insisting upon the law of the Church, upon the sacredness and inviolability of the funds, and upon the vested rights of the Conference Claimants as strongly as has seemed prudent and profitable for the cause.

Some Conferences have had great success in the matter of prorating by putting in the hands of the stewards the apportionments to the charges severally of the funds to be raised and of the reporting and prorating of the same. In spite of the progress which has been made, it is still true that thousands of dollars annually are diverted from the Conference Claimants to the use of men more fortunately situated.

ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION

Another matter which has engaged the attention of the Board is the Annuity Distribution based upon years of service. Whatever other claims may be admitted, the proper basis for all work for Conference Claimants must be an adequate return for service rendered. The support of Conference Claimants should be of the nature of a pension and not of a gratuity.

The distribution of funds to necessitous cases should be exceptional and connectional. The recognition of this fact in our present legislation has given a new definition to the technical term "necessitous case." Heretofore no claims have been admitted except such as were based upon necessity and up until 1908 all Conference Claimants were "necessitous cases." But a necessitous case is now understood to be one whose needs are too great to be met by the annuity distribution to which he is entitled.

As a result of the application of this legislation there has been an increased number of annuities in the Conferences and a corresponding decrease in the number of necessitous cases. In 1910 there were 1,581 Claimants receiving annuities only; but in 1911 the number of those receiving annuities only was 1,630. In 1908 all cases were necessitous; but in 1910 only 64 per cent of the whole number of Conference Claimants were listed as necessitous cases; and in 1911 only 62 per cent of the whole.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS

In the matter of the Permanent Fund some beginning has been made in spite of the fact that the attention of the Board has been centered upon the immediate increase of income for Conference Claimants.

A system of Life Annuities has been devised, with the assistance of expert advice, and some money has already been received upon annuity bonds. Applications for Life Annuity bonds have been made and inquiries concerning this plan of investment are increasing. The amount in the Permanent Fund at the close of the quadrennium is a little more than \$30,000 and it is hoped that the plans which have been matured will develop into a successful forward movement for a large increase of this Fund.

The quadrennium has seen a marked increase in the funds actually in hand for distribution among Conference Claimants. This increase shows a distinct advance parallel with the inception and development of the work of the Board.

During the quadrennium prior to 1908 there was an average annual increase in the *collections* for Conference Claimants of \$9,000. The average increase during the present quadrennium has been \$26,000 per year. The amount distributed to Conference Claimants during the year just closed exceeds the amount during the last year of the quadrennium 1904-1908 by the sum of \$339,000 which means an *average annual increase for distribution* during the three years of nearly \$113,000. The amount distributed during the quadrennium exceeds the amount of the preceding quadrennium by \$690,000.

At the same time the permanent investments in the hands of the Annual Conferences Preachers' Aid Societies, etc., have increased \$1,300,000. How much of this increase is due to the activities of the Board of Conference Claimants cannot be determined, nor is it necessary that it should be. The important thing is that during the first quadrennium of the existence of the Board the Church has moved forward in its care for the worn-out preachers as in no other quadrennium of its history.

In the prosecution of this work the office has gathered an organized mass of material which puts it in close touch with the whole Church and which affords an excellent basis for larger attempts and achievements in the future.

PROPOSALS

We have some definite aims and standards for the immediate future of the work of the Board which we present to you for your consideration, hoping that they may meet with such definite indorsement as will aid largely in their realization.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board in 1910 the proposition

was definitely submitted to the Church of securing in the year 1911 the sum of One Million Dollars for distribution to Conference Claimants. This standard was not quite reached during 1911, but has since been attained.

We wish to call your attention to the advance proposition for One Million Dollars for the Permanent Fund for the coming quadrennium. The year 1916 will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Methodism in America. The proposition to celebrate this year by the consummation of a great endowment for Conference Claimants emanated from one of the strong Conferences. Other Conferences have followed in its lead and the recommendation has been brought to our Board and is by them transmitted to you, hoping that with your indorsement it may go forth to the Church.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodism in this country was signalized by a great movement in behalf of Christian Education. Successful Jubilee campaigns have been conducted for Missions in various lands. It would seem that the time has come when the commemoration of the origin of Methodism in this country should be signalized by erecting a monument worthy of the Old Preachers to whom the present strength and glory of Methodism are largely due; and we commend the memorials on this subject to your favorable attention.

The legislation adopted by the Commission appointed by the General Conference of 1904 and worked over by the General Conference of 1908 has been found in actual practice to be wise and far-seeing. The remarkable thing is that legislation formulated without the guide of any experience should have been so well adapted to the purposes for which it had been created.

The work of the quadrennium, however, has suggested some changes in this legislation. The whole matter has undergone careful consideration and the full statement of the result is presented to you for your action. We submit to you herewith as a part of our report the Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting of the Board, the report made to it by the Corresponding Secretary, the report of the Treasurer, and the proposed legislation, as recommended by the Board.

JOSEPH W. VAN CLEVE,
CYRUS U. WADE,
PERRY MILLAR,

Committee.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF REV. JOSEPH B.
HINGELEY, D.D., CORRESPONDING SEC-
RETARY OF THE BOARD OF CONFER-
ENCE CLAIMANTS OF THE METH-
ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

DEAR BRETHREN: It is with pleasure and a sense of responsibility, as well as with devout thanksgiving to God for his goodness and direction in our affairs, that I present this, my third Annual Report. Our Board remains intact. Our lives have been spared through the gracious providence of God, to whom we give thanks for his continued goodness.

As this is the Meeting immediately prior to the General Conference there are some matters which have been in our minds during the quadrennium which must now be considered with a great deal of care, especially matters relating to legislation, and to the future Program of the Board.

Reports for the year as well as to the General Conference close with December 31, 1911; and while we speak of this "quadrennium" we mean merely three years and a few months; this making it possible for subsequent reports to the General Conference to cover a complete quadrennium.

BISHOP BERRY

At the last Annual Meeting, Bishop Joseph F. Berry, on nomination of the Bishops, was elected a member of the Board and also its President.

Bishop Berry has greatly interested himself in our work and has been helpful in his relation to its enterprises. The Board could wish for no happier adjustment for another quadrennium than for him to be continued at its head.

JUDGE HORTON AND DOCTOR MULFINGER

The two local Members of the Board, on whom the Corresponding Secretary has leaned heavily and constantly, have been very faithful and helpful in all the work, and willing to do anything that could be asked of them.

I refer to Judge Oliver H. Horton, Vice-President of the Board and its Executive Officer, and to Doctor J. A. Mulfinger, Recording Secretary. It has been a source of no little strength to our work that these two men, so well qualified, capable, and willing, have been near at hand. The large legal experience and

wide knowledge of Judge Horton have made the Corresponding Secretary feel that after the Vice-President had passed on any question of law or business wisdom, there need be no further doubt. In all our business every tried method of securing and accounting for funds has been used; legal precedents and requirements have been strictly followed, all persons responsible for funds have been bonded, and an annual audit has been made by authorized Public Accountants.

MR. MARVIN CAMPBELL

I scarcely know how it is possible to present to the Board my appreciation of the tremendous advantage we have had in the person and work of our Treasurer, Mr. Marvin Campbell; a man of the largest business experience and training, of unquestioned character and standing in his own community and known widely as a man of affairs. He has not only safe-guarded the funds of the Board, but has given to their administration the benefits of his large experience.

DR. CLEMANS

Dr. E. C. Clemans, our Field Representative, has conscientiously and enthusiastically done his work. He has been untiring in his efforts and in constant attendance on his duties. The reports which have reached us concerning the character of his addresses at Annual Conferences have been gratifying, and the fact that he has been in the field has rendered it possible for your Corresponding Secretary to give more immediate attention to the general work of the Board, as it has relieved him from a part of the Annual Conference visitations. I most heartily indorse his work.

THE VETERAN PREACHER

The VETERAN PREACHER still cries aloud for the Superannuate and Widow. The numerous tracts which had been published by the Board have been largely supplanted by the use of its columns, which supply the one opportunity of reaching the preachers, and to quite a degree of the people also, in presenting the claims of the Superannuates. In our files are literally hundreds of commendations and congratulations and thanksgivings for the work of this little paper. We should remember that for one cent we can send the VETERAN PREACHER packed full of information, while it would cost just as much to send the smallest tract.

We have also been using the columns of the *Advocates* and other church papers with good results, one result being an increase of bequests and Life Annuities, and through the *Advocates* people have been kept informed as to the progress of the

Million Dollar Program, which has been so wonderfully accomplished by the Church.

THE MILLION DOLLAR PROGRAM

At the last Annual Meeting it was my pleasure to lay before the Board the proposition of a *Million Dollar Program* for 1911. At first it was thought that perhaps three items might be included, one of them having specific reference to the Permanent Fund of the Board. But it soon became evident that the undertaking of too large a program might prove fatal to the successful accomplishing of any part thereof, and that there would be conflict with local interests in many Annual Conferences; and so the Program was made twofold in character: (1) The increase of funds raised for distribution until a Total Annual Revenue of a *Million Dollars* should be realized; and (2) An increase of a Million Dollars in Investments made for Conference Claimants during the quadrennium.

These propositions have been faithfully urged on the attention of the Church in every practical way, and while we did not quite realize the Million Dollar Revenue Program during the calendar year 1911, yet it is with satisfaction that we report a Revenue raised for Distribution during 1911 of \$945,638; an increase of \$339,000 over the Revenue of 1908. There are still a number of Conferences to report, enough perhaps to bring the total up to \$950,000.

While the powerful sentimental advantage of reaching the *Full Million Dollars* was not realized during 1911, yet, in a larger sense, the purpose of the movement was realized in the greatly increased giving in behalf of Conference Claimants; and it is possible that the increase of the Spring Conferences of 1912 and in the amounts raised by the Board will bring the Full Million Dollars in the year from May, 1911, to May, 1912.

The second part of the program was realized on November 16, 1910, namely, that during the present quadrennium there should be a Million Dollar increase of investments in behalf of Conference claimants. We are gratified to note that our carefully prepared tables agree with our published results and that the total increase of investments for the quadrennium is now \$1,300,586. We shall not be surprised if by May 1, this reaches a Million and a Half Dollars. (N. B. At this date, April 20, the Annual Revenue has reached \$1,000,000.)

Whether or not the Annual Income of a Million Dollars shall be fully accomplished before General Conference, yet we rejoice that during this quadrennium the total annual income has increased \$339,000; and that during the last three years our honored superannuates, and the widows of our deceased brethren have received \$681,000 *more than during any preceding three years*. Adding this increase of income to the increased invest-

ment we reach the sum of \$1,981,000, which represents the total INCREASE OF MONEYS raised by the Church for Conference claimants since the last General Conference. In 1909, 1910, and 1911 the Methodist Episcopal Church contributed \$3,799,000 for Conference claimants; of this amount \$1,981,000, or 52 per cent of the whole, represents *increase*.

The Report of the Commission to the General Conference of 1908 (see Journal of General Conference, 1908, page 887) contained information as to income and investments up to that time. On the basis of such information and comparison I tabulate the following:

WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?

Contributions from pastoral charges for Conference claimants called "The Fifth Collection" in 1886 but called "Support" in 1911:

	1886	1896	1906	1911
Amount.....	\$187,383	\$275,251	\$379,269	\$505,461
Representing 5% income on	\$3,747,660	\$5,505,020	\$7,585,380	\$10,119,220

INCREASE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	1886-96 10 Years	1896-1906 10 Years	1906-11 5 Years
Average increase.....	\$87,868	\$104,018	\$126,232
Per year ".....	8,787	10,402	25,246

TOTAL REVENUE FOR DISTRIBUTION

	1908	1911	Increase
Amount.....	\$606,000	\$945,638	\$339,638
Represents 5% income on.....	\$12,120,000	\$18,780,000	\$6,792,760

INCREASED INVESTMENT, FROM 1908 TO 1911

\$1,300,285

THE NEW BOARD

The one thing that has characterized the work of this quadrennium in behalf of Conference claimants has been the inspiration, guidance, foresight and help given to the whole church by the *Board of Conference Claimants*, which has led in this movement. This Board has financed itself, paid all its bills, provided a wholesome and plentiful literature, has inspired the writing of many wills and the issuing of Life Annuity Bonds, is out of debt, has made a small beginning of its Permanent Fund and has *sent back \$95,000 to the Conferences for necessitous cases*.

LIFE ANNUITY BONDS

The question of Life Annuity Bonds has received considerable attention and several bonds have been issued or are now

ready for delivery. Application has been made for joint Annuities, that is, Life Annuities for husband and wife as long as either survives. Expert advice has been sought from insurance actuaries, and conservative rates have been offered.

A brother who informed us some time ago that he had placed \$10,000 in his will for us, called a few days ago and said he thought of taking a joint Life Annuity Bond instead. I commend this question to your careful consideration.

TABLES

I herewith present the three great tables prepared as the result of a great deal of labor and investigation, showing how the affairs of Conference claimants are handled throughout the entire church. The tables cover reports from 113 Annual Conferences, and under the "Other Conferences," I have scattering items, not very numerous or very large, but covering whatever is reported in the minutes of those Conferences.

The tables are of exceedingly great value and enable the church to get a complete view of the situation, and to realize the need of the connectional relief provided by our Board for the poorer Conferences and for necessitous cases everywhere.

One of the most active and interested men in Methodism declared a year ago that the two tables which were then first presented to the church were worth the entire expense of the Board because of the illumination they shed on the entire subject, not only in the Annual Conferences, but throughout the entire church. A note received from him to-day says, "These tables for the second year are worth double the cost of your office." I am sure that whatever truth there is in these commendatory statements will be still more apparent after a study of these new tables. They are:

Table I—Income, Apportionments, Claims, Investments, Pro-rating and Connectional Relief. Page 18.

Table II—Distribution of Funds, Classification of Claimants and Connectional Dividends. Page 20.

Table III—Contributions to the Board of Conference Claimants. Page 22.

THE TABLES—ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

I present some observations resulting from the careful study of these tables. They represent the test of experience and indicate what changes, if any, are "warranted or demanded by experience." Three years ago we were theorizing as to this legislation. The Commission which produced it offered it to the church as "*a practicable basis for more perfect adjustments,*" and challenged a trial, and the subsequent making of such "*changes as are warranted or demanded by experience.*" To-day the Board

and the legislation are standing in the light of experience and have been tested by results.

NUMBER OF CLAIMANTS. TABLE II

The 1911 tabulations show an increased number of claimants, not because there has been a great actual increase, but because the tables are more complete than in 1910. The comparison is as follows:

	1910	1911	Increase
Preachers.....	2561	2666	105
Widows.....	2796	2924	128
Children.....	266	408	142
Relinquished.....	306	380	74
	5929	6378	449

N. B. In this year's tables we separate the children from the other claimants. There are 408 children who received a total of \$5,396, an average of \$13 each. Before making comparisons with 1910, we separated the children from the other claimants.

AMOUNTS PAID TO CLAIMANTS. TABLE II

We make a seven-fold classification of claimants *as to amounts received*.

- (1) Those receiving \$50 or less.
- (2) Those receiving from \$51 to \$100.
- (3) Those receiving from \$101 to \$200.
- (4) Those receiving from \$201 to \$300.
- (5) Those receiving from \$301 to \$400.
- (6) Those receiving from \$401 to \$500.
- (7) Those receiving from \$501 to \$600.

The comparison of 1910 and 1911 shows the following:

	1910	1911	Decrease	%
Less than \$50.....	977*	855*	122	13
			Increase	
From \$51 to \$100.....	1157	1171	14	1
From \$101 to \$200.....	2080	2136	56	21
From \$201 to \$300.....	880	939	59	7
From \$301 to \$400.....	189	280	91	50
From \$401 to \$500.....	68	80	12	20
From \$501 to \$600.....	4†	8	4	100

This "upward push" of claimants from the lower classification to the higher is a most encouraging fact. There are fewer who receive the very small amounts, but the number in all the other classifications has increased. This study is quite illuminating. It shows a gradual increase all along the line in the

*After subtracting children.

†Including one receiving more than \$600.

amounts paid to the individual claimants, with the exception of amounts less than fifty dollars, and it does not require very vivid imagination to realize the changed condition in the homes of hundreds of the veterans. An advance of \$50 or \$100 in annual income may seem small to a man of good salary, and represents to him but a small percentage of increased comfort; but the advance of claimants who last year received \$50 into the class in which they now receive \$100 is one hundred per cent increase.

I confidently expect to see the claimants catalogued in the \$50 a year class—last year 977; this year 855—disappear from the table. And within a decade I expect to see the time when the succession of numbers will be reversed and there will be *few* receiving the *small* amounts, while many receive the larger amounts; for I do not think the Methodist Episcopal Church will rest satisfied, or can prosper in the higher things until it shall recognize a support of \$500 or \$600 a year as the *minimum* support for a superannuated preacher.

The difference in the general situation between the beginning of this quadrennium and its close lies in the fact that four years ago the church, ignorant of the great needs of its veterans, was complacently looking at the totals; while to-day every minister and every informed Methodist knows how inadequate the present, though now greatly increased, provisions for the veteran preachers are. If, after all the agitation of the last three years, there are Methodists who are still ignorant of the situation, a weight of woe rests on those pastors, who knowing the need, keep the people in ignorance thereof.

ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION—TABLE II

The question of Annuity distribution calls for considerable consideration, and perhaps the best way to approach it is by comparing the two years. The full legal Annuity depends on the average salary paid within an Annual Conference; so that the proportion applies in the large and in the small Conferences. The items of Table II under this head are generally self-explanatory.

By "Amount Needed to Pay the Full Rate" we refer to the amount of money necessary to pay every claimant the full legal Annuity based on his years of service; the amount which would be allowed if the Conference had sufficient money for Annuity distribution and paid the full disciplinary rate.

The next item is the actual "Amount Placed in the Annuity Fund" and distributed on the basis of service.

The average salary of the entire church in 1910 was \$761; in 1911, \$784; increase, \$23.

The amount needed to pay the full rate in 1910 was \$1,164,388; in 1911, \$1,368,515; increase, \$204,127.

The amount placed in the "Annuity Distribution" in 1910 was \$418,168; in 1911, \$509,992; increase, \$91,824.

The "Average Rate Paid" per year of effective service in 1910 was \$4; in 1911, \$5.05; increase, \$1.05.

The "Percentage of the Legal Rate" in 1910 was 35%; in 1911, 46%; increase, 11%.

The "Number Receiving only the Annuity" in 1910 was 1581; in 1911, 1630; increase, 49.

The number who relinquished their claims in 1910 was 306; in 1911, 380; increase, 74, 24%.

SERVICE ANNUITY INCREASING

We are glad to note that the application of the Annuity principle throughout the church is increasing. In a few Conferences the fact that there are well-to-do superannuates who would share largely in an Annuity distribution and receive money which in the judgment of the Conference stewards should be applied to necessitous cases, leads to the smallest possible Annuity distribution. This is a mistake and a hardship, nullifies the liberal provisions for the Annuity distribution, and disheartens the veterans who have hoped and prayed for relief from the poverty method of distribution.

DISALLOWANCES

Conferences should assume their proper responsibility and not shape their policy to such exceptional cases; but rather administer in behalf of the many and deal directly and in an exceptional way with the exceptional case.

This introduces the questions both of the interpretation of the present law and the determination as to what the law should be, as to the right of an Annual Conference to challenge an Annuity claim. I grant that the present legislation is contradictory in statement, but the intent of it is to my mind entirely clear that the Annual Conference should be able to protect itself both from claimants who already have a comfortable support and from claimants who may have left the Methodist Church, or who may be unworthy. I do not think the church left itself helpless before the mechanical application of this law; and am satisfied that whenever it is necessary the Annual Conference has the determining word as to whether a claim should be disallowed. This involves no hardships, as the Annual Conference would be very careful and kind in the exercise of this power.

SPECIAL FUND—TABLE II

The amounts placed in the Special Fund indicate the growing influence of the Annuity distribution. In 1910, \$354,965 was in the Special Fund as against \$336,131 in 1911; fifty per cent of the whole in 1910, as compared with forty per cent in 1911, a

decrease of \$18,824. This is an indication of the movement *away from the necessitous distribution* and toward the Annuity distribution. It also indicates that the Methodist Episcopal Church is going to find its way out of many of its problems by wise legislation concerning the distribution of the dividends of the Board of Conference Claimants, which in the end will provide for the entire Special Fund.

In 1911 eleven per cent of the Special Fund was provided by the Board of Conference Claimants. When every pastor understands the situation and loyally supports the Board one third of all special needs will be supplied by us; a like amount of Annual Conference moneys will then become available for Annuity distribution; and in turn the larger annuities will reduce the number of necessitous cases.

NECESSITOUS CASES

A "Necessitous Case" has a new definition under the present legislation. (See Discipline, ¶315, §2, 2.) Before the last General Conference *all* claimants were "necessitous cases," and treated as such. But the new legislation first provides an Annuity, and considers only those cases as necessitous or "Special" which require more than what the Annuity supplies. From the tabulations of 1910 and 1911 we take the following:

1910	
Total Claimants.....	5,929
Children..... 266	
Relinquished..... 306	
Received only the Annuity..... 1,581	
	<hr/>
	2,153
Necessitous or Special Cases.....	<hr/>
	3,776
1911	
Total Claimants.....	6,372
Children..... 408	
Relinquished..... 380	
Received only the Annuity..... 1,630	
	<hr/>
	2,418
Necessitous or Special Cases.....	<hr/>
	3,954

Reduced to a percentage basis; in 1908 *all* claimants were necessitous cases; in 1910, 64 per cent were "necessitous"; in 1911, only 62 per cent; not a large decrease from 1910, but taken in connection with all the facts developed by the study of our tables, indicative of the approach of better days, and of the fact that better days lie in the pathway trodden by the Board.

To-day, instead of classifying all claimants as necessitous cases, only two out of every three are such. There will always be some special cases, but most of the veterans will graduate into the Annuity class just as soon as the whole church aligns itself

with the plans of the Board. The Board will stand by such veteran as long as his need remains, and by the dividend for Connectional Relief will release money for Annual Conferences to distribute as annuities, and thereby increase the Annuity distribution. These 3,954 necessitous or "special" cases are the special object of the Board's care. The dividend of the Connectional Relief can go only to them. Not one cent can go into annuities. It ministers specially to the needs of those who *are* in need, whether they are in what is termed the "more needy Conferences" or in the large Conferences. Indirectly it increases the number of annuitants and thereby decreases the claims on our funds because of the fact that most Conferences now apply some part of their own funds to necessitous cases. Every dollar we provide for necessitous cases makes it possible for the Annual Conference to increase its Annuity distribution by taking a dollar out of the special distribution; and, as we have indicated above, the larger Annuity decreases in turn the claims of need.

RELINQUISHMENTS—TABLE II

We recognize the fact that 380 claimants, having resources of their own, relinquished their Annuity claims, and made it possible for the Conference stewards to make a more liberal distribution to their less prosperous brethren. We think the number who relinquish will increase, at least until Methodism can better provide for necessitous cases.

We also expect that during 1912 there will be at least 2,000 who will receive *only their annuities*. Conferences can reduce the number of necessitous cases to the minority fraction of the whole by raising the Annuity rate. They should recognize the increasing and laudable desire on the part of our veterans to get off the list of "Special" or necessitous cases and become annuitants only. Annual Conferences owe it to themselves and their superannuated brethren to make this increasingly possible. There are several Conferences who have no superannuates among the special cases because of the large Annuity rate adopted among them.

INCOME—TABLE I

The "Total Income" for Conference claimants consists of amounts provided by the pastoral charges including the Conference percentages; also money from Conference investments and from the general dividends. In 1911 this amount was \$945,538 with six Conferences not reporting, an increase of \$110,000 over 1910 and of \$339,000 over 1908. The total increased income for the three years covered by the work of the Board was \$681,000.

A study of the income account shows that there was an increase all along the line—in the "*support*" furnished by the

pastoral charges; in the *general dividends* and *Annual Conference investments*. Were it not that some failed to report the showing would be considerably larger.

APPORTIONMENTS—TABLE I

In connection with the increase of income there has been an increased apportionment, amounting to \$158,295. But this total asking is still far below the need; since to meet the annuities alone requires \$1,368,515. Three hundred and ninety thousand dollars come from investments of various character and from the general or connectional dividends, leaving about *a million dollars to be raised directly by the pastoral charges*. The apportionment falls short \$300,000. It is encouraging, however, to note that during the three years the apportionment has increased \$158,295; and it will increase until the amount needed shall be received. The close of the next quadrennium should see apportionments and needs equalized.

Those Conferences which are now apportioning enough to fully meet all claims are correspondingly happy.

CLAIMS AND RECEIPTS—TABLE I

By "Total Claims" we refer to the money necessary to meet all the requirements of the Discipline, *both* for annuities and for necessitous cases. By "Total Receipts" we mean *all* moneys applied to claimants, without any reference to their source or manner of distribution. The difference between these two constitutes the legal "Deficit" of ¶427 of the Discipline. If the claims were all carefully estimated on the same principle the "Legal Deficit" of Table I would properly represent the needs of the several Conferences.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE INVESTMENTS—TABLE I

The Table of Annual Conference Investments is far from being complete and sometimes it has been rather difficult to get satisfactory information. But the tabulation, as far as it is complete, shows that during the quadrennium up to January 1, 1912, there was an increase of \$1,281,348 in Annual Conference investments; which together with the amount invested by the Board makes the grand total increase of investments during the last three years \$1,300,365. This will reach a million and a half dollars by May 1.

DEFICIENCY AND MINISTERIAL SUPPORT—TABLE I

Possibly this tabulation may not be fully understood. According to ¶300 of the Discipline it is the duty of the stewards of the pastoral charges to provide the *entire ministerial support* which consists of *four* items: (1) the claim of the pastor, (2) the claim of the Conference claimants, (3) the claim of the

district superintendent, and (4) the claim of the Bishops; and there is the further provision for *prorating*, which requires that if there is a deficiency, each of these four branches of the ministry shall bear its own proportionate share; no more, no less. When "Ministerial Claims" are paid in full, no question arises. But serious injury has been done to Conference claimants by some pastoral charges and preachers because pastors and district superintendents have received more than their share of the ministerial support and have thereby compelled the superannuates and widows, who can least afford it, to bear more than their fair burden of deficiency.

While calling attention to this abuse I need not designate it as being wrong and not honest. The very law which gives to either minister a right to his share of ministerial support prohibits him from taking the share which belongs to the others. The fact that the old preacher, and the widow and orphan children of his deceased brethren suffer, does not mitigate the wrong.

PERCENTAGE OF DEFICIENCY—TABLE I

The first column gives the "Percentage of Deficiency" of the *Total Ministerial Claims*. Under the law of the church each minister, pastor, superannuate, district superintendent, and Bishop must bear his proportion of loss. If this is not done, money which by law belongs to one is diverted to the other. Conference claimants are the greatest sufferers. The approximate sum diverted from them is shown in the column, "Diverted from Claimants"—\$36,256. The plus mark indicates that there was no deficiency, or that claimants received all that belonged to them. Apply it to your own Conference. We will apply it to the averages.

PASTORS

The Average Total Deficiency in Ministerial Claims is five and one half per cent. The average deficiency of the pastor is five and three tenths per cent, one fifth of one per cent *less* than the average. Or, reversing the statement, the average pastor received one fifth of a per cent *more* than belonged to him; small indeed as a percentage, but meaning \$25,000 to \$35,000 for the Conference claimants.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

The Average Deficiency of District Superintendents is three and three fifths per cent. It should be the same as the average total deficiency, that is five and one half per cent. But the average district superintendent carried one and nine tenths *less* than his share of deficiency. Or, reversing the statement, the average district superintendent took one and nine tenths per cent *more* than belonged to him.

CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

The next column gives the Percentage of Deficiency of Conference Claimants. The average deficiency borne by them is eleven and one fifth per cent, or *five and seven tenths per cent more than their share*. Or, reversing the statement, *the average Conference claimant suffered at the hands of his brethren the loss of five and seven tenths per cent of his claim*.

Reducing this loss of the claimants to dollars, it appears that in the year 1911 \$36,256 which by the law of the church *belonged to the old preachers, the widows and orphans*, were unlawfully and wrongfully withheld from them and paid to and received by their brethren in the effective ranks. The number of pastoral charges whose church stewards so diverted these sacred funds was 4,718; and as many (4,718) Methodist preachers were parties to the transaction. Comment would weaken the force of these facts taken from the Minutes of Annual Conferences.

There is so little change in the average of such deficiencies in 1911 that, in view of the fact that the 1911 tables are more complete than the tables of 1910, it would be difficult to say how much improvement there has been, but the percentage is on the right side.

AUDIT

The audit this year, as in the two preceding years, was prepared by the Baker-Vawter Company, certified accountants.

In my judgment it is very satisfactory and, free from the mere technicalities of the bookkeepers' art, is intelligible to the man of ordinary affairs without explanation.

INTEREST

That the income from interest for the year is so large is due not only to the wise investment of the Permanent Fund, but to the fact that money in the bank awaiting the payment of dividends or accumulating in the Connectional Fund has been kept employed by our treasurer, earning four and five per cent. The financial operation of the Board is different from that of the other Benevolent Boards in that we declare dividends on actual cash in hand and do not anticipate collections. When at the beginning of the year our \$38,000 dividend was declared the money was already in the bank. But it was not left idle, but has been administered by the treasurer in such a way as to bring a constant revenue. Of the total \$2,358.79 in the interest account, \$1,211.84 came from the careful administration of current funds by Mr. Campbell.

SEAL

I desire to suggest to the Board the advisability of adopting a formal seal, the general style of which might be determined at this time, or the question referred.

DEBTS

As usual, we closed the year without any debts. There are a few delayed bills that for different reasons did not reach us on the thirty-first of December and we confine our audit strictly to the calendar year. This nonpayment was not due to lack of funds, and, as before, we have adhered strictly to our rule to pay off all bills at the close of each month and as the dividends are based on actual cash in hand there has been no need of borrowing.

I present a Comparative Table of all moneys received by the Board during the fractional year 1908 and the three full years 1909, 1910, and 1911; the grand total being \$168,782.14.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ALL MONEYS RECEIVED BY THE
BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

	1908	1909	1910	1911
January.....		\$648 35	\$1,336 77	\$1,246 73
February.....		611 66	690 36	685 90
March.....		4,107 27	5,616 08	4,511 29
April.....		3,718 83	6,848 61	9,428 38
May.....		1,796 60	5,952 78	2,404 56
June.....		1,612 26	803 50	1,730 31
July.....		659 37	539 94	1,730 83
August.....		417 80	1,857 99	897 17
September.....		7,166 19	15,348 71	14,854 69
October.....	\$327 86	11,584 58	16,397 45	16,724 68
November.....	690 25	3,958 47	1,717 99	2,267 31
December.....	1,130 87	1,918 06	5,352 22	4,865 47
Total.....	\$6,772 98	\$38,199 44	\$62,462 40	\$61,347 32
Grand Total.....				\$168,782 14

CONNECTIONAL DIVIDENDS—TABLE II

\$95,000

The Board has already returned \$57,000 in Connectional Dividends to the needy Conferences and to necessitous cases and this will amount to \$95,000 before we adjourn. What this means only the claimants in the poor Conferences and the hard places can tell. The tender and kindly thanks and prayers of the veterans and widows, as expressed to your Corresponding Secretary, ought to make every member of this Board feel that he has been chosen of God for a high and holy work.

The appropriations as Dividends are found in Table II. Conferences not in the table received amounts as follows: Bulgaria, \$50; Denmark, \$50; Finland, \$50; Italy, \$100; Liberia, \$80 (two years); North Germany, \$160; Norway, \$110; South Germany, \$160; Switzerland, \$110.

LEGISLATION

Believing that the legislation concerning Conference claimants would command much of your time at this meeting, several

members of the Board residing in and near Chicago met and spent ten hours in consultation. The results of their deliberations were sent to the members of the Board. Since then valuable and important suggestions have been made and the present and the proposed legislation printed in parallel columns.

When sending out the result of these deliberations your Corresponding Secretary stated his judgment as to some principles involved, as follows:

SECRETARY'S LETTER

The legislation concerning Conference claimants passed by the General Conference of 1908 has been subjected to considerable criticism; but after having studied it with extreme care and having for four years administered the affairs of Conference claimants in accordance therewith, I desire to say that in my judgment it is an extremely wise and well-balanced piece of legislation, and reflects the greatest honor on the members of the Commission which prepared it and projected it into the legislation of the church.

I give this opinion in spite of the fact that in the statement of this legislation there is some confusion and multiplicity of detail, which have been embarrassing; and which would have been much more embarrassing had not the Board of Conference Claimants, recognizing the ambiguity of statement, determined what interpretation should be given to mooted questions. Had this not been done the whole quadrennium might have been spent in futile argument. But the Board having agreed to an interpretation, I have consistently and persistently sought to administer the affairs of Conference claimants along the line of such interpretation, with a result which gladdens the hearts of Conference claimants and heightens the self-respect of every superannuated preacher.

AMBIGUITIES

It is not strange that there should be ambiguity and discrepancies. Different members of the General Conference, seeking the same purpose, gave varying emphasis to the different parts of the legislation. And then, some matters which were not in the Reports of the Commission nor of the Committee were placed in the legislation from the floor of the General Conference; and this total legislation was never referred back to the Committee for more perfect adjustment.

Hence there have been mooted questions on which wise and careful men differ. To such as differ from the Board's interpretation I have simply said that the Lord had not called me for strife, and that I would not spend a quadrennium discussing the meaning of legislation and waste the opportunity of realizing the supreme end of the Board's existence, as stated in our

incorporation, namely, "*to increase revenues for the benefit of Conference claimants.*" And the church has responded. While some preachers have held back because they did not agree with our interpretation of the law, the church has witnessed a general movement which has resulted in the payment to Conference claimants during this quadrennium of three quarters of a million dollars more than had been paid in any previous quadrennium in the history of Methodism; and in the steady advance of *annual income* from a little over \$600,000 in 1908 to a little under a million dollars in 1911. And while this increase of revenue has gone on the movement has helpfully touched investments so that during the same period nearly a million and a third dollars have been added to permanent investments; held under various conditions, but all for the purpose of assisting superannuated preachers and the widows and orphans of preachers.

MOOTED QUESTIONS

Mooted questions referred to above are properly considered now in advance of the General Conference. These are:

CHALLENGE

1. Can the claim of a Conference claimant be challenged in any way?

The legislation is ambiguous and contradictory. The interpretation given by the Board is that the claim for an annuity is self-operative, requiring no application or recommendation, but may be challenged by the Annual Conference, after opportunity to be heard has been given, on the grounds that the claimant already has a comfortable support, or for other good reason.

APPORTIONMENT

2. Is the apportionment the total amount required to meet the claims of the full annuity, plus the total amount *required* for necessitous cases, as mathematically ascertained; or does the Annual Conference, after being informed as to what was required to meet such claims, fix the apportionment according to its own individual judgment?

The interpretation of the Board is that the Conference has the final word.

COLLECTION

3. Has the Board of Conference Claimants a like right with that of the other Benevolent Boards to ask collections from the churches and to make an apportionment to meet the needs of its work?

The Board of Conference Claimants is fully authorized to follow the other Boards in this matter, under the authority

given to the Board by the General Conference "*to adopt such measures as in its judgment are necessary.*" Under such authority the Board has felt justified in adopting so simple a measure as that of asking the church for a public collection for its purposes; especially in view of the fact that in addition to this full and complete authorization, its funds were to be "derived from public collections," etc. (§310; §2.)

SUPERANNUATES

4. Can effective ministers or supernumerary ministers share in Conference claimants' funds?

The answer of the Board has been "No." For while the 6th Restrictive Rule prohibits the application of the produce of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund "to any other purpose than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary and superannuated preachers, their wives, widows, and children," it is left to the legislation of the church to determine which of these classes shall participate in such benefits; and the legislation (§309; §2) defines Conference claimants as "superannuated preachers, the widows of deceased preachers and their children under sixteen years of age"; eliminating "traveling preachers" and "supernumerary preachers."

The Board adopted this interpretation as to supernumeraries in spite of the last clause of §176, in view of the fact that the later legislation of §309 conflicts with and nullifies the earlier legislation; the only reason why the clause remained in §176 was that attention had not been called to the discrepancy.

There are still two or three Conferences which apply money to supernumeraries, but the abuse due to the application of Conference claimants' funds to effective ministers has practically ceased in Methodism.

DEFICIT

5. Claims and receipts. The question as to what constitutes the "deficit" in §426, §6 has been the subject of no little consideration by members of the Board. The difficulty has been in the varying interpretation of what constitutes a "deficit." Some Conferences make a liberal apportionment and others a very small apportionment; some have large funds of their own and others have none.

After working at these problems in many different ways it is our judgment that all interests were best subserved and the distribution of the dividend most equitably made by defining the "deficit" as the difference between the *total claims*, under the legislation, and the *total amount received* from all sources and applicable to Conference claimants.

It is on this general basis, the information being furnished by reports from the Conference stewards, and such information

being checked up by computations of this office, and in a few instances by an intimate knowledge of the conditions, that the dividend for Connectional Relief has been declared.

THE FIVE PER CENT

6. There is another matter concerning which there is no doubt as to the present legislation, but which your Corresponding Secretary believes is wholly inconsistent with the general principles of the legislation and a hindrance to the proper advancement of the connectional work in behalf of Conference claimants.

I refer to the so-called "Conference Percentages" or to the "five per cent" of the amount paid by the churches for the support of their own claimants (§ 312, 425; § 2, 1). I believe that the removal of this provision and the giving to the Board of Conference Claimants a *definite benevolent appeal in behalf of needy Conferences and necessitous cases* would be very great improvement. My reasons may be briefly stated.

(1) This provision is inconsistent with the distinction that is made in the legislation between the "support of Conference claimants" furnished by the several charges, in accordance with § 300 and reported in Statistics No. 3 on the one hand and the benevolent appeal of the Board of Conference Claimants for Connectional relief.

Such "Support" is a part of the total "ministerial support," and is in no way a *benevolence* any more than the "Support of the pastor" or the "Support of the bishop" is a *benevolence*. It is a part of the legitimate expenses of the church and of the total ministerial support, and must be prorated with the other parts of that claim.

Now to take five per cent of that which is raised for support and apply it arbitrarily as a *benevolence* is wrong in principle and vicious in practice; and to compel the pastor, district superintendent, or bishop to prorate his claim with a *benevolence* is not right.

(2) The support furnished by the charges for the Conference claimants of a particular Conference *should go to them* and not elsewhere. They get little enough as it is, and to take five per cent of the money raised for them and send it for general distribution to Conference claimants in other Conferences is wrong. It is far from generous for a great Methodism to make its Conference claimants pay the bills for connectional work among Conference claimants in the needy Conferences. Methodism is able to provide in a benevolent way for Conference claimants in needy Conferences and for necessitous cases in all Conferences without compelling the superannuated preachers to disgorge five cents out of every dollar of the little raised for them.

(3) The main purpose of the new legislation was to create

a Benevolent Board to *benevolently help where help was most needed*. Such Board is patterned after the other benevolent Boards, which appeal to the churches, present their needs, and receive what the people give.

The Board is merely the recognition of the fact that there is a twofold claim—a *claim for support* for the Conference claimants within a Conference and a *claim for benevolent assistance* to needy superannuates everywhere. The same facts which worked toward the dividing of the Missionary Society into the two Boards, one for Home Missions and the other for Foreign Missions, are operative in making this distinction in funds for the benefit of Conference claimants, namely; for the home *claimants within an Annual Conference*, and for the *distant claimants* in other Annual Conferences; and this second appeal is stronger from the fact that after having made a distribution for claimants in the “more needy” Conferences, *the Board comes back to the contributing Conferences* to see what claimants in them need more than the local support provides, and helps them. Hence it happens that the distant and “more needy” Conferences have received \$35,000 to help them in their need; and the Board has come back with about \$60,000 to help necessitous cases in the other Conferences. Had the major fraction of the pastoral charges been as liberal to the Board as the minor fraction has been, the Board could have brought \$50,000 to the needy Conferences and \$100,000 to necessitous cases nearer home.

(4) The “*five per cent*” is also misleading, for it has made churches think they were doing much when they were doing little. Churches paying \$1,500 salary to their pastor and \$100 to their local claimants have in this way contributed but \$5 for the general movement, whereas had the need been presented on its own merits, those same churches, while meeting to the full the call for their local Conference, would have paid to the Board for Connectional Relief from \$15 to \$30.

From an earnest consideration of the problems which have occupied every waking moment during the last quadrennium, I believe that the five per cent, or any other per cent, which as “Conference percentages” arbitrarily takes money from local claimants and distributes it at large, should be abolished; and that instead thereof the Board, created as a Benevolent Board after the pattern of the other Boards and as fully authorized as any of them to ask a collection of the churches for its benevolent work, should have its own distinctly authorized appeal to every church in Methodism.

The “Five Per Cent” or Conference percentages have been of undoubted value during the first quadrennium of Connectional work in behalf of Conference claimants as an example of the idea of coöperation. In providing for the veterans without

reference to Annual Conference lines, it has served us well during the kindergarten period of instruction along these lines. It has compelled a *forced coöperation*, a "compulsory charity," better than none at all, leading the church to a complete and voluntary coöperation by which *each pastoral charge in Methodism shares in the giving and every claimant in Methodism shares in the receiving*.

You will not forget that the principles underlying this legislation have stood the test well, in spite of ambiguities. For myself, I am now far more concerned as to what should be in the legislation than as to what I or others thought was or was not in it. The *test of experience* can now be applied, always a safe test in modifying or readjusting legislation. I commend to you and to the General Conference the wise statement with which the Commission closed its report in 1908 (Journal, General Conference, 1908, page 889).

"SHOULD THERE BE A LACK OF HARMONY AT FIRST IN THE WORKING OF THE DIVERSE PARTS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN, IT WILL NEVERTHELESS FURNISH A PRACTICAL BASIS FOR MORE PERFECT ADJUSTMENTS.

"METHODIST LEGISLATION HAS FREQUENTLY FAILED TO MEET ITS ENTIRE PURPOSES AT THE FIRST; BUT THE GENIUS OF OUR CHURCH IS TO IMPROVE ITS POLITY THROUGH CHANGES WHICH ARE WARRANTED OR DEMANDED BY EXPERIENCE."

(The legislation was thoroughly canvassed by the Board and referred to the Committee which will prepare the Quadrennial Report to the General Conference. In its final form it is printed herewith.—J. B. H.)

THE BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE IN CHARACTER

The Board of Conference Claimants is not merely a receiving society or fund, as planned by the Commission. The General Conference in 1908 changed this and substituted instead thereof an Administrative Board with positive duties of creating funds and increasing revenues.

The receiving fund idea was not new in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In fact, the oldest institution of Methodism was incorporated for the purpose of receiving money for the benefit of superannuated preachers. I refer to the Chartered Fund, which, during the 130 years of its existence, has accumulated less than \$75,000, not \$600 per year; while during the *three* years of the existence of this Administrative Board, the church has accumulated \$1,300,000 of permanent investments—more than \$400,000 per year—and at the same time has distributed in revenues \$2,799,000.

The difference between a mere receiving body like the "Trus-

tees of the Methodist Episcopal Church" or the Chartered Fund and an ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD is like that between a receiving ship and a full-equipped Dreadnought; between a wharf boat and a steamship.

THE BOARD PROCEEDED CAREFULLY

The Board began its work handicapped in many ways. Some of the legislation was ambiguous and confusing. There were no immediate resources. The legislation was new and had been introduced by different persons with different impulses, and had never been harmonized.

The Board proceeded conservatively, borrowed money with which to begin work, and with a great deal of caution and care proceeded to study its duties and the proposition which it faced. The General Conference had given it the broadest authority which had ever been given to a Benevolent Board, namely, "*To adopt such measures as in its judgment were necessary,*" expecting it to receive from the church the same support which had been given to the other institutions.

The Board has pioneered the way into the new broad field of Connectional work for Conference claimants; has paid its bills and led the church to a large increase of investments and revenues; and out of its surplus to turn back to the Annual Conferences \$95,000 for the needy cases.

The only disturbing thought while rejoicing over what God has done has been that greater blessings would have come had all the preachers quickly seen the vision of opportunity. The expenses of the Board would not have been greater, and instead of \$95,000, at least \$300,000 would have been paid to those veteran preachers whose needs are the greatest; and if this \$300,000 had been administered to those of largest needs, the Annual Conferences would have had \$300,000 freed for distribution as larger annuities based on service.

THE PLAN IN A NUTSHELL

FREED FROM USELESS VERBIAGE, HOW DELIGHTFULLY SIMPLE THE PROPOSITION IS:

LET EACH CONFERENCE RAISE ALL IT CAN TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO ITS VETERANS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR SERVICE; AND LET ALL CHURCHES, FORGETTING CONFERENCE LINES, CONTRIBUTE TO THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS FOR THE CONNECTIONAL RELIEF OF THOSE PREACHERS AND WIDOWS EVERYWHERE THROUGHOUT THE CHURCH WHO NEED MORE THAN THE ANNUITY AFFORDS.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

I do not think that the program carried out by us during the quadrennium was anticipated by any member of the Board as

to its extent or emphasis, but we have been providentially led and circumscribed so that the main part of our work has been done in coöperation with Annual Conferences, in educating the people and preachers as to the proper application of the new legislation and raising to a higher ideal the standard of support for a superannuated preacher. It has been "line upon line and precept upon precept," but we are truly thankful for what has been accomplished.

The educational and inspirational character of our work must continue until the annual income is sufficient. But the main and emphatic part of the work of the next quadrennium must be the INCREASE OF THE PERMANENT FUND for which we must seek not less than ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Our working with Annual Conferences along this line has received hearty commendation and will not be forgotten. A New England district superintendent writes:

My Dear Dr. Hingeley: Of course my sympathies are with the great cause for which you plead, and no one would more heartily than I give it the benefit of his indorsement were it not for the fact that we are straining every nerve to raise the last \$75,000 for our Permanent Fund of \$200,000. I am asked to get in the neighborhood of \$20,000 on this district. Just as soon as this is raised you *can count on us for the most earnest coöperation.*

THE VETERANS' JUBILEE

While in attendance at the Baltimore Conference a year ago, one of the district superintendents, Dr. E. L. Watson, suggested that since the next quadrennium was the sesquicentennial of American Methodism *it should be made emphatic by raising A MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE PERMANENT FUND of the Board of Conference Claimants.*

Two places and churches claim the honor of the inception of American Methodism—Strawbridge Chapel, near Baltimore, and John Street Church in New York city. We do not attempt to decide as between the two, but the fact remains that the date claimed by both of these historic churches is embraced in the next quadrennium and I cannot imagine any more fitting commemoration of this important event than the producing of a Million Dollars for the Permanent Fund in behalf of our superannuates, in honor of the men through whose instrumentality the church has achieved success.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

The suggestion made at the Baltimore Conference has been echoed in different parts of the country. For instance, Mr. J. P. Holland, formerly of Milford, Del., who a few months ago moved to California, introduced the following resolution

in the California Lay Electoral Conference, which was unanimously passed.

WHEREAS, The next quadrennium, 1912-1916, includes the 150th Anniversary of American Methodism, the tremendous growth of which has been due in the largest sense to the fidelity, energy, and self-sacrifice of a ministry which is represented by the superannuated preachers who have so often yielded to other causes that only during the brief quadrennium has the church systematically and earnestly pushed their claims on the attention of our people or legislated directly in their interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That we memorialize the General Conference of 1912 to assign to the church, during the next quadrennium, the holy task of so increasing the annual income for the superannuates that the promise of a comfortable support, sacredly made to them when they enter the Methodist ministry, shall be fulfilled to those who are to-day in the honored ranks of the veteran preachers.

Second, That to secure such comfortable support for the future, we request the General Conference to call upon the church for a Million Dollars for the Permanent Fund of the Board of Conference Claimants, that it may have ample funds available to lead the church in this movement, and to provide for necessitous cases and needy Conferences.

Third, THAT WE REQUEST THE BISHOPS TO INCLUDE THIS MOVEMENT IN THE EPISCOPAL ADDRESS, and to urge this program on the attention of the General Conference with such recommendation as may seem to them to be wise, to the end that the church may graciously and sufficiently provide for the superannuates who come from the pastorate, as it does for those who enter the Honor Roll of the veteran ministry from the general superintendency.

Quite a number of Conferences have passed similar resolutions, memorializing the General Conference to set aside the next quadrennium as a Jubilee for Conference claimants.

OUR JUBILEE

It is very fitting that the several jubilees which have been held, jubilees for Africa and Korea and for China, should be followed by a GREAT JUBILEE for the cause of the VETERAN PREACHER; and it is hoped that the next General Conference will assign to the Board the task of leadership in this great movement, and I suggest that a memorial covering the same be sent from this Board to the General Conference and that the members of the Board who shall be delegates to the next General Conference be requested to urge this matter on the attention of the delegates.

The Hebrew Jubilee was held every fifty years. The old

preacher has waited three times fifty years for his jubilee. How dare we refuse him!

Humbled before the gracious leadership of God, who has fulfilled in me the promise, "I will lead the blind by a way they know not; I will lead them in paths they have not known; I will make the rough places plain before them; and crooked things straight. All this will I do unto them and will not forsake them," I commit to you and to the church this, my third Annual Report.

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

Board of Conference Claimants—Study of Conditions by Conferences.
TABLE I—INCOME, APPORTIONMENTS, CLAIMS, INVESTMENTS, PRORATING AND CONNECTIONAL RELIEF.—1911

	INCOME					Apportionment		Claims and Receipts		Annual Conference Investments		Deficiency in Ministerial Support				Connectional Fund						
	Total	"Support" by the Churches	From General Funds	From Annual Conference	From Other Sources	Increase since 1908	In 1908	For 1911	Increase	Total Claims	Total Receipts	Legal Deficiencies	In 1908	In 1911	Increase	% of Total Claim	% of Pastors' Claim	Sup't. of Dist.	% of Claim	Diverted from Delinquent	Charges tak- ing Collection	Contributions
Alabama	1212	315	897	...	...	442	400	500	100	1500	946	554	835	728	12	12	9	12	15	17	44
Arkansas	1056	275	761	30	...	389	255	1000	745	3000	1056	1944	200	200	12	13	12	13	8	8	22	
Atlanta	1332	530	802	...	...	107	...	...	...	3000	1332	1608	...	...	13	14	12	13	42	80	22
Austin	1356	335	703	...	...	652	317	...	...	3000	1356	1744	...	...	10	10	5	23	19	105	6
Baltimore	2294	1263	2821	5000	...	7534	800	1400	600	3000	2294	1744	130445	3706	10	9	1	2	22	30	30	
Blue Ridge	786	120	719	...	...	150	...	...	...	3000	786	1139	606	...	6	5	7	5	24	16	30
California	1370	994	3443	...	...	2759	8000	13523	5523	35000	1370	20630	63038	26000	12	12	12	12	40	11	594
California German	1370	994	3443	...	...	2759	8000	13523	5523	35000	1370	20630	63038	26000	12	12	12	12	40	11	594
Central Alabama	1352	72	1281	...	...	457	...	...	...	2000	1574	426	...	...	31	33	16	28	18	19	118
Central Alabama	6994	3617	1631	1746	...	348	3302	8523	327	14000	6994	37078	48200	11122	2	1	2	6	12	48	215	
Central Illinois	9705	5655	1121	837	...	3539	5775	5000	2225	25000	9705	10295	13825	2925	2	1	2	6	90	41	425	
Central Missouri	1941	184	1289	...	...	632	235	500	265	3195	1491	1794	...	...	1	1	2	4	8	12	48
Central New York	12943	8259	3043	1045	...	3021	10000	10000	...	23497	12943	4554	30827	116295	1	1	2	4	8	12	48	
Central Ohio	12176	9422	3054	...	...	3350	12176	12176	12176	25000	12176	12176	6000	...	1	1	2	4	8	12	48
Central Pennsylvania	13922	13505	3655	1800	...	3380	11278	14000	2722	35000	13922	12824	119294	46943	2	1	2	4	8	12	48	
Central Swedish	2650	1574	825	251	...	1337	1500	1625	125	10000	2650	1360	4309	46943	2	1	2	4	8	12	48	
Central Tennessee	858	161	697	...	...	803	127	300	173	2000	858	1342	...	...	30	30	6	16	25	17	28
Chicago German	3368	1414	1053	900	4	1324	1273	2500	127	2000	3368	2255	13406	24791	11355	3	3	13	37	113	43	
Cincinnati	16477	1780	2709	1485	...	4324	1273	2500	127	2000	16477	2255	13406	24791	11355	3	3	13	37	113	43	
Colorado	5411	2225	1923	...	...	1354	3538	6520	3162	17252	5411	7053	238184	34900	2	2	2	2	100	622	22
Columbia River	3438	1203	763	...	...	1354	3538	6520	3162	17252	3438	7053	238184	34900	2	2	2	2	100	622	22
Dakota	1893	9577	3221	2095	...	9389	3750	5000	1250	8200	4771	1919	...	...	3000	3000	3	3	89	775	31
Delaware	1893	9577	3221	2095	...	9389	3750	5000	1250	8200	4771	1919	...	...	3000	3000	3	3	89	775	31
Des Moines	25336	12949	4800	6152	...	7956	19000	19521	521	30222	25336	4626	98466	47784	2	2	2	2	100	622	22	
Detroit	2164	1322	842	1335	...	426	1100	1400	300	6359	2164	2255	28926	49837	12491	2	2	2	2	100	622	22
East Maine	4486	1491	1392	1325	...	200	706	1500	1285	11720	4486	7234	21346	9526	4	3	3	3	41	331	41	
East Ohio	14275	7784	3677	2349	...	4972	9215	10500	1285	10000	14275	15725	7100	45000	37900	7	10	750	31	377	775	
East Tennessee	1045	142	903	...	...	490	200	250	60	1800	1045	655	3554	4440	1786	1	1	1	1	40	89
East Tennessee	1345	328	608	248	...	851	300	500	200	1800	1345	655	3554	4440	1786	1	1	1	1	40	89	
East Swedish	11363	6492	2954	1900	...	1762	6751	14600	7849	31718	11363	20855	54068	111115	2	2	2	2	139	676	13	
Erie	981	145	776	...	...	234	200	200	100	3500	981	619	...	...	19	19	19	19	20	48	126
Florida	21080	16467	3386	2356	...	5918	17621	17621	4266	35000	21080	13920	18975	54746	35771	1	1	1	1	38	143	
Genesee	5918	17621	17621	4266	...	5918	17621	17621	4266	35000	5918	17621	17621	4266	10	8	12	20	11	18	13	
Georgia	313	91	179	43	...	238	668	800	132	500	313	257	547	1447	10	8	12	20	11	18	13	
Gulf	400	145	242	15	...	1357	800	1200	1200	4500	3227	1663	...	...	2	2	2	2	11	18	13
Houston	2127	193	1948	...	...	835	1800	3000	...	4500	3227	1663	...	...	2	2	2	2	11	18	13
Idaho	19720	11239	4750	4010	...	5866	11237	20004	8787	45000	19720	22275	777	8128	6	6	6	6	77	310	171	
Illinois	18804	12045	3388	2871	...	5866	11237	20004	8787	45000	19720	22275	777	8128	6	6	6	6	77	310	171	
Indiana	7649	4942	2207	600	...	3238	5000	5300	300	12000	7649	4351	9426	23479	14053	7	7	7	18	310	171	
Iowa	9790	6752	2997	344	...	12320	9700	5530	2083	12000	9790	5530	2083	7021	4938	1	1	1	1	310	171	
Kansas	1391	588	1275	2063	...	612	600	1000	400	6000	3953	2047	35903	33563	1000	9	14	6	30	96	130	
Kentucky	1831	300	1531	...	...	612	600	1000	400	6000	3953	2047	35903	33563	1000	9	14	6	30	96	130
Lexington	958	75	875	...	...	512	...	...	...	5183	1831	3357	...	...	32	37	15	38	29	13	78
Little Rock	1059	74	985	...	...	512	...	...	...	5183	1831	3357	...	...	32	37	15	38	29	13	78
Louisiana	2174	238	1824	...	...	319	744	1000	256	1385	1059	2983	...	...	1	1	1	1	52	69	69
Maine	5990	1661	1648	2594	...	319	744	1000	256	1385	1059	2983	...	...	1	1	1	1	52	69	69
Mexico	1271	342	852	...	...	87	1256	2000	500	9000	1271	739	13850	75000	62150	1	1	1	1	52	69
Michigan	21385	1739	420	4326	...	87	1256	2000	500	9000	1271	739	13850	75000	62150	1	1	1	1	52	69	

TABLE II—DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMANTS AND CONNECTIONAL DIVIDENDS.—1911

CONFERENCE	Annuity Distribution					Number of Claimants			Amounts Paid Claimants										Connectional Dividends						
	Average Salary	Legal Disbursary Rate	Amount needed to pay Full Rate	Amount placed in the Annuity Fund	Rate Paid	Per cent of Legal Rate	Receiving only	Relinquish-ments	Special Fund	Preachers	Widows	Total													
													\$50 or less	\$100	\$101 to \$200	\$201 to \$300	\$301 to \$400	\$401 to \$500	\$501 to \$600						
Alabama	182	6.00				20			946	9	10	19	7	11	1					150	300	150	300	300	750
Arkansas	575	8.25	2250	451	1.65	20			550	13	7	20	13	7						150	300	150	300	300	750
Atlanta	427	4.70	2053	1394	3.00	64			14	8	22	10	9	3						125	250	125	250	250	625
Austin	162	12.30	1165	430	3.50	23			905	2	4	6								150	300	150	300	300	750
Baltimore	380	4.30	1874	1154	2.25	73			285	18	8	26	8	4						250	500	250	500	500	1250
Blue Ridge	304	4.30	774	504	3.15	73			265	8	5	13	6	7						150	300	150	300	300	750
California	1035	15.50	30914	11693	6.20	40	55	9	2639	49	43	92	6	21	39	21	2	3		225	450	225	450	450	1125
California German	623	9.00							1493	21	7	28	3	1	4					200	300	200	300	300	750
Central Alabama	733	3.40	1540	1014	2.25	66	13		335	16	15	31	10	1						125	250	125	250	250	625
Central German	750	10.70	10256	3077	3.00	30	30		13	23	41	9	17	14						200	300	200	300	300	800
Central Illinois	1190	15.70	22500	3300	2.25	14	22		6052	35	41	76	10	13						125	250	125	250	300	675
Central Missouri	496	7.10	2695	940	2.40	34	8		540	12	24	36	11	13						200	400	200	400	350	950
Central New York	830	13.25	25397	6886	3.00	23	35	2	6647	49	49	88	16	27	37	17	1			125	250	125	250	400	1000
Central Ohio	985	14.50	23000	3054					9122	33	42	75	15	28	17	3				200	400	200	400	400	1000
Central Pennsylvania	1050	15.00	35000	11660	5.00	33	42	2	7743	42	121	171	14	71	25					200	400	200	400	400	1000
Central Sweden	460	5.10	1600	1000					132	6	9	15	7	1	6					150	250	150	250	250	650
Central Tennessee	640	9.70	2400	1000					858	6	13	21	4	2						150	250	150	250	250	650
Chicago German	1271	11.00	5978	750	1.40	12	7		2547	15	14	29	9	3	13					200	300	200	300	300	800
Cincinnati	1191	17.00	10893	1578	9.00	52	5		3376	19	18	37	8	23	13					200	400	200	400	400	1000
Columbia River	840	12.00	6279	4223	8.00	67	16	1	1042	20	9	29	2	6	15	4	5	2		225	450	225	450	400	1025
Delaware	623	7.45	4405	1585	4.40	60	34		1123	14	12	26	1	2	16	4	3			200	320	200	320	350	870
Des Moines	1031	15.50	32300	9639	5.70	30	34	6	1471	8	34	42	12	24	6	3				125	250	125	250	300	675
Detroit	901	13.00	34320	19829	6.00	46	77	4	4726	57	46	103	11	43	9	8	1			200	400	200	400	400	1000
East German	947	13.50	6393	1848	4.00	30	20		4801	74	66	140	21	74	38	5	1			150	250	150	250	500	1150
East Maine	750	10.75	4544	1344	3.70	35			326	10	9	19	4	6	9					150	250	150	250	250	650
East Ohio	1044	14.90	31990	3296	1.50	10	1	8	3064	8	29	38	7	13	3	2				200	400	200	400	400	1000
East Tennessee	925	5.00	700	500	4.00	80	2		10680	38	20	28	3	7	62	10				125	250	125	250	250	625
Eastern Sweden	926	13.20							478	6	5	10		8	2					150	250	150	250	250	650
Erie	1060	15.15	21018	1544	2.00	15	20		1149	2	2	4								150	250	150	250	250	650
Florida	280	4.00							3275	40	48		14	23	29	15	2			100	250	100	250	300	650
Gaines	395	12.80	43700	13110	5.00	30	30	13	981	6	11	17	1	1						100	250	100	250	300	650
Georgia	494	7.00	368	227	4.34	62			882	66	59	115	4	18	56	30	6	1		150	300	150	300	300	750
Gulf	331	5.40							381	2	1	3		2						150	300	150	300	300	750
Holston	579	8.25		1523					1714	22	20	48	17	20	11					200	300	200	300	240	940
Idaho	630	9.00	2000						2014	8	1	9								200	300	200	300	350	880
Illinois	1161	16.60	43742	4335	2.00	17	35		14928	62	71	133	12	23	86	29	3			200	450	200	450	450	1100
Indiana	950	13.70	24338	3862	4.00	68	42	15	4544	63	58	114	11	35	12	17	2			200	400	200	400	400	1000
Iowa	1000	15.45	12200	3440	5.00	33	13		3853	25	25	47	16	9	19	11	2			200	300	200	300	350	870
Kansas	180	12.45							4731	32	20	53	21	7	35	7	2			200	300	200	300	350	870
Kentucky	509	12.00							3833	13	8	21	7	7	10	8				200	300	200	300	300	750
Louisiana	3097	7.15	4758	1555	2.30	32	8		250	18	17	35								125	250	125	250	300	675
Little Rock	3097	4.44	999	639	3.00	70			259	11	2	13	4	1						125	250	125	250	300	675
Little Rock German	224	3.15	695	772	3.60	110	9		283	6	15	21	17	8	1					100	250	100	250	300	650
Louisiana	452	6.45	4332	1812	2.50	40			361	20	22	62	40	12						120	250	120	250	350	870
Maine	830	11.35	7311	2545	2.75	33	4	17	3366	17	26	43	3	16	21	3				200	400	200	400	1000	1000
Mexico	451	6.45	306	964	5.00	37			3043	79	62	141	11	25	56	39	11			200	400	200	400	1000	1000
Michigan	900	12.80	37760	20850	8.00	62	82	9	3043	79	62	141	11	25	56	39	11			200	400	200	400	1000	1000
Minnesota	840	12.80	11932	7632	7.80	65			1850	33	18	51	2	10	16	21	2			200	350	200	350	350	870
Mississippi	445	6.40	2342	1109	2.50	40			325	12	18	30	23	4	3					100	250	100	250	250	650
Missouri	790	11.30	9533	3508	4.00	35	4	1	2829	27	26	53	4	10	34	4	1			200	300	200	300	350	870
Montana	747	11.00	1208	1308	1.00	100			636	2	8	10								200	300	200	300	350	870

TABLE III.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Conference	A. Connectional Fund				B. Percentages				Total A & B	C. Permanent Fund				Grand Total
	1909	1910	1911	Total	1909	1910	1911	Total		1909	1910	1911	Total	
Alabama	30	58	44	132	16	17	15	48	180	....	....	2	2	182
Arkansas	18	18	22	58	17	16	14	47	105	....	....	4	4	109
Atlanta	90	95	80	265	28	27	32	87	352	1	10	16	27	379
Austin	92	99	105	296	32	17	17	66	362	23	19	30	72	434
Baltimore	364	9	30	403	....	591	679	1210	1613	....	100	5	105	1718
Blue Ridge	36	37	30	103	5	4	6	15	118	....	17	....	17	135
California	162	405	594	1161	2431	350	495	1264	2425	....	3	3	6	2431
Calif. German	25	36	118	180	19	18	19	56	236	4	3	7	14	250
Cent. Alabama	106	32	215	353	2	7	4	13	366	8	12	22	42	408
Cent. German	70	58	46	174	....	157	165	322	496	....	....	....	....	496
Cent. Illinois	398	559	425	1382	224	234	283	741	2123	51	116	106	273	2396
Cent. Missouri	56	162	173	391	12	8	9	29	420	....	14	32	46	460
Cent. New York	224	375	187	786	403	428	413	1244	2030	12	44	63	119	2149
Cent. Ohio	87	232	222	541	400	400	400	1200	1741	14	47	70	131	1872
Cent. Pennsylvania	104	45	117	266	....	638	675	1313	1579	23	58	....	81	1660
Cent. Swedish	14	10	12	36	75	78	79	232	268	....	4	....	4	272
Cent. Tennessee	32	33	43	108	6	10	8	24	132	11	11	12	28	160
Chicago German	54	164	113	331	70	155	71	296	627	....	1	71	72	699
Chile .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	7	7	....	....	....	....	7
Cincinnati	200	250	313	763	565	567	589	1721	2484	38	83	58	179	2663
Colorado	253	754	622	1629	155	204	297	656	2285	53	96	90	239	2524
Columbia River	196	714	622	1532	105	141	146	392	1924	68	90	41	199	2123
Dakota	199	597	528	1324	105	111	109	325	1649	....	30	30	60	1709
Delaware	6	117	182	305	80	76	88	243	548	....	51	49	100	648
Des Moines	225	525	316	1066	333	500	478	1311	2377	97	63	50	210	2587
Detroit	303	703	430	1436	522	641	642	1805	3241	97	221	78	396	3637
Denmark .....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	9
East German	20	60	81	161	60	63	66	189	350	23	19	25	67	417
East Maine	47	155	132	334	65	70	76	211	545	6	33	20	59	604
East Ohio	249	728	775	1752	364	400	389	1153	2905	147	275	481	908	3808
East Tennessee	81	37	89	207	....	7	7	14	221	26	13	23	62	283
Eastern Swedish	4	1	13	18	16	19	18	53	71	....	....	....	....	71
Erie	431	623	576	1630	289	305	325	910	2540	130	132	174	436	2976
Finland .....	....	....	6	6	8	8	....	16	22	....	....	1	1	23
Florida	9	57	126	192	8	7	6	21	213	....	40	4	44	257
Genesee	160	187	143	490	700	724	724	2148	2638	43	108	73	224	2862
Georgia	11	11	18	40	5	8	6	19	59	....	....	....	....	59
Gulf	131	133	171	435	16	8	12	36	471	1	31	11	43	514
Holston	64	286	310	660	87	86	88	261	921	19	35	64	118	1039
Idaho	29	264	217	510	25	29	48	103	613	9	40	71	120	733
Illinois	240	361	344	945	493	545	562	1600	2545	....	62	79	141	2686
Indiana	251	462	326	1039	591	592	598	1771	2810	60	144	93	297	3107
Iowa	142	338	162	642	210	222	242	674	1316	32	69	82	183	1499
Italy .....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	7	7	....	....	....	....	7
Kansas	182	372	655	1209	290	324	338	952	2161	23	76	95	194	2355
Kentucky	78	140	135	353	37	32	30	99	452	34	34	39	107	559
Lexington	32	85	130	246	13	13	15	41	287	....	....	9	9	296
Liberia .....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	10	10	....	....	....	....	10
Lincoln	16	47	13	76	3	1	5	9	85	....	2	7	9	92
Little Rock	5	29	78	112	7	6	5	18	130	6	....	....	10	140
Louisiana	57	222	69	348	20	9	13	42	390	....	49	49	98	488
Maine	106	95	142	343	75	72	79	262	605	....	55	61	116	721
Mexico .....	....	....	....	....	20	20	20	60	60	....	....	....	....	60
Michigan	370	410	282	1062	611	610	785	2006	3068	44	58	43	145	3213
Minnesota	105	32	62	199	273	262	262	798	997	28	33	....	61	1058
Mississippi	19	203	250	472	12	8	10	30	502	....	47	43	95	597
Missouri	43	161	367	576	220	219	225	664	1240	35	....	47	72	1312
Montana	167	97	179	443	84	66	72	172	615	40	5	20	65	680
Nebraska	107	267	269	643	291	287	271	849	1492	10	25	46	81	1573
Newark	85	575	625	1285	506	586	641	1733	3018	2	12	180	194	3212
New England	31	87	8	126	....	389	419	808	934	....	....	....	....	934
New Eng. Southern	39	115	143	297	203	211	195	609	906	....	27	50	77	983
New Hampshire	13	148	142	303	89	93	91	272	575	....	....	39	71	646
New Jersey	249	198	268	715	....	557	559	1116	1831	83	67	61	211	2042
New York	42	417	433	892	156	894	945	1995	2887	29	34	46	109	2996
New York East	98	611	230	939	900	890	856	2646	3585	10	69	56	135	3720
North Carolina	79	56	74	209	12	10	10	32	241	....	15	53	68	309
North Dakota	97	389	237	723	89	40	42	171	894	2	26	17	55	949
North Germany .....	....	....	....	....	75	83	122	280	280	....	....	....	....	280
North Indiana	139	428	778	1345	....	566	599	1162	2507	....	69	32	101	2608
North Montana	28	130	117	275	13	18	21	57	332	15	30	19	64	396
North Nebraska	91	424	475	990	81	91	113	285	1275	23	46	40	109	1384
North Ohio	186	460	351	997	245	375	404	1033	2030	119	82	158	359	2389
Northern New York	42	200	335	577	....	259	255	514	1091	3	22	30	55	1116
Northern German	103	119	214	436	40	50	51	141	577	17	10	8	35	612
Northern Minnesota	219	483	332	1034	206	222	232	660	1694	33	31	73	135	1829
Northern Swedish .....	....	12	6	18	19	20	19	58	76	8	....	49	57	133
Northwest German	55	193	217	465	20	25	26	71	536	....	3	10	13	549
Northwest Indiana	174	315	400	889	322	352	361	1035	1924	14	62	62	133	2057

TABLE III.—CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Conference	A. Connectional Fund				B. Percentages				Total A & B	C. Permanent Fund				Grand Total
	1909	1910	1911	Total	1909	1910	1911	Total		1909	1910	1911	Total	
Northwest Iowa	258	445	20	723	229	222	229	671	1394	41	....	....	41	143
Northwest Kansas	79	560	650	1289	127	152	173	452	1741	31	49	80	160	182
Northwest Nebraska..	57	106	77	240	14	26	9	59	299	13	32	17	62	36
Norway .....	....	115	104	219	33	34	34	101	320	....	....	....	....	32
Norwegian & Danish..	75	102	98	275	75	58	55	188	463	14	10	24	48	86
Ohio	180	308	353	846	448	455	475	1398	2244	84	62	196	362	269
Oklahoma	241	444	278	963	50	84	83	217	1180	19	89	43	151	133
Oregon	264	478	581	1323	....	124	280	254	1577	45	74	5	124	170
Pacific German	49	106	84	239	....	10	13	23	262	3	5	5	13	27
Philadelphia	65	146	187	398	694	793	810	2297	2695	5	39	....	44	273
Pittsburgh	262	583	413	1258	439	451	575	1465	2723	98	204	153	455	317
Puget Sound	103	361	581	995	170	186	156	512	1507	....	10	1	11	151
Rock River	471	818	593	1882	543	626	679	1848	3730	197	218	128	543	427
St. John's River ..	....	93	191	284	15	15	20	50	334	2	5	....	7	34
St. Louis	139	254	206	599	184	248	267	699	1293	....	56	56	112	141
St. Louis German	185	179	172	536	135	127	122	384	920	17	40	31	88	104
Savannah	24	154	59	237	27	12	5	44	281	40	....	....	40	82
South Carolina	45	482	190	717	10	20	20	50	767	69	28	51	148	91
South Germany .....	....	....	24	24	72	75	107	254	278	....	....	....	....	27
South Kansas	29	311	421	761	211	....	237	448	1209	....	242	84	326	153
Southern California..	202	750	520	1472	552	484	546	1582	3064	70	109	88	267	332
Southern German	126	124	178	428	65	55	57	177	605	7	16	20	43	64
Southern Illinois	373	263	238	879	275	310	331	916	1795	67	62	56	195	195
Southwest Kansas ..	228	743	489	1460	143	260	276	679	2139	....	125	64	189	232
Sweden .....	....	....	....	....	55	54	62	171	171	....	....	....	....	17
Switzerland .....	....	....	....	....	....	62	62	124	124	....	....	....	....	124
Tennessee	40	73	80	193	12	10	7	29	222	11	24	13	48	27
Texas	43	140	177	360	19	15	10	44	404	....	48	34	82	45
Troy	40	223	283	546	488	520	527	1535	2081	....	24	35	59	214
Upper Iowa	302	644	297	1243	333	340	348	1021	2264	60	79	78	217	243
Upper Mississippi ..	48	79	187	314	10	12	11	33	347	3	3	17	23	37
Vermont	65	180	169	414	77	80	84	241	655	21	31	27	79	73
Washington	77	182	358	617	27	76	58	161	778	....	41	108	149	92
West German	155	430	165	750	90	108	97	295	1045	2	56	32	90	113
West Nebraska	108	246	316	670	50	52	45	147	817	45	32	54	131	94
West Texas	21	108	157	286	17	14	16	47	333	....	35	11	46	37
West Virginia	245	540	476	1260	185	196	208	589	1849	5	224	165	394	224
West Wisconsin	247	311	241	799	140	164	155	459	1258	49	34	87	170	141
Western Nor.-Dan. ..	....	37	57	94	....	3	5	8	102	....	4	....	4	10
Western Swedish	55	102	110	267	25	24	25	74	341	....	....	....	....	34
Wilmington	44	293	466	803	353	428	456	1237	2040	58	134	52	244	228
Wisconsin	108	261	294	663	253	272	247	772	1435	7	26	....	33	146
Wyoming	138	301	487	526	....	550	562	1112	1638	24	33	38	95	173
	13466	29390	27675	70532	18058	23780	25499	67419	137941	2595	5446	5290	13344	15122

TABLE I—INCOME, INVESTMENTS, PRORATING AND APPORTIONMENTS.—1910

CONFERENCE	INCOME					Annual Conference Investments		Deficiency in Ministerial Support						Apportionments				
	Total	Support by Churches	From General Funds	From Annual Investments	From Other Sources	Increased Income since 1908	In 1908	In 1910	Increase	% Total Claim	% Pastors	% Dist Supts	% Claimants	Per Cent	CLAIMANTS' MONEY DEDUCTED	Delinquent Number	For 1908	For 1910
Alabama	946	335	611			176		726	726	9	19	11	15	14	+	15	400	400
Arkansas	904	322	582			237		726		11	15	14	14	14	+	3	31	255
Atlanta	1332	630	802			107				13	14	14	14	14	80	25	4240	3885
Austin	790	340	449			96				16	16	16	16	16	+	3	317	600
Baltimore	19715	12403	2195	6000	117	5185	130445	132735	2290	1.3	1.2	1.2	7	3.3	475	15	8900	14800
Blue Ridge	622	88	477	53		128		508	508	7	8	7	8	7	+	6	100	100
California	1333	9627	2762	802	35	1352	43308	69308	26000	1	1.3	1.4	+	+	+	25	8000	9238
Cal. German	1280	347	461	468	4	79				1	1.3	1.4	+	+	+	44	444	444
Cen. Alabama	946	135	811			884				31	32	16	23	+	+	40	3002	3659
Cen. German	7630	3641	1343	2646		884	37078	44259	7191	2	1	2	14	12	650	78	5775	5775
Cen. Illinois	8147	4686	2452	646	365	1981	10900	13325	2425	14	1	2	13	17	1030	71	235	804
Cen. Missouri	913	167	745			64				1	2	3	14	12	650	78	5775	5775
Cen. New York	12384	8558	2499	1175	652	2962	30327	34754	3927	1.3	1.6	7	13	11	7	1030	1000	60
Cen. Ohio	11399	8677	2432	289	5639	4000	6000	2000	1000	6	1	7	13	7	6	648	12000	10000
Cen. Penn.	18128	13402	2716	1800	178	2916	119264	150348	31084	4	2	1.6	3.7	3.3	429	62	11278	14000
Cen. Swed.	2058	1551	657			746				4	2	1.6	3.7	3.3	429	62	11278	14000
Cen. Tenn?	748	223	526			243				2	2	3	4	6	3	11	127	300
Chicago Ger.	8185	1434	933	770	16	1141	13406	21276	7870	+	+	+	+	+	+	31	1273	2075
Cincinnati	16083	11346	2148	2223	868	4628	63311	55249	13938	+	+	+	+	+	+	31	14000	16450
Colorado	7764	4079	2499	2217	273	2217	25134	33900	4816	1.5	1.3	1.6	5	3.5	135	46	3368	5520
Columbia R.	4877	2797	1823	267	1020	267	3700	2600	3700	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	+	+	81	3760	3760
Dakota	3571	2261	1475	135	127	499				1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	+	+	81	3760	3760
Delaware	3136	1552	1457			127				5	5	1.5	1.5	11	171	770	3481	
Des Moines	14677	10099	2639	1979	510	5110	38701	40300	1539	1.9	1.4	1.4	9.3	7.4	27	67	7000	12000
Detroit	24683	13505	3656	6100	1237	7098	98464	109861	12491	3	1	1	8	27	3645	220	19000	25150
East German	1939	1260	687			201				2	1	1	2	37	35	490	83	15000
East Maine	3933	1395	1115	1050	433	213	11720	11833	1113	2	1	2	1	37	35	490	83	15000
East Ohio	13068	8213	3002	2052		9765	7100	32000	24900	19	23	5	30	30	11	74	200	100
East Tenn.	806	145	661			261				9	23	5	30	30	11	74	200	100
Eastern Swed.	1076	379	477	44	476	582	2854	3884	1230	1.4	1.6	7	10	8.6	618	1	300	338
Erie	10632	6042	2335	2000	255	5466	6884	58540	4472	1.4	1.6	7	10	8.6	618	6751	14600	7849
Florida	881	145	776			224				19	19	1	21	5	7	10	208	240
Genesee	20027	14486	2312	2252	467	4865	13975	22207	3322	1.9	1.9	1	21	9.8	1225	113	12751	17000
Georgia	213	91	719	43	4	15	547	547		12	12	12	12	10	+	40	157	800
Gulf	400	142	242	16		228				10	22	20	20	10	+	40	157	800
Holston	3237	1714	1523			412				3	3	3	3	6.3	90	19	1800	3000
Iowa	1476	689	755			132				3	3	3	3	6.3	90	19	1800	3000
Illinois	19472	10891	3936	1350	152	618	426	696	270	1.4	1.4	1.4	4	20	13	24	141	1127
Indiana	17710	11845	3144	2721	100	5384	20654	73321	31308	1.6	1.7	9	20	18	2024	14	1237	16338
Iowa	6919	4466	1760	500	203	2598	76649	86482	9833	1.4	1.7	9	20	18	2024	14	1237	16338
Kansas	6919	4466	1760	500	203	2598	76649	86482	9833	1.4	1.7	9	20	18	2024	14	1237	16338
Kentucky	3822	6489	2006	244	36	1967	2083	4011	1928	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.6	4.2	202	27	6500	7882
Kentucky	3822	6489	2006	244	36	1967	2083	4011	1928	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.6	4.2	202	27	6500	7882
Lexington	3494	616	933	1895		153	32503	33503	1000	9	10	9	1	1.2	78	27	6500	7000
Lincoln	1389	131	1258			217				8	10	8	24	5	+	18	600	1000
Little Rock	748	97	651			202				10	10	8	24	5	+	18	600	1000
Louisiana	917	109	811			97				10	10	8	24	5	+	18	600	1000
Maine	2111	394	1717			97				10	10	8	24	5	+	18	600	1000
Michigan	4833	1441	1238	2154		256				10	10	8	24	5	+	18	600	1000
Minnesota	22334	12910	3457	5428	1039	6185	21511	254305	39688	1.8	1.3	4	8	9	45	50	2000	2500
Mississippi	9569	5262	1741	2403	163	3751	31904	45000	13096	2	1	1.2	19	95	336	99	16051	17164
Missouri	1476	258	1218			130				21	23	6	31	15	95	37	4000	5000
Montana	7352	4704	1550	230	811	2916	6006	11000	1500	5	3	4	22	17	816	82	5400	6044
Montana	1726	1095	610	230	811	2916	6006	11000	1500	5	3	4	22	17	816	82	5400	6044

Nebraska	9069	6349	2121	480	118	3163	10090	21000	10100	1.8	1.3	8.	12.	10.2	63	57	5500	5000	1500	
New Eng.	15061	8194	2730	2628	2039	7431	43510	64329	22819	1.6	1.1	2.	25.	23.4	149	149	10000	10000	623	
New Hamp.	9152	4221	1835	3026	21	687	30000	34832	8482	5.7	7.1	1.5	7.	6.5	53	4395	6000	3000		
New Jersey	13871	11365	1374	421	1084	31059	33176	2417	1.7	2.4	2.	25.	23.6	77	2200	5000	2800			
New York	33112	18307	2091	2555	112	5912	49577	53139	3562	1.7	4.	1.	28.	24.3	148	10000	14000	8400		
N. Y. East	33712	17342	2716	13050		4192	307978	307978	3							21000	21000			
Newark	28091	17928	2935	7000	1178	3175	129600	138850	69250							25000	25000			
N. Carolina	18708	17613	2594	4271	253	1588	85476	87322	1356							12000	15000	3000		
N. Dakota	2947	1799	1428	690	10	888	14641	23070	8429	20.	15.	31.	1.		31	69	1069	1500	431	
N. Germany	4245	11738	2582	2000		882	76897	90054	3357	7.	7.8	2.	8.	7.9	892	54	600	1220	750	
N. Indiana	15913	11358	3905	1087	480	879	76897	90054	3357	5.7	4.8	13.	14.9	9.2	16	25	1830	2760	457	
N. Montana	3597	2012	1500	8	710	853	883	1230	647	1.2	1.3	3.	3.6	2.4	50	44	6000	10516	457	
N. Nebraska	10684	7856	1907	826	5	837	12678	12939	1182	2.	9.	8.			190					
N. Ohio	2525	1020	1002	703	6	837	12678	12939	1182	2.	9.	8.			190					
Northern Ger.	6927	4304	1712	689	149	1870	13419	16410	4991	2.5	1.2	6.	9.	9.		55	4834	6000	1157	
Northern Minn.	11600	5260	1816	4400	70	4515	31328	34121	12733	9.	5.	9.				55	5000	5000	1500	
Northern N. Y.	1419	402	546	470		844	6989	8393	1405	3.	9.	5.	9.			8	450	550	150	
N. W. German.	2244	505	764	853	22	769	16859	19000	2941	3.	9.	5.	9.			8	450	550	150	
N. W. Indiana.	12229	7053	1821	3149	106	8357	52519	70422	17903	3.	9.	1.7	12.	10.7	760	51	6500	8325	1835	
N. W. Iowa	7638	4454	2234	1000	10	1486	13548	21503	7955	1.3	9.	1.7	12.	10.7	475	52	5000	5000		
N. W. Kansas	4955	3058	1523	874		1230	7500	7500		6.	4.6	4.5	15.	10.	306	52	3000	4120	1120	
N. W. Neb.	824	215	489		84	257				6.	4.6	4.5	15.	10.	306	52	3000	4120	1120	
Norway	1599	716	642	141	400	210								4.	4	1000	2071	1071		
Nor. Dan.	2216	1230	764		212	741	4103	4433	330	1.	8.	8.	3.8	2.6	210	46	1000	11640	1640	
Ohio	16351	2117	2851	3233	350	4955	76450	76450	81	5.8	5.2	7.	2.	8.1	220	32	2400	3200	1900	
Oklahoma	4112	2654	1870	148	142	719	800	81		3.5	2.4	1.7	9.	10.	23	6	333	1050	117	
Oregon	5517	2604	1671	1125	227	1417	3514	10234	6520	3.	5.	3.	6.	5.3	460	23	3800	4600	1180	
Pacific Ger.	820	210	468	242	227	137	3507	4192	585	2.	5.	3.	6.	5.3	460	23	3800	4600	1180	
Philadelphia	22193	14041	3331	3736		2014	102631	114509	11828	2.	5.	3.	6.	5.3	460	23	3800	4600	1180	
Pittsburgh	19092	9049	2708	5247	2038	4536	86055	116710	30645	2.	5.	3.	6.	5.3	460	23	3800	4600	1180	
Puget Sound	5613	3904	1557	225		1025	5600	16826	11826	2.	5.	3.	6.	5.3	460	23	3800	4600	1180	
Rock River	17614	12528	3428	1558	102	2843	57000	57000		2.	5.	3.	6.	5.3	460	23	3800	4600	1180	
St. John's R.	742	377	365		191					2.	5.	3.	6.	5.3	460	23	3800	4600	1180	
St. Louis	7205	4846	1838	835	58	2111	8368	8400	32	6.	5.6	6.2	17.	11.	560	102	4500	6480	1980	
St. Louis Ger.	4233	2678	1428	75		1067	17000	18631	1631	18.	13.	14.	60.	32.	26	28	8000	8000		
Savannah	1000	218	765		19	182				6.5	5.		1.	32.	32	25	8000	8000		
S. Carolina	1990	850	1640											63	16	6250	6000	760		
S. Germany	5401	1943	1028	2430		1919	14369	159148	15454	1.2	1.3	3.	2.6	1.3	33	11445	15040	3535		
S. Kansas	7401	1943	1028	2430		1919	14369	159148	15454	1.2	1.3	3.	2.6	1.3	33	11445	15040	3535		
S. Louisiana	7401	1943	1028	2430		1919	14369	159148	15454	1.2	1.3	3.	2.6	1.3	33	11445	15040	3535		
Southern Cal.	13215	8847	2783	476	65	1649	3600	4500	1500	2.7	1.5	2.3	3.8	1.1	65	49	9000	8000	2000	
Southern Ill.	2025	1092	2711	6156	4361	4361	1115	1115		2.7	1.5	2.3	3.8	1.1	65	49	9000	8000	2000	
S. W. Kansas	8433	6200	2111	261	122	1813	1306	1396		1.1	30.	16.	50.	32.	78	11000	11000	3299		
Texas	7225	5202	1958	113	443	2007	1306	1396		1.1	30.	16.	50.	32.	78	11000	11000	3299		
Texas	1625	276	1249							2.5	1.	5.	3.	8.5	260	54	6000	7888	1866	
Troy	13394	10403	2708	5005	278	8250	90300	101029	10229	2.	7.	2.	30.	24.7	370	64	2000	2000		
Upper Iowa	10820	6841	2547	1287	155	1307	20727	27405	6678	3.	4.	10.	2.	30.	24.7	370	64	2000	2000	
Upper Miss.	1654	265	1299		3	287	3603	383	40.	3.1	4.	2.	2.	2.	7	68	2000	3148	1148	
Upper Mont.	3844	1505	1173	1158	13	315	24400	27500	3100	1.	12.	7.	14.	9.5	385	19	907	2800	1893	
Washington	2665	1041	1548	73	393	1371	810	639		2.	2.	12.	14.	9.5	385	84	10000	12000	2000	
W. German	4709	2160	1153	1369	27	2228	19517	24532	5065	2.4	2.	6.	15.	9.5	385	84	10000	12000	2000	
W. Nebraska	2442	1036	1210	248	435		5000	5000		21	23.	12.	17.	14.2	463	66	464	500	34	
W. Nebraska	2442	1036	1210	248	435		5000	5000		21	23.	12.	17.	14.2	463	66	464	500	34	
W. Texas	1234	954			191					3.	9.	3.	3.	2.5	2	2	464	500	34	
W. Virginia	3219	3914	2509	1775		1723	26735	34315	8580	5.5	5.4	3.	15.	9.5	385	84	10000	12000	2000	
W. Wisconsin	6703	3332	1793	1550	1723	31709	45000	13291	2.3	1.9	2.3	17.	14.2	463	66	464	500	34		
West. N. Dan.	632	65	364	103		151	510	510		1.	8.	1.	3.	2.5	2	2	464	500	34	
Western Swed.	11516	8939	1897	530		2097	5170	7532	2152	1.	8.	1.	3.	2.5	2	2	464	500	34	
Western Wisc.	11516	8939	1897	530		2097	5170	7532	2152	1.	8.	1.	3.	2.5	2	2	464	500	34	
Wilmington	10577	5417	1902	2891	268	2635	5417	7532	2152	1.	8.	1.	3.	2.5	2	2	464	500	34	
Wisconsin	10577	5417	1902	2891	268	2635	5417	7532	2152	1.	8.	1.	3.	2.5	2	2	464	500	34	
Wyoming	17641	11001	2204	4209	227	6858	51553	84609	3156	1.	8.	1.	3.	2.5	2	2	464	500	34	

Has 14 cottages for supernumeraries.
Total

TABLE 2—DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMANTS—1910

CONFERENCE	Annuity Distribution						Claims and Receipts		Number of Claimants		Amounts Paid Claimants												
	Average Salary	Disability Rate	Amount needed to pay full Rate	Annuity Fund		Total	Rate Paid	Percentage of Legal Relinquish-ments	Receiving Annuity only	Special Fund	Total Claims	Total Receipts	Preachers	Widows	Children	Total	Less than \$50	From \$51 to \$100	\$200 to \$300	\$300 to \$400	\$401 to \$500	From \$501 to \$600	From \$601 to \$700
				By Conf.	Fund																		
Alabama	182	2.60							9461	929	929	6	11	171	15	2							
Arkansas	49	7.00	1934	46	478	1.60	22		461	4240	790	11	7	18	10	6	2						
Arizona	327	4.70	2083	562	1304	3.30	64			2365	1474	14	8	4	26	14	9	3					
Atlanta	725	10.35	1004	62	299	3.20	81		474	2000	773	2	3	1	6	1							
Baltimore	1050	15.00	13601	9099	11294	12.45	83		7760	23600	19124	26	60	76	10	14	37	19	3				
Blue Ridge	300	4.30							620	622	622	8	6	13	10	3							
California	950	13.60	25000	8156	10683	6.50	48	10	56	2529	19000	13235	48	88	86	17	33	28					
Cal. German	616	8.80	730	402	663	8.00	91		622	617	617	2	6	8	1	2	3	2					
Can. Alabama	233	3.40							10550	327	27	8		3	36	36							
Can. German	730	10.43	16435	1804	3147	3.00	28		2322	10250	3147	36	28	1	11	20	43						
Can. Illinois	945	13.50	19651	904	3156	2.10	15	22	4744	10250	9147	49	42	2	23	23	30	15					
Can. Missouri	604	7.20							904	904	904	9	12	4	68	16	38	15					
Can. N. Y.	1050	15.00	19700	3414	5713	4.30	29	40	7409	26550	12650	49	45	4	68	16	38	15					
Can. Ohio	1855	14.50							22000	15576	15576	46	77	133	25	69	13						
Can. Penn.	1855	14.50							22000	15576	15576	46	77	133	25	69	13						
Can. Tex.	630	9.00	37450	7014	9730	4.60	30	2	40	2058	2254	2058	4	9	13	1	2	2					
Can. Tenn.	397	5.67	900						946	738	4	7	11	7	2	2	2						
Chicago Ger.	709	10.00	4870						2234	5370	3185	14	13	27	11	6	8	2					
Cincinnati	1092	15.60	26676	9319	11767	8.00	51	14	36	28000	15355	47	39	6	92	13	38	16	11				
Colorado	1153	16.50	8637	1959	3746	8.00	48	14	8	2414	10000	7764	16	18	34	3	6	11	6	4			
Columbia R.	906	12.95	7246	1766	3354	6.00	46	16	1523	7708	4736	18	10	4	32	4	9	16	3				
Dakota	800	11.45	4511	1275	2510	6.00	52	10	1535	7200	3838	14	11	25	3	2	16	3					
Delaware	584	8.35	4899	1042	2384	4.00	45	16	438	5111	2322	17	28	9	48	17	9						
Des Moines	1000	14.80	22888	3635	7709	6.40	45	13	86	3343	26735	14166	67	65	133	20	29	81	4	1	2		
Detroit	848	12.00	35000	18956	21551	4.50	14	14	65	3231	35000	26293	58	65	17	30	29	81	8	2			
East German	776	11.10	4032	1203	1720	5.00	45	2	150	4032	1870	8	7	1	16	8	6	2					
East Maine	763	10.90	4342	1633	1448	3.67	43	4	2045	6000	3496	10	20	3	33	10	12	7	4				
East Ohio	950	13.50	22632	344	2834	3.57	12		10134	25000	13068	41	63	94	5	18	63	8					
East Tenn.	250	3.57	332	383	636	3.57	100	12	288	1000	808	3	2	4	12	4	1						
East Tenn. Swed.	600	8.60							677	359	889	3	2	2	2	1	4	1					
Florida	340	12.00	19644	1546	3741	2.15	13	23	6377	21580	10143	38	49	87	13	43	80	1					
Genesee	280	4.00							981	600	921	6	11	5	22	19	2	1					
Georgia	494	7.00	358	48	227	4.34	62		9833	7854	13444	46	66	111	4	17	63	24	2	1			
Gulf	331	5.40							86	700	422	1	3	1	6	3	2						
Holston	579	8.25							500	402	421	2	1	58	22	22	2						
Idaho	631	9.00	1503	432	1037	6.21	66	16	3337	3500	3152	16	34	50	22	22	2						
Illinois	1036	14.80	43531	1046	3771	2.00	64	9	389	4400	49207	60	67	127	17	36	69	15					
Indiana	946	12.60	22946	1173	3666	3.50	34	6	9	11453	23351	19297	55	59	112	12	31	45	18	3			
Iowa	1000	14.30	11600	1831	2834	4.00	23	9	3427	14000	6919	20	26	6	51	12	9	21	8	1			
Kansas	1020	15.20	16735	823	2629	2.50	16	5	5868	16735	8487	37	22	69	10	13	18	12	6				
Kentucky	400	5.72							243	4500	1389	17	19	10	46	41	1	4	1				
Lexington	300	5.45							748	4500	682			7	14	8	29	24	6				
Little Rock	310	4.30							917	2000	911	7	14	8	29	24	6						
Louisiana	452	6.46							917	1916	1879	7	35	27	79	76	4	13					
Maine	774	11.00	6957	1077	2115	3.33	20	16	2	2847	6801	4963	19	20	2	41	6	22					
Michigan	900	14.30	33310	16467	19724	9.50	67	10	82	2500	38310	22834	77	62	139	13	21	51	23				
Minnesota	854	12.20	11645	6224	7765	8.00	66	21	13145	13146	6669	33	15	5	63	4	6	34	9				
Mississippi	490	7.00	2781	81	1149	8.00	21	1	209	3000	1368	10	17	4	81	16	9	6					
Missouri	808	11.55	5631						7616	7400	6342	31	29										

Montana	750	10	70	985	450	920	10	00	93	8	749	2300	1725	1	9	8	13	4	1	6	3
Nebraska	6900	16	15	139	40	1	5587	10460	8169	33	24	...	69	14	12	23	9	1	...	...	...
New Eng.	1164	16	05	29239	951	2872	2	27	16	2	10	7026	9135	7239	27	24	...	6	13	13	6
New York	800	14	00	16339	4759	4760	7	10	12	22	21	7136	14045	1015	27	10	...	6	10	13	16
New Hamp.	880	12	05	6576	7900	1805	4	50	14	1	17	10709	18571	13800	27	63	...	8	28	16	33
New Jersey	996	14	25	18728	3009	2081	1	59	11	1	17	10709	18571	13800	52	73	...	8	28	16	33
New York	1158	15	00	49527	23373	26593	10	00	63	4	...	6225	45500	32518	52	73	...	8	28	16	33
New York	1050	15	00	39042	22793	26093	10	00	67	17	87	2172	27743	27570	49	70	...	119	18	43	17
New York	1014	14	50	30270	2137	4551	6	00	41	6	...	13563	963	983	33	57	...	10	2	10	1
N. Carolina	334	4	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Dakota	918	13	10	...	1223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Germany	936	6	55	6100	3273	430	3	30	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Indiana	980	14	00	24374	5392	1906	4	64	23	1	...	5016	2600	15450	58	49	...	107	13	20	42
N. Montana	678	9	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Nebraska	1125	15	00	6080	1070	3274	6	00	37	3	20	1036	7422	3501	14	14	...	23	5	17	1
N. Ohio	750	10	70	12900	5499	9696	3	00	77	1	40	613	10500	9546	28	38	...	66	11	17	18
Northern Minn.	700	10	00	3770	1198	7700	4	50	46	...	...	685	4000	2374	13	12	...	25	2	13	10
Northern Minn.	1250	17	30	11700	4026	5538	8	00	45	...	...	31	17000	6708	15	23	...	45	5	8	26
Northern N. Y.	1078	15	40	31893	4363	6171	2	76	18	4	47	5161	22760	11000	47	58	...	105	26	28	42
Northern Swed.	760	10	85	4293	772	1118	25	00	250	...	...	3	281	418	564	3	1	...	2	2	2
N. W. German	700	10	00	3710	975	1539	4	27	43	...	...	10	680	4400	2219	8	6	...	22	9	4
N. W. Indiana	945	13	50	17331	5043	6764	5	25	38	4	34	1944	17331	8723	31	34	...	65	2	26	23
N. W. Iowa	938	13	40	11230	1324	3358	4	00	30	1	12	2649	4000	4493	26	10	...	3	39	9	11
N. W. Neb.	635	9	25	700	296	612	9	00	19	3	...	...	978	675	3	3	...	2	1	12	7
Norway	400	6	70	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1599	2646	1899	5	6	...	74	15	4	...
Nor.-Dan.	766	10	95	3163	...	564	3	00	27	1	4	1276	5000	2009	8	4	...	13	5	6	3
Ohio	1060	15	00	24078	3666	6117	3	75	25	6	27	8779	31449	15351	46	57	2	105	20	16	42
Oklahoma	763	10	00	4884	1297	2942	7	00	64	1	13	1027	8384	3869	13	12	10	40	13	11	12
Oregon	833	12	60	4488	75	1361	4	00	32	4	...	...	7384	5392	23	10	...	3	5	8	10
Pacific Ger.	660	9	40	1162	617	336	8	00	69	8	...	...	2333	938	5	1	...	1	3	1	3
Philadelphia	1188	16	55	39952	10719	13360	7	00	42	24	28	8633	22193	32	73	11	16	14	10	46	32
Pittsburgh	1323	16	00	3282	1673	5360	6	57	35	2	...	7628	40250	17891	30	48	9	70	20	32	11
Puget Sound	384	12	10	8609	600	1762	2	50	21	1	20	3695	10000	6613	26	16	8	49	14	11	21
River	1301	15	30	3203	5254	8323	4	50	25	...	...	3056	10835	49	53	...	8	102	8	18	47
St. John's R.	931	13	00	4076	1715	4400	35	...	...	...	...	1233	1451	522	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis	986	14	00	9574	4076	571	8	00	51	8	26	2363	18658	3710	37	16	...	3	12	19	9
St. Louis Ger.	100	10	00	12340	297	1515	5	37	1	16	...	...	2893	990	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savannah	327	4	80	893	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	3250	990	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Carolina	421	7	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Germany	505	7	20	7600	6180	5108	4	57	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Kansas	901	13	75	12307	1583	180	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Cal.	1050	15	00	19140	10164	12455	9	00	60	6	30	5300	17779	18195	43	25	2	10	3	5	1
Southern Ger.	486	6	70	889	41	833	6	15	92	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Ill.	866	12	25	12720	222	2130	2	00	16	3	...	5790	16000	8333	32	35	...	67	10	24	31
Southern N. Y.	952	13	60	8420	2442	420	6	30	50	8	...	2806	25692	7725	23	18	...	41	4	28	10
S. W. Kansas	362	12	00	3117	141	1265	3	00	44	25	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	479	6	85	3117	141	1265	3	00	44	25	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troy	709	10	00	23570	11625	14143	5	38	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Iowa	1095	15	65	18780	2095	168	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Miss.	365	5	26	2462	...	1360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	560	8	00	5390	32	1005	1	50	19	12	1	2389	8000	3763	15	21	...	42	32	10	...
Washington	545	7	80	4620	1067	2485	2	59	32	34	14	180	7620	2615	10	38	...	36	8	13	11
W. Germany	630	9	00	3703	491	1444	3	00	33	...	...	1703	5100	4694	15	16	...	31	8	11	12
W. Nebraska	819	11	70	6569	639	1001	2	10	18	1	10	1441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Texas	333	4	75	2330	...	889	1	35	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. Virginia	374	12	50	15457	4773	6882	5	50	44	1	54	1141	17780	8219	48	29	2	79	17	33	22
W. Wisconsin	899	12	85	13750	4318	...	...	...	...	...	...	6539	14500	6539	32	24	...	56	8	1	...
West'n Nor.-Dan.	543	7	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Swed.	498	7	11	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilmetton	800	12	30	11877	3978	4875	6	00	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	800	11	43	12112	2243	357	82	4	1	...	...	6632	15000	10577	36	27	...	9	17	26	...
Wyoming	982	12	00	26560	80	1364	1	20	...	...	...	10699	12500	1011	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 4

"CONTRIBUTING" AND "RECEIVING" CONFERENCES

While *all* Conferences contribute to the Connectional Fund of the Board of Conference Claimants and *all* Conferences receive its dividends, yet there is a natural classification between (1) those who *contribute more* than they receive, and (2) those who *receive more* than they contribute.

In the immediate future Conferences will be passing from "receiving Conferences" to "contributing Conferences"; but with the increase of the Permanent Fund of the Board of Conference Claimants *all* Conferences will in a few years receive more than they contribute.

There has never been a more perfect exemplification of the principle that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak than the way the connectional distribution has worked out.

The list includes the totals for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911.

"CONTRIBUTING" CONFERENCES	"RECEIVING" CONFERENCES
Baltimore	Alabama
California	Arkansas
California German	Atlanta
Central Illinois	Austin
Central New York	Blue Ridge
Central Ohio	Central Alabama
Central Pennsylvania	Central German
Cincinnati	Central Missouri
Colorado	Central Swedish
Columbia River	Central Tennessee
Dakota	Chicago German
Des Moines	Delaware
Detroit	Denmark
East Ohio	East German
Erie	East Maine
Genesee	East Tennessee
Illinois	Eastern Swedish
Indiana	Finland
Iowa	Florida
Kansas	Georgia
Michigan	Gulf
Missouri	Holston
Nebraska	Idaho
New England	Kentucky
New York	Lexington
New York East	Liberia
Newark	Italy
North Indiana	Little Rock
North Nebraska	Louisiana
North Ohio	Maine
Northern New York	Mexico
Northern Minnesota	Mississippi
Northwest Indiana	Montana
Northwest Iowa	New England Southern
Northwest Kansas	New Hampshire
Ohio	North Carolina
Oklahoma	North Dakota

"CONTRIBUTING" CONFERENCES

Oregon
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Puget Sound
Rock River
Saint Louis
Saint Louis German
South Kansas
Southern California
Southern Illinois
Southwest Kansas
Troy
Upper Iowa
West German
West Virginia
West Wisconsin
Wilmington
Wisconsin
Wyoming

"RECEIVING" CONFERENCES

North Germany
North Montana
Northern German
Northern Swedish
Northwest German
Northwest Nebraska
Norway
Norwegian and Danish
Pacific German
Saint Johns River
Savannah
South Carolina
South Germany
Southern German
Sweden
Switzerland
Tennessee
Texas
Upper Mississippi
Vermont
Washington
West Nebraska
West Texas
Western Norwegian-Danish
Western Swedish

TABLE 5

RATIO OF ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION

This ratio is obtained by dividing the rate paid by the legal disciplinary rate. The table indicates how far the several Annual Conferences apply the Annuity method of distribution, based on *Service*. The higher the Annuity rate paid, the fewer special or necessitous cases.

CONFERENCES	1911	1910	1909
Little Rock.....	100%	..	..
Montana.....	100	93	99
North Montana.....	100	..	..
Northern Swedish.....	100	100	..
Savannah.....	100	67	..
Western Swedish.....	100	..	..
Southern German.....	90	91	46
Baltimore.....	83	83	..
East Tennessee.....	80	..	..
Mexico.....	80	..	..
Pacific German.....	80	69	80
Upper Mississippi.....	75	..	..
Blue Ridge.....	73	..	..
Lincoln.....	70	..	..
North Ohio.....	68	..	..
Columbia River.....	67	46	42
New York East.....	67	67	..
Central Alabama.....	66	..	..
Minnesota.....	65	65	42
Atlanta.....	64	..	..
Dakota.....	64	52	27

CONFERENCES	1911	1910	1909
Oklahoma.....	63	64	42
Georgia.....	62	..	..
Michigan.....	62	67	53
Texas.....	62	..	..
Delaware.....	60	45	..
New Hampshire.....	60	35	34
New York.....	60	63	..
Southern California.....	59	60	60
North Nebraska.....	57	..	..
Washington.....	57	32	..
Indiana.....	55	34	63
Saint Louis.....	55	57	..
Colorado.....	52	48	47
New England Southern.....	50	50	..
Northern Minnesota.....	50	45	60
Northwest German.....	50	43	..
Northwest Iowa.....	50	30	32
Troy.....	50	60	..
Pittsburgh.....	47	35	31
Detroit.....	46	37	30
Northern German.....	45	45	58
Philadelphia.....	45	42	..
Southern Illinois.....	45	16	22
West Virginia.....	45	44	37
Northwest Indiana.....	44	38	25
Wilmington.....	43	41	..
North Indiana.....	42	33	..
Newark.....	41	41	..
Wisconsin.....	41	33	..
California.....	40	48	65
Louisiana.....	40	33	..
Mississippi.....	40	43	..
Southwest Kansas.....	40	50	..
Cincinnati.....	36	51	8
North Dakota.....	36	..	..
Puget Sound.....	36	21	18
East Maine.....	35	33	..
North Ohio.....	35	75	50
Central Missouri.....	34	..	..
Central Pennsylvania.....	33	30	..
Maine.....	33	30	..
West German.....	33	33	..
Kansas.....	32	16	..
Lexington.....	32	26	..
Oregon.....	32	..	..
Central German.....	30	28	28
Des Moines.....	30	..	45
East German.....	30	45	..
Genesee.....	30	30	31
Norwegian and Danish.....	30	28	24
Saint Johns River.....	29	35	..
West Texas.....	29	29	29
Austin.....	28	31	..
Iowa.....	28	28	28
Ohio.....	26	25	34
Central New York.....	23	..	..
West Nebraska.....	23	18	..
Rock River.....	22	25	17
Arkansas.....	20	23	..

CONFERENCES	1911	1910	1909
Vermont.....	20	19	..
Northern New York.....	19	18	..
Northwest Kansas.....	18	19	..
Saint Louis German.....	18	14	9
South Kansas.....	18	13	..
Illinois.....	17	14	15
Nebraska.....	16	16	13
New Jersey.....	16	11	..
Erie.....	15	18	18
Central Illinois.....	14	15	15
Chicago German.....	12	16	14
Upper Iowa.....	12	11	11
West Wisconsin.....	12	..	..
East Ohio.....	10	12	12
Wyoming.....	10	10	..

TREASURER'S REPORT—1911

Mr. Marvin Campbell, treasurer of the Board, presented the audit of his accounts made by the Baker-Vawter Company of Chicago, together with a detailed analysis thereof. The following are the main accounts:

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Trial Balance Before Closing Books, December 31, 1911

DEBIT

Advertising.....	\$2,568 74
Board Meeting Expense.....	301 43
Miscellaneous Expense.....	345 24
Depreciation of 10 per cent on Office Furniture..	139 05
Postage.....	1,605 25
Rent.....	600 00
Salaries.....	8,250 53
Stationery and Printing.....	3,370 93
Traveling Expenses.....	2,535 15
Taxes.....	5 78
Accrued Interest.....	155 19
Real Estate.....	200 00
Marvin Campbell, Treasurer.....	36,683 53

INVENTORY:

Office Fixtures.....	1,251 43
Stationery.....	400 00
Postage.....	14 00
Permanent Fund Invested.....	\$16,227 33
Proceeds of Life Annuity Bonds.....	2,800 00
Over Invested.....	211 00

19,038 33

\$77,465 18

CREDIT

General Fund.....	\$30,623 22
Conference Percentages.....	24,951 51
Dividend Account.....	57 94
Permanent Fund.....	16,227 33
Annuity Bonds.....	2,800 00
Income Interest.....	2,558 79
Sundry Accounts Payable.....	446 69

\$77,465 18

REVENUES AND EXPENSES

REVENUES:

General Fund Contributions.....	\$27,922 81	
Permanent Fund Contributions.....	6,151 00	
Conference Percentages.....	24,951 51	
Life Annuity Bonds.....	1,300 00	
Interest—Permanent Fund.....	\$1,146 95	
Interest—General Fund.....	1,211 84	
	<u>2,358 79</u>	
		\$62,684 11

EXPENSES:

Distributed to Conferences.....	\$38,000 00	
Expenses.....	19,725 10	
Interest Account Balance January 1, 1911....	13 36	
*Annuity Bonds.....	1,300 00	
	<u>59,038 46</u>	
Net Gain in Assets, 1911.....		\$3,645 65

ANALYSIS

GENERAL FUND

Balance January 1, 1911.....	\$16,060 29	
General Contributions.....	27,922 81	
	<u>\$13,357 48</u>	\$43,983 10
Transferred to Distribution Fund.....		

EXPENSE FOR 1911:

Advertising.....	\$2,568 74	
Board Meeting Expenses.....	301 43	
Miscellaneous Expense.....	345 84	
Taxes.....	5 78	
Depreciation.....	139 05	
Postage.....	1,605 25	
Rent.....	600 00	
Salaries.....	8,250 53	
Stationery and Printing.....	3,370 93	
Traveling Expenses.....	2,535 15	
	<u>\$19,722 70</u>	
Adjustment of 1910 Exchange Account.....	2 40	
		<u>33,082 58</u>

Balance in General Fund.....		\$10,900 52
Interest.....	\$2,358 79	
General Fund.....	12,112 36	
Distribution Fund.....	24,951 51	
	<u>\$38,210 82</u>	

Represented as follows:

Cash in hands of Marvin Campbell.....	\$36,683 53	
Accrued Interest and Inventory Accounts.....	1,844 48	
Due from Permanent Fund.....	211 00	
	<u>\$38,739 01</u>	

Less: Accounts payable, Interest and Undis-		
tributed Dividends.....	528 19	
	<u>\$38,210 82</u>	

* The item of Annuity Bond is carried as a deduction inasmuch as it has been considered a Liability against the Permanent Fund. Eliminating this item, the GAIN for 1911 would be increased by that amount.

ANALYSIS

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Fund, January 1, 1911.....	\$10,076 33	
Annuity Bond Proceeds.....	2,800 00	
Contributions.....	6,151 00	
		<u>\$19,027 33</u>

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds.....	\$4,738 33	
Real Estate Mortgages.....	14,500 00	
		<u>19,238 33</u>

Amount due General Fund.....	\$211 00
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The above Mortgages and Bonds in the possession of Mr. Marvin Campbell, were inspected by us. The PAR VALUE of the Bonds is \$5,000.00.

ANALYSIS

DISTRIBUTION FUND

Balance on hand January 1, 1911.....	\$23,624 52	
Conference Percentages.....	24,951 61	
Transferred from Interest Account.....	1,000 00	
Transferred from General Fund.....	13,357 48	
		<u>\$62,951 51</u>
Distributed during 1911.....		38,000 00
Balance in Distribution Fund December 31, 1911.....		<u>\$24,951 51</u>

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Funds in the hands of Marvin Campbell, Treas..		\$36,683 53
Permanent Funds Invested.....	\$16,227 33	
Proceeds of Annuity Bonds Invested.....	2,800 00	
Over Invested in Permanent Fund.....	211 00	
		<u>19,238 33</u>
Accrued Interest Receivable.....		179 05

INVENTORY:

Office Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$1,251 43	
Stationery.....	400 00	
Postage.....	14 00	
		<u>1,655 43</u>
		<u>\$57,766 34</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable.....	\$446 39	
Annuity Funds.....	2,800 00	
Interest Accrued on Annuity Bonds.....	23 86	
Undistributed Dividend Appropriation.....	57 94	
		<u>\$3,328 19</u>
Permanent Fund.....	\$16,227 33	
General Fund.....	10,900 52	
Distribution Fund.....	24,951 51	
Interest.....	2,358 79	
		<u>54,438 15</u>
		<u>\$57,766 34</u>

We hereby certify that we have examined the "Books of Account" of the Board of Conference Claimants of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, Chicago, Illinois, for the twelve months ended December 31, 1911.

The above balance sheet sets forth a true statement of condition as shown by the books at the close of the period under review.

BAKER-VAWTER COMPANY,
Manager Department of Public Accountancy.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Pursuant to call the Board of Conference Claimants met in Annual Meeting in Chicago at 10 A. M., February 7, 1912, the following members being present: *Ministers*, James Hamilton, A. G. Murray, Joseph W. Van Cleve, C. U. Wade, J. A. Mulfinger, Perry Millar, and C. W. Baldwin. *Laymen*, Judge O. H. Horton, Marvin Campbell, James W. Pearsall, Charles Scott, Jr., H. M. Havner, and Ed. L. Young. Also Joseph B. Hingeley, Corresponding Secretary.

Bishop Berry being out of the country on episcopal duty, Judge Oliver H. Horton, Vice-President, presided.

A letter was read from Mr. John E. Andrus stating his regret at not being able to be present on account of his duties in Congress; and also expressing his appreciation of the work done by the Board.

Dr. C. U. Wade conducted devotional exercises.

The order of business and appointment of committees, as recommended by the Executive Committee, was adopted.

Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley, Corresponding Secretary of the Board, read his Third Annual Report, which was ordered spread upon the records and printed in the VETERAN PREACHER and in the report to the General Conference.

Mr. Marvin Campbell, Treasurer of the Board, read his Annual Report, as audited by the Baker-Vawter Company of Chicago, authorized accountants. The report was adopted and approved and ordered spread on the records.

The following committees were appointed:

- I Ways and Means—Charles W. Baldwin, Charles Scott, Jr., James W. Pearsall, Marvin Campbell.
 - II Literature and Resolutions—Perry Millar, J. A. Mulfinger, J. W. Van Cleve, C. U. Wade.
 - III General Reference—H. M. Havner, James Hamilton, Ed. L. Young, A. G. Murray.
 - IV Committee on Legislation—The Committee of the Whole.
- Judge O. H. Horton was recognized as *ex officio* a member of all the committees. The Board adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Committees met early in the afternoon and at 4:30 the Board convened. The minutes were read and approved.

Committee on Ways and Means reported. It was voted to follow the plan for the distribution of the dividend as adopted last year. The report was adopted, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

1. In regard to suggestion that Treasurer invest, say \$25,000, of the bank balance in long-term investments, we recommend that no change be made for the present in the method now followed by him.

2. We recommend the adoption of a formal seal, leaving the question of the design to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

3. In the judgment of your committee, the affairs of the Board had been wisely and carefully administered by the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. B. Hingeley, and those associated with him on the Executive Committee. We earnestly hope that the General Conference will honor Dr. Hingeley and the church and favor this Board with his reelection.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
MARVIN CAMPBELL,
JAMES W. PEARSALL,
CHARLES SCOTT, JR.,
Committee.

The Board adjourned.

The Board as the Committee of the Whole on Legislation met in the evening, and also on Thursday morning.

MORNING SESSION

The Board convened at ten-thirty o'clock. Judge O. H. Horton in the chair. The Report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted, and the Secretary empowered to edit and send a copy to each member of the Board for approval.

The Board adjourned at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

At 2:30 P. M. the Board reconvened. The Committee on Literature and Resolutions reported. The report was adopted as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE AND RESOLUTIONS

We commend most heartily the publication of the VETERAN PREACHER as an effective means of keeping the important and sacred cause of Conference claimants before the church, thus creating an advance sentiment on the subject of their support,

and giving intelligent direction to all phases of the movement.

We rejoice in the greatly increased income for the benefit of Conference claimants which has been realized during the quadrennium. Whether or not this increase is due to the work of the Board, it has certainly been parallel with that work. The income from all sources for distribution to Conference claimants in 1911 surpasses that of 1908 by more than \$339,000, a result which should be cause for rejoicing and congratulation. Its greatest significance lies in the fact that it is an evidence of quickening interest in the cause of Conference claimants throughout the whole church, a result toward which this Board has constantly looked and which is more important in the prosecution of our work than the sudden gathering of any amount of money.

We commend in the highest terms the work of the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Joseph B. Hingeley, D.D. His untiring diligence and his organizing ability have brought the work of the Board to higher efficiency and to a more influential position in the church than the most sanguine of us expected at the beginning of the quadrennium. His collection of information and systematizing of important facts in relation to the support of the ministry, and particularly of Conference claimants, are of incalculable value. Concerning the first tables issued by Dr. Hingeley, Dr. Wilbur F. Steele says: "These two tables are worth the entire expense of the Board because of the illumination they shed on the whole work, not only in the Annual Conferences, but throughout the whole church." And of the second year's tabulations he writes: "These second tables are worth double the cost of your office."

The presentation of the present situation as given by Dr. Hingeley in his Annual Report is masterly and comprehensive, and we recommend that this report, suitably edited by himself, be given to the public, by printing in the *VETERAN PREACHER*, or in such other way as he may deem advisable.

Resolved, That we commend very highly the work of Mr. Marvin Campbell, the Treasurer of the Board, who has brought his wide business experience to the service of the Board in the profitable and careful handling of its funds;

Also the careful and systematic services of the Recording Secretary, Rev. J. A. Mulfinger, D.D., who has labored efficiently in helping to bring the work of the Board to its present state;

Also the faithful labors of our First Vice-President and chief executive officer, Judge Oliver H. Horton, who has aided very greatly by putting his business ability and legal experience at the command of the Board.

These men, each of them with pressing interests of his own to consider, deserve the thanks of the Board for the time and energy they have devoted to its work.

Resolved, That a committee of three be elected to prepare the Report of the Board to the ensuing General Conference, that report to be submitted to the Executive Committee and to receive their approval before it shall be presented to the General Conference.

PERRY MILLAR,
C. U. WADE,
J. A. MULFINGER,
J. W. VAN CLEVE,
Committee.

On vote of the Board the chairman appointed a committee of three, consisting of J. W. Van Cleve, Perry Millar, and C. U. Wade, to prepare a report of the work of the Board for the next General Conference, the report to be first submitted to the Executive Committee for approval.

The report of the Committee on General Reference was read and adopted unanimously, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL REFERENCE

We feel that the Board should be profoundly grateful to God and a loyal church for the triumphs of our cause since last we met.

We have listened with much satisfaction to the report of the Corresponding Secretary and rejoice at the advances that signalize the cause of the veteran preacher through the continent-wide inspiration that has followed the work of the Board during the period since the last General Conference.

We give cordial approval to the leadership of Rev. J. B. Hingley, our Corresponding Secretary, acknowledging his efficient administration, his sweet spirit and fine discretion in dealing with the numerous vital problems incident to the development of the plans of the Board, in their presentation to the many Annual Conferences, and his practical comprehension of the whole field. He has popularized the cause of the superannuates, and has placed its claim on the hearts and purses of those affiliated in our world-wide Methodism. Our love and prayers go out in overflowing measure to him and we commend him personally and officially to our great church.

We join with the Corresponding Secretary in according highest praise for the services of Bishop Berry as our president, to Judge Horton as vice-president and chairman, Dr. J. A. Mulfinger as secretary and to Marvin Campbell as treasurer of our Board for unselfish and efficient services in carrying to success the detail plans of the committee.

The work of the past quadrennium has given the cause of Conference claimants a place and permanency in the thoughts and consideration of our united, progressive church around the world.

We have exalted the office and work of the Christian minister as God's ambassador to a dying world, we have thrust home the vital truth that the church to-day owes its very existence to the zeal and never-failing devotion of the itinerant and his ministerial colaborers in the past, that the life-giving energy of the church to-day is the fidelity and enthusiasm with which we support God's chosen ministers whose place and work he has honored since the world began, and which has come to us as a golden heritage demanding our love and support if we would deserve God's continued favor.

We assert it as a profound conviction that we cannot expect our most worthy young men qualified for the Christian ministry to respond to God's call for such service unless we, acknowledging his great love and bounty, shall honor him by providing adequately in love and gratitude for our superannuates, as a pledge of our purpose to amply sustain those who are to be our ministerial leaders in the years to come.

Methodism owes all it is, all it has been, or expects to be, to its faithful ministers from the days of Wesley to the present. God has multiplied the lines of Methodism and sanctified its influence to the uplift of the world by permitting it to become the mightiest single agency of his kingdom among men in the twentieth century. We believe the plan which has given our church this organized, potent force known as the Board of Conference Claimants was inspired of God, is a call to an enlarged, positive service to Christianity, and has made possible the unparalleled advance in support given the veteran preacher which has signalized the past quadrennium above all the years of Methodism.

The present quadrennium has surely proven the wisdom in the creation of this Board of Conference Claimants. We confidently expect the General Conference of 1912 to positively approve the purpose and plans of the Board and the cause it represents by adequate legislation that shall vitalize our efforts and establish the inherent right of the veteran preacher to a "comfortable support" as the foremost claim on our Methodism.

H. M. HAVNER,
ED. L. YOUNG,
JAMES HAMILTON,
A. G. MURRAY,
Committee.

The recommendation of the Corresponding Secretary, fixing the amount of the dividend for 1912 at \$38,000, and empowering the Local Committee to make the appropriation in a manner recommended by him, was adopted.

On motion of J. W. Van Cleve, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we express our high appreciation of the faithful, resourceful, and energetic work of our Field Representative, Rev. E. C. Clemans, D.D. His visits to the Annual Conferences and his able seconding of the plans of the Corresponding Secretary, as well as his strong and earnest presentation of the work of this Board, deserve our commendation and we approve the plan of the Corresponding Secretary to continue him in his present place of service.

On motion of C. W. Baldwin it was resolved to refer the matter of the Program for raising the Permanent Fund during the next quadrennium to the committee appointed to prepare the report of the Board to the next General Conference.

The Recording Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of all the members of the Board for the reelection of the present officers, and the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Bishop Joseph F. Berry.

Vice-President, Judge Oliver H. Horton.

Second Vice-President, Dr. J. W. Van Cleve.

Recording Secretary, Dr. J. A. Mulfinger.

Treasurer, Mr. Marvin Campbell.

Finance Committee, O. H. Horton, Marvin Campbell, J. A. Mulfinger.

Executive Committee, O. H. Horton, Marvin Campbell, J. A. Mulfinger, James Hamilton, H. M. Havner.

The minutes were read and approved.

Dr. Joseph B. Hingeley addressed the Board, expressing his thankful acknowledgment of the confidence placed in him by the members of the Board and of their support during the quadrennium.

Judge O. H. Horton feelingly addressed the members of the Board, expressing his high appreciation of the great cause which had been committed to them by the General Conference, and thanking them for the kindly spirit of unity and love which had been exhibited during all the sessions. Dr. Charles W. Baldwin led in the closing prayer.

On motion, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

J. A. MULFINGER,

Recording Secretary.

LEGISLATION CONCERNING CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

AS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF CONFERENCE
CLAIMANTS

"Methodist legislation has frequently failed to meet its entire purpose at the first; but the genius of our church is to improve its policy through changes which are *warranted or demanded by*

experience." General Conference Commission of 1908.—See Journal of the General Conference of 1908, page 889.

In accordance with the principles so well stated by the Commission of 1904-1908, the Board of Conference Claimants has given great attention to the wise modification of the legislation concerning Conference claimants. The officers made recommendations to the Local Committee which in the session of ten hours' duration carefully canvassed the proposed changes. At the Annual Meeting, the Board as a Committee of the Whole gave many hours further to the discussion. The result of their deliberations, unanimously adopted by the Board, is found in this pamphlet. All the changes proposed are "*warranted or demanded by experience.*"

We commit these recommendations to the intelligent and prayerful adjustment of the General Conference of 1912.

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

BISHOP JOSEPH F. BERRY

MINISTERS

CHARLES W. BALDWIN,
JAMES HAMILTON,
PERRY MILLAR,
JULIUS A. MULFINGER,
ABRAHAM G. MURRAY,
JOSEPH W. VAN CLEVE,
CYRUS U. WADE.

LAYMEN

JOHN E. ANDRUS,
MARVIN CAMPBELL,
HORACE M. HAYNER,
OLIVER H. HORTON,
JAMES W. PEARSALL,
CHARLES SCOTT, JR.,
ED. L. YOUNG.

RECOMMENDED LEGISLATION

VI. SUPPORT OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

1. CLAIM

¶ 309, § 1. The claim to a comfortable support inheres in the Gospel Ministry and rightfully inures to the benefit of the Preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, when he is admitted to membership in an Annual Conference. Such claim is not invalidated by his being superannuated; and at his death passes to the dependent members of his family.

§ 2. Superannuated Preachers, the widows of deceased preachers (during their widowhood, and while they remain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church), and their children under sixteen years of age, are Conference Claimants and beneficiaries of the moneys hereinafter provided. For a year at a time and without prejudice such Claimants may voluntarily relinquish their claim; or on recommendation of the Conference Stewards the claim may be disallowed by action of the Annual Conference, taken after opportunity to be heard has been given.

2. METHODS OF DISTRIBUTION

¶ 310, § 1. There are three methods for the distribution of moneys raised for the support of Conference Claimants, viz.:

1. The ANNUITY Distribution, by Annual Conferences. ¶ 316.

2. The SPECIAL Distribution, by Annual Conferences. ¶ 317.

3. The CONNECTIONAL RELIEF Distribution, by the Board of Conference Claimants. ¶ 426.

§ 2. Moneys for the above-mentioned purposes shall be derived from public collections, private gifts, bequests, and other sources; and that the Church may effectually meet the sacred obligation to provide a comfortable support for Conference Claimants, the rules and regulations for obtaining and administering the funds established for the purpose shall be observed by all Pastors, District Superintendents, and Bishops, and by all Pastoral Charges, Quarterly, District, and Annual Conferences.

3. PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS

¶ 311, § 1. Moneys for the permanent endowment of the Conference Claimants of the entire church shall be held by the Board of Conference Claimants, and administered through its Permanent Fund. The Board of Conference Claimants shall also administer all gifts and bequests the custody of which is not otherwise designated, the income of which is intended for the use of Conference Claimants.

§ 2. Annual Conferences are authorized to establish and maintain investment Funds, Preachers' Aid Societies, etc., under such plans, rules, and regulations as they may determine, the income from which shall be applied for the support of Conference Claimants. It is recommended that each Annual Conference provide for an incorporated Board to administer such permanent funds.

4. ANNIVERSARIES

¶ 312, § 1. *Conference Anniversary.* Each Annual Conference shall hold one service during its session, to be known as the Conference Claimants' Anniversary, for the promotion of the interests of Conference Claimants.

§ 2. The Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences are recommended to hold a joint session quadrennially in the interest of Conference Claimants, and, jointly, to adopt such measures as shall successfully promote the active coöperation of Preachers and people in the liberal support of this cause.

§ 3. *Conference Claimants' Day.* Each Congregation shall annually observe one Sunday as Conference Claimants' Day. The second Sunday before May 30 is designated as "Veterans' Sunday."

5. APPORTIONMENTS

¶ 313, § 1. *The Apportionment.* The Conference Board of Stewards, in determining what shall be apportioned to the several Pastoral Charges for the support of Conference Claimants shall first estimate the total amount required for their support, including both annuities and special claims. From this amount they shall subtract the income received during the previous year from the Chartered Fund, Book Concern, Connectional Relief, Annual Conference Investments, Preachers' Aid Societies, and from all other sources except the money contributed by the charges for the support of the Conference Claimants within their own Conferences; and the remainder, when approved by the Annual Conference, shall be equitably apportioned among the several pastoral charges in such manner as the Conference may determine; and the church stewards shall provide for raising the amount apportioned according to ¶ 300.

§ 2. Moneys contributed by the pastoral charges for the support of the Conference Claimants within their own Conference in accordance with § 1, shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference or to such other officer as may be authorized by it to receipt therefor.

§ 3. Moneys contributed to the Board of Conference Claimants, either for Connectional Relief or for the Permanent Fund shall be sent to the Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants (Chicago) who shall issue a voucher for the same; or may be paid to the Treasurer of the Annual Conference, who shall receipt therefor and forward the amount so received to the Treasurer of said Board.

6. CONFERENCE STEWARDS

¶ 315, § 1. The Quarterly Conference of the pastoral charge to which a Conference Claimant is related shall require its committee for Estimating the Preacher's Salary also to estimate the amount necessary to provide a comfortable support for such Conference Claimant, giving full information in case of special need. After this estimate has been considered and approved by the Quarterly Conference, it shall be certified by the president and secretary thereof and sent to the secretary of the Conference Stewards for their guidance.

§ 2. Each Annual Conference shall elect a Board of Conference Stewards, which may consist of both preachers and laymen, and may be arranged in classes so that one third of the members shall be elected each year.

§ 3. The Conference Stewards shall ascertain what Claimants are in special need (that is, whose needs require more than can be paid to them from the Annuity Distribution) and, using as a general basis the estimates received from the Quarterly

Conferences and other available information, shall make an equitable allowance to them.

§ 4. Upon the recommendation of the Annual Conference, the Conference Stewards may consider and act upon any claim which the Quarterly Conference may have overlooked.

§ 5. Each Annual Conference shall determine whether its Conference Stewards shall make a preliminary report; whether this shall be read in open Conference; and whether the action of the Conference Stewards shall be final.

§ 6. An Annual Conference shall have authority to recognize the widow and minor children of a former member as Claimants, by agreement with the Conference of which he was a member at the time of his death.

7. ANNUITY DISTRIBUTION

¶ 316, § 1. *Annual Conference Annuity Distribution.* Moneys designated for Annuity Distribution shall be distributed on the Basis of Service, and consist of:

1. The dividends of the Book Concern and the Chartered Fund.

2. The income from any investments made by the Annual Conference for Annuity Distribution and held in trust for this purpose.

3. Such gifts and bequests as are made for Annuity Distribution.

4. Such part of the annual support furnished by the pastoral charges as each Annual Conference may determine.

§ 2. The Annuity Distribution shall be made to Conference Claimants according to the following regulations:

1. The annuity claim of a Superannuated Preacher who has been in the effective relation for thirty-five years as a full member of an Annual Conference shall not be less than one half of the average annual salary paid to the effective members of his Annual Conference, house rent excluded.

2. The annuity claim of any Superannuated Preacher, determined by this standard, shall not be less than one seventieth (1-70) of the average salary of the effective members of his Conference multiplied by the number of years of his effective service.

The annuity claim of a widow shall be determined by the number of years during which she was the wife of a preacher while he was in the effective relation, as a full member of an Annual Conference, and shall be three fifths of the annuity claim of a Superannuated Preacher for such term of years.

4. The term of a father's effective service shall determine the annuity claim of his child, which shall be one fifth of the claim of a Superannuated Preacher for such term.

8. SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION

¶ 317. *Annual Conference Special Distribution.* Moneys designated for Special Distribution shall be distributed on the basis of SPECIAL NEED and shall consist of:

§ 1. The annual Dividend for Connectional Relief paid by the Board of Conference Claimants.

§ 2. Such part of the support of Conference Claimants furnished by the pastoral charges, as the Annual Conference may determine.

§ 3. The income from such gifts and bequests as are made for special distribution.

§ 4. Gifts and bequests made for immediate distribution.

§ 5. Income arising from investments made by Relief and Aid Societies of Annual Conferences, if so determined by them.

¶ 318. Whenever any Conference Claimant shall be in debt to the Book Concern, the Conference of which he is a member shall have power to appropriate the amount of the annuity claim allowed to him, or any part thereof, to the payment of such debt.

CHAPTER IX

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

I. AUTHORIZATION AND OFFICERS

¶ 423, § 1. There shall be a Board of Conference Claimants nominated by the Bishops and elected by the General Conference, consisting of one effective Bishop, seven Ministers and seven Laymen. No Conference shall have more than one representative on the Board.

§ 2. The Board of Conference Claimants shall be duly and legally incorporated, according to the laws of the State of Illinois, with such powers and prerogatives as shall be needful for the accomplishing of the objects of the Board as herein stated. This Board is authorized to adopt such measures as in its judgment are necessary to build up and administer a Connectional Permanent Fund which is hereby established, and to increase the revenues for the benefit of Conference Claimants. The expenses for administration shall be paid from funds in the hands of the Board not otherwise designated. Seven members shall constitute a quorum. The office of the Board shall be in Chicago, Illinois.

§ 3. The term of service of the members of this Board shall be four years, and shall continue until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Vacancies occurring during the interval of the General Conference shall be filled by the Board upon nomination by the Bishops.

§ 4. The Annual Meeting of the Board shall be held on the sec-

ond Wednesday of February. A special meeting shall be held during the month of June, immediately following the session of the General Conference, and at such other times as shall be fixed by the Board, notice of such special meetings being sent to the members of the Board by the Corresponding Secretary.

II. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

¶ 424. There shall be a Corresponding Secretary of like standing and duties as the Corresponding Secretaries of the other benevolent Boards, who shall be elected by the General Conference, and shall be the chief executive officer of the Board. Under the provisions of the Discipline and the authority, direction, and control of the Board he shall conduct the correspondence and business, and shall be an advisory member thereof. His time shall be employed in conducting the affairs and promoting the general interests for which the Board was created.

III. CONNECTIONAL RELIEF

¶ 425, § 1. Connectional Relief for Conference Claimants is established that the Preachers and people of the stronger Annual Conferences may be united with those of the weaker Conferences in one connectional or general plan in order that, by such coöperation, a more equitable and general support may be secured for Superannuated Preachers and other Conference Claimants, especially for those in the more needy Conferences.

§ 2. Such Connectional Relief shall consist of:

1. The income from the Permanent Fund of the Board of Conference Claimants.

2. The income from funds, endowments, bequests, grants, permanent investments, or property held in trust for Connectional Relief.

3. The income from all bequests for the benefit of Conference Claimants, the custody or administration of which is not otherwise designated.

4. Such gifts and bequests as are made to Connectional Relief for immediate distribution.

5. Moneys raised in the Pastoral Charges by collection or otherwise, the apportionment therefor to be determined by the Board of Conference Claimants.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF CONNECTIONAL RELIEF

¶ 426, § 1. Moneys for Connectional Relief shall be distributed by the Board of Conference Claimants at its Annual Meeting.

§ 2. The distribution of the Connectional Relief shall be made to the Annual Conferences severally and not to the individual claimant.

§ 3. The Board of Conference Claimants, in determining the Dividend for Connectional Relief, shall ascertain from the authorized reports of the Conference Stewards what Conferences are in need of SPECIAL RELIEF, and shall make the distribution to such Conferences according to the need as this shall appear from such reports; but the total dividends to such Conferences shall not exceed one half of the moneys subject to distribution.

§ 4. The Remainder of the available funds shall be distributed among the other Conferences as the Board of Conference Claimants may determine to be wise and equitable in view of all the data in its possession.

V. ANNUAL REPORTS

¶ 427, § 1. The Treasurer of the Board of Conference Claimants shall send to the Treasurer of each Annual Conference a draft for the Dividend for Connectional Relief, together with the last Annual Report of the Board; in which shall be shown the resources of the Board, the amount, and distribution of its income, and such other information concerning the work of the Church in behalf of Conference Claimants as the Board may obtain.

§ 2. The Conference Stewards shall forward to the Board of Conference Claimants a certified copy of their Report, made on blanks furnished by the Board of Conference Claimants, in which shall be shown the annuities and allowances made to each Conference Claimant, together with additional data for the guidance of the Board of Conference Claimants in making its Dividend for Connectional Relief and preparing its Annual Report.

BOARD OF CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS

CONDENSATIONS

Number of claimants, 6,378. Number of necessitous cases, 3,960.

Raised for distribution in 1911.....	\$945,538
Increase over 1908.....	339,000
Amount raised for distribution during 1909, 1910, 1911.....	2,499,000
Amount raised for investment during 1909, 1910, 1911.....	1,300,000
Total amount raised in the three years.....	3,799,000
Increased amount paid claimants during these years as compared with any previous three years.....	691,000

For twenty years prior to the birth of the Board of Conference Claimants the collections for superannuates increased at the rate of \$9,600 per year. Since the organization of the Board the increase has been at the rate of \$26,000 per year, an increase of 271%.

Number of claimants in 1911, 6,378. Of these 380 relinquished their claims; 1,630 were annuitants only; 408 were children; 3,960 were "Necessitous Cases."

Omitting the 408 children, who received, in all, \$5,396, there were 5,590 claimants who were aided—2,666 preachers and 2,924 widows. Of these, 855 claimants received less than \$50 each; 1,171 received from \$51 to \$100; 2,136 received from \$101 to \$200, an increase of 21%; 939 received from \$201 to \$300, an increase of 7%; 280 received from \$301 to \$400, an increase of 5%; 80 received from \$401 to \$500, an increase of 20%; 8 received from \$501 to \$600, an increase of 100%.

**MONEY NEEDED TO PAY ALL CLAIMS—A MILLION
AND A HALF DOLLARS ANNUALLY.**

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

To the General Conference, 1912

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Conference of 1908, through the adoption of Report No. 24 of this Committee on Temporal Economy, provided as follows:

Resolved, That the bishops be requested to appoint a commission, consisting of nine laymen, to compile statistics and gather information regarding the support of our ministers. This commission shall publish and distribute literature and place before our Methodism the needs of a better pastoral support and report to the General Conference of 1912. The commission shall do its work without expense to the church.

The bishops, at their Indianapolis meeting, named as members of the commission:

John A. Patten (Holston Conference), Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rolla V. Watt (California Conference), San Francisco, Cal.

James G. Shepherd (Wyoming Conference), Scranton, Pa.

Robert T. Miller (Kentucky Conference), Cincinnati, O.

William L. Woodcock (Central Pennsylvania Conference), Altoona, Pa.

Hemmerle B. Williams (Rock River Conference), Chicago, Ill.

James W. Pearsall (Newark Conference), Ridgewood, N. J.

¹William Christie Herron (Cincinnati Conference), Cincinnati, O.

George F. Washburn (New England Conference), Boston, Mass.

J. Edgar Leaycraft (New York Conference), New York City.

The members of this commission met for organization at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, on February 16, 1909, and the officers were elected:

J. A. Patten, president.

Rolla V. Watt, vice-president.

H. B. Williams, secretary.

G. F. Washburn, treasurer.

Before entering upon detailed plans for the work of the quadrennium, the commission adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in undertaking, without expense to the treasury of the church, the work committed to us by the General Conference, to help improve the support of our ministry where such is inadequate, (1) we distinctly disavow any purpose to supersede or displace any existing disciplinary agency now employed to bring about this desired result, and (2) we most earnestly and respectfully request that the bishops, the district superintendents, the church press, the laymen's associations, the

¹Deceased.

sustentation organizations, the Quarterly Conferences, the official boards, the brotherhoods, and all other interested organizations and individuals, study with us for this quadrennium, and in every effective way, seek to improve the support of the pastors of our denomination.

The commission has held four meetings during the quadrennium and much work has been done. An early study of the situation, in which the assistance of statisticians was secured, revealed a very serious situation and this appended appeal was sent to the official members of the churches early in the first year:

In beginning the work of our Commission on Ministerial Support, conditions have been brought to light which, in our judgment, prevent any delay in this, our first appeal to our official members throughout the entire church.

An examination of the figures reported for pastoral support shows that many of our pastors receive, from apparently well-to-do congregations, less than they need to support their families in comfort and to educate their children.

The table sent you herewith will show you how the pastors' salaries range in your own as well as in other Conferences.

Hundreds of Quarterly Conferences fix the salary at the same figure year after year as a matter of habit, without considering the increased cost of living or whether the amount is adequate or not.

We also learn that many churches, from lack of systematic effort, do not pay their pastors regularly, and frequently the meager support estimated is not even paid in full.

It becomes perfectly clear that our church cannot do the work expected unless her ministers are better paid in thousands of the charges where they could be adequately compensated.

If you are a member of the Conference Laymen's Association, Brotherhood, or Sustentation Committee, we earnestly request you to bring this up at your next meeting and to do whatever you can to arouse an interest in this important matter among the members of these organizations.

And if, after thinking about this matter, you decide the salary of your own pastor is not adequate, please try to make some increase at once by urging upon your brethren the sacred obligation that rests upon all of us to generously, promptly, and, in a businesslike way, provide for the support of our ministry.

In undertaking this work without cost to the treasury of the church, we request that you give us your fullest coöperation. We will be glad to furnish any information desired if inquiry is addressed to our secretary, H. B. Williams, 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Methodist Year Book reports Pastoral Support for 1907 as \$12,944,309. In 1911 the same authority reports \$14,677,814, a gratifying increase of \$1,733,505.

This raises the average salary from \$826 to \$917.76, and is a very material advance. That even all the agencies contributing to this result could bring about such a showing, offers renewed encouragement for further well-considered, systematic efforts toward the ideal of an adequately supported ministry. The response from district superintendents, from laymen's organizations, and from individual laymen has been hopeful and significant. Hundreds of requests for literature have been received and approximately 500,000 pieces have been supplied. Two hundred and twenty-six district superintendents told the story of the salary increases of 2,241 churches, and that story, in pamphlet, has had large circulation. Where district superin-

tendents have fully recognized their obligation to see that their preachers are fairly paid, there has generally been a satisfactory advance. The church press has given much attention to the subject, and every Advocate has printed inspirational articles revealing the widespread interest in the live question we have studied together. The agitation and publications in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the Men and Religion Forward Movement have also been very helpful. A new literature on Christian stewardship has been created. The "every-member canvass" has been fruitful in hundreds of churches and much general advance has been made.

Following this report is shown a tabulation of the salaries paid our ministers in each Conference. When all allowances are made for student appointments, "supplies," home mission territory, etc., the situation still retains difficult, not to say humiliating, aspects. The best authorities in our Conferences estimate that twenty-five per cent to thirty-three per cent of our regular pastors do not receive sufficient support to maintain their families in comfort. The steadily increased cost of living continually aggravates that situation.

A secular paper, the Providence Bulletin, says the Methodists are not alone among the denominations in underpaying their ministry. When the costly educational preparation and the social and cultural requirements for the modern Christian ministry are considered, it must be conceded that the manual laborer is better off than the great majority of pastors. It is no defense for laymen to say that clergymen are doing their work for higher considerations than the material. The Master "had not where to lay his head," but to him was freely extended the hospitality of the people of his land and time. He lived as did the average of the plain people to whom he preached—neither better nor worse. But is this true of the minister, say, in the smaller New England Methodist parishes? The minister does not enjoy the freedom from financial pinch that his average parishioner does. Men of education, ability, influence, of power in the community, feeding its intellectual, cultured, and spiritual flames, upholding the standard of the homes—men of family, often with their own education to pay for and their children's to plan for, giving all their time, their soul, with less personal liberty and privilege than any other worker, all for a dollar or so a day and, perhaps, a furnished house! Now these are conditions existing in populous, prosperous southern New England—not in a new land, among a struggling pioneer people. It is in an old and great and influential denomination whose preachers and laymen are strong men; not in a new and scattered sect, with mere handfuls of adherents here and there.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate thinks that the genius of the difficulty lies in the popular way of viewing the pastoral

relation. It is not at all wide of the mark to say that many of our people look upon the pastor not as a social necessity with accompanying obligation, but as just one more opportunity for the exercise of the benevolent emotions. Though he is admittedly indispensable to the proper policing of a community, he does not rank with the civil constabulary for whose support the community is taxed. If the people like him, they pay; if they do not like him, they consider payment optional. It requires only a moment's consideration to see that this is all wrong. No institution can prosper under such a view of its office and work. The disciple is responsible for the successful working of the church as an institution quite independently of the individual pastor to whose leadership for the time it may be committed. The conscience of the world has a rather nasty word for the citizen who withholds his good offices from the state because the opposition is in power. No less heinous is the offense of the disciple who makes devotion to the church of his Lord tributary to his personal likes or dislikes. The success of Methodism practically turns upon this sense of detachment from the individual pastor and of devotion to the church as the organ of the Spirit's mediation in the world. It is, therefore, of first account in any reasonable method of pastoral support that the people be made to feel their responsibility not so much for the man as for the institution, and for the man because of the institution.

One among the most difficult situations above referred to was that seen in the Holston Conference when this Conference Laymen's Association commenced the campaign which has resulted in bringing the ministerial support of that Conference from \$35,000 per annum to more than \$100,000 annually, within ten years. The following plain statement and appeal was made to the laymen of the Conference:

We are nearing the end of one of the best years in the history of the Holston Conference. It is conservatively estimated that more than 2,500 conversions will be reported to Conference. New churches and parsonages have been built, the burden of debt has been removed from nearly all of our societies, and a year of all-round victory is assured.

In the face of these glad tidings, we are saddened at the reports received regarding pastoral support throughout the Conference. We find that fifty-one of our charges were deficient last year in meeting even the very small salaries estimated for their pastors, and the indications are that unless special efforts are put forth, little better will be done this year. We appeal to the loyal Holston laymen to see to it that the first year of the twentieth century shows a better record.

We find that your work appears in the Minutes as one of the appointments showing a deficiency last year. As your brethren, interested in the success of the Lord's cause, we frankly ask you to now take such action as will insure full payment of the pastor's claim before Conference. We are not unmindful of the difficulties, but we affectionately urge upon you the sacred obligation that rests upon all of us to generously, promptly, and in a businesslike way provide for the support of the church. Reasonable gratitude for Divine favors received, and a reasonable recognition of our pledges at the altar of the church, bring the obligation very close to us.

Will you not quickly organize the forces with this end in view? Please

do not wait for others. The year is fast going. This is the day for action. The urgency of the case should personally be presented to every member and friend of the church. United action will bring the desired result—the full payment of every pastor's salary. We prefer that this be done in the regular way—by the Board of Stewards or a committee representing the same. If you think it wise, read this appeal to your congregation. Surely there are some in your charge who will take up this important work. We, as your brethren, desire to assist you in every consistent way, but the success of the movement locally depends mainly on you and your associates.

The last General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada dealt with the question of ministers' salaries in an explicit manner, as shown herewith, and the general Department of Finance of the church treats this problem in the same way as missions and other benevolences:

1. For the Toronto Conference (except Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Liskeard, and Sudbury Districts), London, Hamilton, Bay of Quinte, Montreal, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland Conferences, the appropriation for the salary of a married minister should not be less than \$900 per annum; for an ordained single minister, shall not be less than \$700 per annum; for a probationer for the ministry, the appropriation shall not be less than \$500 per annum.

2. For the Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, Liskeard, and Sudbury Districts of the Toronto Conference, and the Conferences west of the Great Lakes, the appropriation for a married minister shall not be less than \$1,000 per annum; for an ordained single minister, the appropriation shall not be less than \$800 per annum; for a probationer for the ministry, the appropriation shall not be less than \$600 per annum.

3. In every case the appropriation for a married minister shall be exclusive of the necessary expenses for incidentals, horse-keep (the horse-keep not to exceed \$100), rent or free use of parsonage, exemption from taxes, and removal expenses. In the case of each single ordained minister, and of each probationer for the ministry, the appropriation shall be exclusive of the necessary expenses for incidentals, horse-keep (the horse-keep not to exceed \$100), and removal expenses.

Before preparing this report we asked officials in each of our Conferences, "What can the General Conference do to further the question of adequate support of our ministry?" The responses have pointed in various directions. Some suggestions of value came. We quote a few:

CINCINNATI CONFERENCE

Institute a new financial system for the whole church by which fewer appeals shall be made for money and larger offerings secured through the ones made. Let a financial commission be appointed and report for action before adjournment, such commission being appointed at the first of the Conference.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE

Last fall our Conference voted no charge ought to ask for a pastor at less than \$700.

COLORADO CONFERENCE

Order each Annual Conference to fix a minimum support for full Conference member, to be secured by charge, combining enough points to secure it where necessary; put missionary money to Conference member appointments wherever necessary. Be not so lavish with same to appointments content with "supplies," and induce the church to use more local preachers in middle life, without recompense beyond expenses, to work up new points.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE

By giving authority to an apportionment for sustentation, either as a percentage of salaries to be paid by preachers or on churches as an added element of ministerial support, last year we paid \$4,450 for Sustentation Fund. We recommend \$800 as minimum salary.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA CONFERENCE

Fix a minimum salary. Continue commission for aggressive campaign in churches. Inaugurate general plan for Sustentation Fund.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

We increased about \$50,000 through better system of church finance, greater efficiency of ministers, and attention given by Laymen's Association.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE

By (1) careful work of district superintendents; (2) a Conference Laymen's Association, (3) home mission money and Sustentation Funds wisely applied in growing sections of the Conference, we have increased nearly 30 per cent in ministerial support this quadrennium. Several years ago we voted to recommend a minimum. Of our Sustentation Fund, 88 per cent is placed in hands of district superintendents to supplement salary when too small. The General Conference should plan a campaign for systematic giving on the part of the whole church.

DES MOINES CONFERENCE

Cash support has increased \$20,674 in the quadrennium. We have not had a Sustentation Fund, but on some of the districts we have had what we call a District Mission Fund, raised by the pastors of the stronger charges for the help of the weaker.

We have not given great attention to some recognized situations having a bearing upon the adequacy of ministerial support, such as poorly located churches, over-churched sections of the country, poorly prepared ministry, circuits so large that only occasional service is rendered, etc. Time has not permitted us to do more than touch the direct problem of support.

The cost of our work has been \$850, which has been supplied by the members of the commission. We recommend:

First, Revision of the chapter of the Discipline relating to ministerial support, both as regards duties of district superintendents, stewards, and Quarterly Conferences. Let all be obligated to face the direct question, "Is the support of the pastor adequate for his needs?" through the insertion of that interrogative in the list of regular Quarterly Conference questions.

Second, Provision for the organization of sustentation or preachers' aid organizations within Conferences and districts to supplement inadequate salaries, and especially to assist in the development of needed new work by manning strategic places with stronger ministers than the local church could, for the time being, support.

Third, That the Laymen's Associations be urged to carefully consider the problem as it relates to their own Conferences, and to devise methods for meeting the situation in a broad way that

shall comprehend the interests of the denomination and of the kingdom as a whole.

Fourth, Provision for the continued study and agitation of the general subject by committing it definitely to either another similar commission, the new proposed department of finance, or, perhaps, to the Board of Home Missions or to the Board of Conference Claimants, said commission to be charged with the duty of preparing literature and devising plans to aid the local churches and coöperating officials and organizations in meeting their obligation to this important matter.

J. A. PATTEN, *President*.

H. B. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

Showing the number of ministers in each Conference receiving the amounts indicated from \$100 to \$6,000 and over. For example, in the Alabama Conference there are 34 ministers receiving from \$100 to \$300; 8 from \$300 to \$500, etc.

CONFERENCES	\$100 to \$300	\$300 to \$500	\$500 to \$700	\$700 to \$900	\$900 to \$1100	\$1100 to \$1400	\$1400 to \$1700	\$1700 to \$2000	\$2000 to \$2500	\$2500 to \$3000	\$3000 to \$3500	\$3500 to \$4000	\$4000 to \$4500	\$4500 to \$5000	\$5000 to \$6000	\$6000 and over	Total
Alabama.....	34	8	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Alaska Mission.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona.....	3	1	2	1	..	8	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22
Arkansas.....	28	9	6	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Atlanta.....	15	17	16	10	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Atlantic Mission Conference.....	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Austin.....	3	4	7	4	5	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28
Baltimore.....	4	8	19	31	32	34	23	8	19	10	4	..	2	3	2	..	199
Black Hills Mission.....	10	10	2	..	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Blue Ridge.....	16	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
California.....	12	11	24	25	21	32	23	12	10	7	2	2	..	1	..	..	182
California German.....	2	1	4	2	2	5	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Central Alabama.....	27	15	13	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Central German.....	3	7	15	22	18	20	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Central Illinois.....	6	10	13	13	35	60	37	7	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	197
Central New York.....	4	12	26	60	42	30	18	7	11	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	215
Central Ohio.....	2	5	7	14	53	55	15	9	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	172
Central Pennsylvania.....	6	6	28	53	46	46	53	9	19	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	275
Central Swedish.....	9	4	8	9	8	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Central Tennessee.....	19	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Chicago German.....	..	6	14	12	14	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Cincinnati.....	2	9	10	28	30	36	6	8	17	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	156
Colorado.....	17	18	27	26	19	28	15	8	12	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	179
Columbia River.....	7	13	26	29	24	27	14	6	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	155
Dakota.....	6	9	14	27	26	44	8	6	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
Delaware.....	2	22	63	40	6	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Des Moines.....	4	7	7	29	39	66	40	8	10	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	214
Detroit.....	7	15	52	67	69	30	7	9	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	263
East German.....	..	2	7	7	8	8	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
East Maine.....	10	24	31	25	16	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
East Ohio.....	3	7	25	33	57	57	31	8	16	9	4	1	3	1	..	..	255
East Oklahoma Mission.....	14	9	5	4	4	2	3	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	48
East Tennessee.....	27	19	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Eastern Swedish.....	8	8	4	5	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Erie.....	4	7	18	37	53	47	14	11	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	206
Florida.....	25	9	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Genesee.....	10	15	29	49	47	51	21	9	13	3	3	2	4	..	..	..	256
Georgia.....	6	7	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Gulf.....	13	11	8	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Holston.....	16	35	36	20	9	5	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	129
Idaho.....	8	7	15	9	13	10	8	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	74
Illinois.....	3	3	14	18	40	72	33	13	9	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	219
Indiana.....	12	27	33	45	67	48	16	11	6	5	1	1	..	2	..	..	274
Iowa.....	1	5	7	27	28	44	14	3	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	139
Kansas.....	2	4	16	24	37	42	13	7	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	153
Kentucky.....	14	18	25	12	3	8	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	85
Lexington.....	25	27	27	18	4	10	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Lincoln.....	20	23	15	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Little Rock.....	47	14	5	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Louisiana.....	54	40	17	10	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Maine.....	16	19	22	21	9	10	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	105
Michigan.....	8	20	63	73	58	53	18	13	8	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	319
Minnesota.....	5	7	17	26	23	29	9	5	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	132
Mississippi.....	32	18	27	8	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Missouri.....	5	8	32	25	29	32	5	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Montana.....	1	7	4	6	7	7	4	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Nebraska.....	15	17	27	18	19	22	12	3	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	141
Nevada Mission.....	4	1	3	3	3	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
New England.....	16	23	28	30	25	32	27	19	25	12	3	1	2	1	..	..	244
New England Southern.....	18	23	28	29	30	26	19	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	186
New Hampshire.....	22	30	21	18	15	13	6	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	131

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT—Continued

CONFERENCES	\$100 to \$300	\$300 to \$500	\$500 to \$700	\$700 to \$900	\$900 to \$1100	\$1100 to \$1400	\$1400 to \$1700	\$1700 to \$2000	\$2000 to \$2500	\$2500 to \$3000	\$3000 to \$3500	\$3500 to \$4000	\$4000 to \$4500	\$4500 to \$5000	\$5000 to \$6000	\$6000 and over	Total
New Jersey.....	8	14	39	36	36	42	29	14	14	10	3	1	2				248
New Mexico English Mission.....	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2								20
New York.....	3	5	17	47	49	50	25	7	16	5	6	3	1	2	7	1	244
New York East.....	6	12	24	25	26	45	33	24	26	26	10	5	1	4	4	4	275
Newark.....	11	21	24	28	26	39	16	26	30	12	5	3	4	2	2		249
North Carolina.....	23	24	18	7	1	2											75
North Dakota.....	10	18	12	28	18	28	19	3	3	1	1						141
North Indiana.....	2	2	16	46	68	40	15	9	8	4							218
North Montana.....	6	4	5	8	6	5	1	1	1								37
North Nebraska.....	5	8	15	16	19	34	10	5	3								117
North Nebraska.....	7	7	18	24	37	31	20	9	8	1							162
North Ohio.....	1	6	9	9	8	10	2	1									46
Northern German.....	16	17	27	21	19	29	15	6	5		4				1	1	161
Northern Minnesota.....	4	9	27	60	36	20	17	3	7	1							184
Northern New York.....	7	8	11	9	7	2											45
Northern Swedish.....	2	8	12	12	7	2	1	2									46
Northwest German.....	6	14	24	21	35	46	17	2	7	6			1				179
Northwest Iowa.....	2	13	18	28	34	42	29	11	4	1							182
Northwest Kansas.....	3	6	12	35	32	30	11	4			1						134
Northwest Nebraska.....	3	6	7	5	5	4			1								31
Norwegian and Danish.....	11	20	10	8	5	9	1										64
Ohio.....	6	10	15	41	50	43	15	8	9	8	3	1					210
Oklahoma.....	9	35	40	26	18	15	8	3	1	2						1	158
Oregon.....	18	9	16	19	19	15	9	7	4	2	2	1			1		122
Pacific German.....	5	4	4	2	4	3											22
Pacific Swedish Mission.....	2	1	6	1	2	4											16
Philadelphia.....	11	24	28	30	27	30	45	26	29	19	4	3	1	2	1		280
Pittsburgh.....	4	9	13	32	52	46	25	24	26	17	5	5	1			1	261
Puget Sound.....	10	20	32	26	22	15	14	7	9	5			1	2			163
Rock River.....	13	23	31	28	29	61	47	30	32	13	9	2	1	2	2		323
Saint Johns River.....	3	2	5	3	5	1	2	2									24
Saint Louis.....	29	25	34	20	15	21	9	8	4	3		2	2	1	2	1	176
Saint Louis German.....	6	6	19	26	10	10	3	2		1							83
Savannah.....	16	11	17	3	2												49
South Carolina.....	20	37	32	38	14	9	1										151
South Florida Mission.....	6	1	6														13
South Kansas.....	9	6	7	20	35	37	8	5	4	5	1						128
Southern California.....	9	15	27	23	18	36	30	16	14	5	5	2	2		2	2	206
Southern German.....	9	6	4	8	5	1											34
Southern Illinois.....	15	9	31	53	47	24	14	8	5	1							207
Southwest Kansas.....	12	10	11	27	31	45	17	6	7	1		1	1				169
Tennessee.....	37	18	4	2	1												62
Texas.....	34	31	22	5	3	2	1	1									99
Troy.....	23	21	25	68	29	36	17	5	11	8	4	2	2				251
Upper Iowa.....	5	7	10	39	37	51	12	8	12			7	1				189
Upper Mississippi.....	25	31	30	17	4												107
Utah Mission.....	6	5	3	1						1							17
Vermont.....	10	12	30	35	8	10	6	1									112
Washington.....	12	32	40	20	8	6	4	3	2								127
West German.....	3	5	16	17	23	10	2	1									77
West Nebraska.....	2	10	9	28	22	17	6	3	2	1	1						101
West Texas.....	27	31	17	5	2	2											86
West Virginia.....	25	24	52	48	35	24	19	5	7	8	1	1					249
West Wisconsin.....	3	8	31	37	35	34	13	3	1								165
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	4	5	3	3	6	1											21
Western Swedish.....	10	11	18	4	2												45
Wilmington.....	4	11	24	33	39	47	16	8	2				1				185
Wisconsin.....	8	17	19	30	22	38	12	12	6	3			1				161
Wyoming.....	2	10	27	51	37	38	14	9	7	5	2				1	1	204
Wyoming Mission.....	4	6	4	1	2	5	4			1							27
Totals.....	1302	1527	2143	2471	2314	2473	1225	593	590	299	118	53	42	30	26	11	15217

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITION

Minneapolis, May 28, 1912.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN:

I present herewith the vote of the Annual Conferences and of the Lay Electoral Conferences on the Constitutional Proposition to change the date of the General Conference, giving first the total vote and then the detailed vote by Conferences.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITION—AGGREGATE VOTE

Change of the Date of Meeting of the General Conference. (See Journal of 1908, pages 392 and 408.)

PROPOSITION

In ¶ 41, § 1, of the Discipline of 1908, in the second line, strike out the word "Wednesday" and substitute therefor the words "secular day," so that the lines as amended shall read:

"The General Conference shall meet at ten o'clock on the morning of the first secular day in the month of May," etc.

ANALYSIS OF VOTES

	Annual Conferences	Lay Electoral Conferences
Total Vote.....	9,106	7,044
Necessary to adopt (two thirds of the whole)....	6,071	4,696
Votes cast:		
Ayes, 7,261	Noes, 1,845	Ayes, 5,980
PROPOSITION carried.		Noes, 1,064

DETAILED VOTE BY CONFERENCES

Conferences	Annual		Lay Electoral	
	Ayes	Noes	Ayes	Noes
Alabama.....	41	0	Unanimous	
Arkansas.....	Unanimous			
Atlanta.....	22	33	62	0
Austin.....	15	1	19	0
Baltimore.....	0	143	150	0
Bengal.....	21	1	10	0
Blue Ridge.....	No Vote		12	0
Bombay.....	3	15	20	0
California.....	150	1	125	0
California German.....	24	0	16	0
Central Alabama.....	Unanimous		5	40
Central China.....	11	0	No Vote	
Central German.....	75	5	45	0
Central Illinois.....	Unanimous		Almost Un.	
Central Missouri.....	66	0	45	0
Central New York.....	90	0	Unanimous	
Central Ohio.....	19	127	136	0
Central Pennsylvania.....	100	51	154	0
Central Swedish.....	30	4	22	0
Central Tennessee.....	No Vote		No Vote	
Chicago German.....	55	0	Unanimous	
Chile.....	22	2	27	0

Conferences	Annual		Lay Electoral	
	Ayes	Noes	Ayes	Noes
Cincinnati.....	11	115	101	1
Colorado.....	49	37	70	20
Columbia River.....	57	39	58	0
Dakota.....	48	0	65	0
Delaware.....	No Vote		No Vote	
Denmark.....	26	0	23	0
Des Moines.....	130	16	70	42
Detroit.....	85	53	No Vote	
East German.....	45	3	42	0
East Maine.....	55	3	No Vote	
East Ohio.....	143	57	84	102
East Tennessee.....	2	36	0	31
Eastern South America.....	29	0	34	0
Eastern Swedish.....			25	0
Erie.....	90	22	38	14
Finland.....	23	0	18	0
Florida.....	21	63	1	55
Foochow.....	85	0	66	0
Genesee.....	114	47	No Vote	
Georgia.....	17	0	15	0
Gulf.....	2	28	No Vote	
Hinghwa.....	33	0	24	0
Holston.....	64	2	Unanimous	
Idaho.....	39	4	38	1
Illinois.....	107	25	226	0
Indiana.....	9	78	No Vote	
Iowa.....	104	6	75	0
Italy.....	39	0		
Kansas.....	88	27	102	0
Kentucky.....	18	33	No Vote	
Korea.....				
Lexington.....	70	1		
Liberia.....	29	6	31	0
Lincoln.....	36	0	15	0
Little Rock.....				
Louisiana.....	77	46	0	49
Maine.....	5	57	No Vote	
Malaysia.....	22	1	21	1
Mexico.....	29	4	0	33
Michigan.....	140	19	60	179
Minnesota.....	5	45	4	0
Mississippi.....	98	2		
Missouri.....	91	12	55	0
Montana.....	32	0	31	0
Nebraska.....	No Vote		121	1
New England.....	81	9	122	2
New England Southern.....	100	0	54	0
New Hampshire.....	53	1	0	Unan.
New Jersey.....	45	104	65	24
New York.....	186	1	75	0
New York East.....	205	0	No Vote	
Newark.....	130	0	161	0
North Carolina.....	79	0	23	0
North China.....	40	0	13	0
North Dakota.....	41	25	0	77
North Germany.....	74	0	56	0
North India.....	68	2	62	0
North Indiana.....	111	3	Unanimous	
North Montana.....	32	0		

Conferences	Annual		Lay Electoral	
	Ayes	Noes	Ayes	Noes
North Nebraska.....	32	4	48	0
North Ohio.....	78	18	128	0
Northern German.....	No Vote		No Vote	
Northern Minnesota.....	29	0	Unanimous	
Northern New York.....	76	0	73	4
Northern Swedish.....	All		No Vote	
Northwest German.....	45	0	Unanimous	
Northwest India.....	55	0	39	0
Northwest Indiana.....	No Vote		No Vote	
Northwest Iowa.....	No Vote		76	1
Northwest Kansas.....	13	62	No Vote	
Northwest Nebraska.....	4	16	0	19
Norway.....	47	1	35	0
Norwegian and Danish.....	49	0	33	0
Ohio.....	80	10	116	0
Oklahoma.....	84	2	77	0
Oregon.....	88	1	89	0
Pacific German.....	16	0	22	0
Philadelphia.....	108	23	200	0
Philippine Islands.....	0	23		
Pittsburgh.....	138	0	185	0
Puget Sound.....	101	0	22	65
Rock River.....	185	0	227	0
Saint Johns River.....	15	6	11	9
Saint Louis.....	No Vote		No Vote	
Saint Louis German.....	No Vote		No Vote	
Savannah.....	37	0	32	0
South Carolina.....	160	0	0	131
South Germany.....	43	49	59	0
South India.....	22	1	No Vote	
South Kansas.....	120	6	85	6
Southern California.....	159	23	148	0
Southern German.....	36	0	25	0
Southern Illinois.....	84	33	125	3
Southwest Kansas.....	1	55		
Sweden.....	76	0	49	2
Switzerland.....	51	0	45	0
Tennessee.....	68	4	59	8
Texas.....	84	4	63	1
Troy.....	132	0	84	94
Upper Iowa.....	122	5	138	1
Upper Mississippi.....	109	3	60	0
Vermont.....	59	5		
Washington.....	130	4	130	0
West German.....	68	1	57	0
West Nebraska.....	40	22	16	38
West Texas.....			No Vote	
West Virginia.....	86	44	154	0
West Wisconsin.....	93	3	59	0
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	13	1	10	0
Western Swedish.....	31	0	22	2
Wilmington.....	120	4	89	8
Wisconsin.....	80	5	98	0
Wyoming.....	No Vote		Unanimous	
	7,423	1,893	5,980	1,064

JOSEPH B. HINGELEY,
Secretary of the General Conference.

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION

from November 1, 1907, to November 1, 1911, to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 1, 1912

NECROLOGY

During the Quadrennium the following valued members of the Board have died:

REV. SOLOMON H. HOOVER, D.D., Superintendent of the North District, Philadelphia Conference, died September 3, 1908.

JAMES LONG, one of the Charter members of the Church Extension Society, June 14, 1909.

BISHOP CYRUS D. FOSS, D.D., LL.D., January 29, 1910.

JOHN E. JAMES, M.D., February 16, 1910.

FRANCIS MCGEE, May 5, 1911.

REV. WILLIAM GIESREGEN, May 6, 1911.

REV. SAMUEL W. THOMAS, D.D., the last survivor of the Charter members of the Board, July 12, 1911.

REV. JOHN F. CROUCH, September 23, 1911.

ISRAEL G. HEILMAN, M.D., October 26, 1911.

Suitable memoirs have been published in *The Christian Republic* and in the several Annual Reports of the Board.

VACANCIES FILLED

F. H. Larter, a layman of the Newark Conference, was elected a member of the Board by the last General Conference, but declined to serve. The vacancy was filled by the election of William Rawling, of the New York Conference, at the regular meeting in June, 1908.

The death of Dr. Hoover created a vacancy which was filled by the election of William Powick as successor on the North District, Philadelphia Conference.

The legislation of the last General Conference provided that vacancies in the Board shall be filled by the Board until the meeting of the General Committee. The General Committee confirmed and continued the election of these brothers.

The vacancy in the Board caused by the death of Brother James Long was filled by the election of Frank B. Williams, of Philadelphia.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss

was filled by the election of Sanford M. Nichols, D.D., of the New Jersey Conference, and that of Dr. John E. James by the election of Mr. Fisher Dalrymple, of Grace Church, Philadelphia.

The vacancies caused by the deaths of Francis McGee, Rev. William Giesregen, Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, Rev. John F. Crouch and Dr. Israel G. Heilman and by resignation on account of absence of James G. Shepherd, were filled by the election of Rev. John R. Wright, Newark Conference; Rev. Henry Mueller, East German Conference; Rev. E. E. Burriss, Philadelphia Conference; J. Atwood White, Philadelphia Conference; William P. Billings, Wyoming Conference; and Fred J. Lovatt, Newark Conference.

FIELD FORCES

The General Conference took away from the General Committee the authority to elect additional Assistant Corresponding Secretaries. Dr. C. M. Boswell held that office by election by the General Committee, and by the last General Conference he was elected Assistant Corresponding Secretary. Dr. T. C. Iliff held the same office and by common consent upon the part of the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, continued in the service of the Board until the following November, on the theory that the General Conferences did not purpose legislating a man out of an office to which he had been elected for a specified time.

FIELD AGENTS

The Board continued the services of George Elliott, J. H. Fitzwater, H. J. Coker, and I. L. Thomas under the title of Field Agents.

The General Committee of 1908 resolved that the General Committee recommend the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to discontinue Field Agents as rapidly as their respective Annual Conferences convened. It was voted that this action did not apply to the Agent among the colored Conferences.

The Board followed the recommendation of the General Committee modified by the action of the General Committee of 1909, which adopted the following: "In view of the peculiar conditions in Kansas and the central West, we recommend the Board to retain the services of H. J. Coker in his present relation."

Drs. Coker and Thomas have therefore been retained as Field Agents, rendering most valuable service to the Board.

PUBLICATIONS

We would keep before the members of this General Conference the important fact that our publications are vitally related to the increase of our income.

We are dependent on a constituency to a large extent ignorant of our field and the increasing needs of our work. Our preachers are without adequate information to place our cause properly before their people. We must largely supply both preachers and people with whatever they are to know on this subject. Contributions will be in proportion to intelligence concerning the missionary needs of the Home Land. We are more dependent on our publications for this initial education of the Church than upon all other agencies combined. For us to unduly cut publication appropriations is to strike at the tap root of our enlargement and success.

We must place these publications in the hands of our people. It is the only way to effectively reach them. Our Church papers render excellent service in this respect, but they have neither the space nor the circulation to fully set forth our work. *The Christian Republic* goes to more than 400,000 homes, which is a larger circulation than all the "Advocates" of the Church combined.

The General Committee of 1909 adopted a Resolution that the common missionary appeal, as well as business prudence, requires the merger of *The Christian Republic* and *World-Wide Missions*. As a result of this, the General Committee on the consolidation of the two publications met at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, on Saturday, December 18, 1909.

The Christian Republic was represented by Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, C. M. Boswell, F. E. Tasker, and C. D. Foss, Jr. All were present. *World-Wide Missions* was represented by A. B. Leonard, J. F. Goucher, H. K. Carroll, J. M. Bulwinkle, and George P. Eckman. Dr. Goucher was not present.

Robert Forbes was elected Chairman, and George P. Eckman Secretary of the Joint Committee.

On motion "it was resolved that in any final action of the Joint Committee a majority of the representatives of each Board should be necessary" to decide a question.

F. E. Tasker moved "*that it is the sense of this Joint Committee that the merger of 'World-Wide Missions' and 'The Christian Republic' is desirable and ought to be accomplished.*"

The motion was lost, the representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions voting *against* it and the representatives of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension voting *for* it.

The Board, therefore, continued the publication of *The Christian Republic*. The General Committee, at its last session of 1911, adopted the following:

"That it is the judgment of this General Committee that *The Christian Republic* should be placed under the same plan of publication and circulation as our other Church papers, and that while the necessary adjustments looking to such a change

are being made the Board may use such part of the Appropriation for publications as may be necessary."

After the most careful consideration by the Committee on Publications it was decided that, in view of the fact that quite a large portion of our constituency seemed to be heartily in favor of the continuation of the paper, and since it would cost a considerable sum to cancel contracts with the printer and advertising agent, the Board continue the publication of *The Christian Republic*. The circulation is now about 400,000. We have called, through the columns of the paper, for subscriptions at the rate of twenty-five cents a year and there is practically no response. The Treasurer's Report shows the cost of publication.

The Board is deeply impressed with the necessity of reaching the multitudes of members of our Church, who are not found among the subscribers to our regular periodicals, and in many cases are indifferent to the needs and necessities of our Home Mission work, with information. Numerous instances of response to the printed appeals in *The Christian Republic* are in the knowledge of the office. Every argument which in a great political campaign would "sow the country knee deep with literature" is an argument for similar action in the campaign for our great benevolences.

The Board expresses its full confidence in the value to our cause of *The Christian Republic*, and urges upon the General Conference the adoption of some plan whereby such a publication or its equivalent may be secured and maintained.

In addition to *The Christian Republic*, the Board is publishing the following literature, for which there is frequent demand:

"America for Christ," by James M. King; "The Home Missionary," by Robert Forbes; "John Stewart," by J. H. Fitzwater; "The Story of Church Extension," by Alpha G. Kynett; "The Modern City," by George Elliott; "Rescue Missions," by Charles M. Boswell; "The New Methodist Empire," by Henry J. Coker; "Immigration," by Ward Platt; "Our Home Field," by H. K. Carroll, and "The Appeal of the General Committee."

The Song Service, with Scripture readings, to be used in the congregations, has been revised. This also is sent free on application.

"Methodism and the Republic," a volume of 400 pages, is, we believe, a very helpful publication. Twenty-four different writers have contributed one chapter each. It is the first book of this kind and we trust is but the beginning.

"Our Country, the World's Greatest Mission Field," edited by Ward Platt, is a popular illustrated booklet of one hundred pages setting forth actual conditions and needs in all parts of the country. It is intended to supply a demand at conventions and other missionary gatherings.

LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

A Committee which was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement to arrange, if possible, that that Movement might include *Home Missions*, met with the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. The following is a copy of the action of the Laymen:

"The Executive Committee having received the report of its Committee on Conference with the Committee of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, respecting the proposition that Home Missions be specifically included in the declared basis of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, expresses its appreciation of the force of the considerations advanced in support thereof; but finds itself constrained, by reason of the action of the General Movement, to hold that it is not expedient at the present time to so change the basis of our Movement. As Methodists and Christians, however, the members of this Executive Committee are thoroughly committed to the support of the Board of Home Missions, and we believe that in the Missionary awakening that may result from the efforts of our Movement, the Home Mission cause must and will fully participate."

We trust that the General Conference will take such action in widening the scope of the Laymen's Missionary Movement that the Executive Committee may feel fully authorized to include Home Missions and Church Extension within the direct scope of its activities. We are glad to recognize that many of the leaders of that movement feel that such action is both wise and practicable.

THE CITIES

The problem of City Evangelization is not something apart from the work of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The different City organizations and the National City Evangelization Union are auxiliaries of the Board.

We trust that the General Conference will give a clear and definite statement concerning the authority of the Executive Officer of a City Society and the District Superintendent, and the relation of these officers.

Reports from Cities are important and indicate that some progress is being made, but we have not yet grasped the problem in its full significance.

The General Committee appropriated last year over \$112,000 for work in Cities. The situation is such that we need about \$100,000 for each one of several Cities. The foreign problem suggests its own difficulties; the native-born American in the City is an element in the case.

We should move very cautiously in the matter of selling our

downtown churches. Two of the officers of our Board addressed an audience a few months since in a theater. The audience was made up of men and women of the street. Forty dollars was paid for the use of the building for that one service. Some years ago we had a Methodist Episcopal Church on the very site where that theater now stands. The men who sold it made a serious mistake. There should be authority somewhere in the Church that would absolutely prevent such colossal ecclesiastical blunders.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension is committed to the work of City Evangelization. The great need just now is money given by thousands to its treasury and the appointment by our Bishops of strong men as pastors—men who in the spirit of the Master will make the necessary sacrifice in order to bring themselves into close sympathetic contact with those who need them most. Men and money, with the blessing of God, will solve the problem. Nothing else will. We may hold conventions and adopt resolutions, but they are useless unless adequate financial provision is made. We have the men. We lack the money.

THE COUNTRY

THE RURAL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

Methodism must never fail to follow the people who are settling the newer portions of our vast domain. They are unable at the beginning to build homes and school-houses and churches. While they are digging up ore from the mines and felling the forest trees and opening new farms they should feel the sympathetic heart-throb of a great Church. We simply *must* aid in the support of ministers and in the erection of churches, and if we are to meet the requirements of the situation the Home Missionary contributions must be doubled, yea quadrupled, during the next quadrennium.

Methodism by its Circuit system is well adapted to Country Evangelization. We recommend a revival of the Circuit system proved so useful in the days of the fathers. Country Churches are in many places being constantly weakened by emigration to the City, and the City is gathering many of its best and most useful members from the Country Charges. These Country Charges that are suffering from emigration must be held even where Foreigners are taking the place of English-speaking people. We should care for such Charges by the appointment of Pluri-Lingual Preachers and hold the ground until the public schools have taught the children of the Foreigners the English language. The Conference Board should have supervision of both city and country. Neither should be neglected. Both are important. It is exceedingly rare when we are justified in abandoning any field in either City or Country.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL

The General Conference in May, 1864, directed the establishment of a "Church Extension Society." The organization was known as "The Church Extension Society" until 1873, when it became "The Board of Church Extension" and carried on its operations under that title until January 1, 1907. On that date it became "The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension." The Board at a recent meeting adopted a resolution that the Semi-Centennial shall be observed in May, 1914.

The General Committee of 1911 indorsed the action and both bodies requested the General Conference to give its indorsement to the project that there may be such a celebration as shall arouse the attention of the Church and, if possible, largely augment the receipts of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COLLECTIONS

The Annual Conference Minutes, so far as they have been received, indicate that while a decided improvement is to be noted, yet many of the Sunday schools are not complying with the provisions of the Discipline. In the chapter on Foreign Missions, and also in the chapter on Home Missions and Church Extension, it is distinctly stated that the Sunday school contributions for Missions shall be *equally divided between the two Boards*, and yet in the Minutes of fourteen Conferences which we have received, it is reported that over \$5,000 more is given by the Sunday schools to the Foreign Board than to the Home Board.

The Treasurers of Annual Conferences should be instructed to make an *equal division* of the Sunday school contributions for Missions if pastors and Sunday school officers fail in their duty.

POLICY OF WORK AMONG FOREIGN-SPEAKING PEOPLES

The Board respectfully memorializes the General Conference:

"(a.) That it give special consideration to the relation of our Church to Foreign-Speaking peoples in the United States, and that it give some formal expression to the Church of its sense of our responsibility to the population among which organized Methodism has not yet been strongly developed.

"(b.) That such statement should include an appeal to our Secondary Schools, Colleges, and Theological Seminaries speedily to make some provision for the special training of workers, both Foreign and American-born, for this field, and to the members of our Conferences to fit themselves, where practicable, by study of the languages and customs of these peoples, for extending to them the influence of the Gospel as interpreted by our Church."

The employment of "Pluri-Lingual Preachers," the education of young ministers in the use of one or more of the foreign modern languages, and the training of young men whose native language is foreign, and the inestimable work of the public schools in teaching the English language, are all important elements in the problem of the evangelization of the Foreigner in our midst.

The immigration of Foreigners at the rate of a million per year calls the Church to renewed activity in the interest of patriotism and Christianity. The greatest work for Foreign Missions is to be done in the next few decades among the Foreigners whom Providence is sending to our shores.

CONFERENCE AND MISSION BOARDS

We are pleased to report that these organizations are coming to a better understanding of their privileges and duties. The Conference Board acts for the Annual Conference during the year. These Boards must be constituted with care in order to secure efficiency. A study of the Discipline by the officers and members of such Boards would be a contribution to the success of Home Missions and Church Extension. When the Organization was "The Board of Church Extension," the Conference Board amounted to little more than a "Committee on Applications." Its responsibilities and duties have been greatly increased. The Board should recognize its larger field and act accordingly. Each Secretary of a Conference or Mission Board should keep an exact record of its transactions if the service contemplated by the Church is realized. The Conference or Mission Board should consider itself, as it is, the agent of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in its own field. One question with the Conference and Mission Boards is, "How may we secure larger Appropriations and Donations?" Another question should be, "How can we increase the contributions of the people to the treasury of the Board?"

BLANKS

We sent five copies of a blank to each Bishop during his presidency of a Conference or Mission, requesting that the Bishop and Cabinet consider the needs of the Conference or Mission for Home Missions and Church Extension, that this subject be carefully considered in the Cabinet and reported to the Conference or Mission, and that the Conference or Mission shall by vote request a certain definite amount of "Appropriation" and "Authorization."

The Conferences are learning slowly, but they are improving in this matter. The old idea that each District Superintendent shall report for his own District still lingers in the minds of

some. It should be remembered that the Parent Board, so called, deals directly with the Conference and the Conference Board. We fear that some of the Conference Boards have not observed that it is the duty of the Board to "make a report to the Annual Conference during its session, giving a full account of its transactions during the preceding year."

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

This organization, composed of the representatives of twenty-two general Home Mission Boards and Societies, has undertaken what is called the "Neglected Fields Survey." We are co-operating in this important work. We are acting upon the general theory that the Church has neither men nor money to waste. We are firmly convinced that better days are coming when Protestantism will be more fully united than it is at present. The Home Missions Council in this practical work is making a large contribution toward that desired end. Methodism, one of the most catholic of the denominations, must not lag behind. We have read somewhere of a wise man in our Church who once said: "I desire to have a league offensive and defensive with every soldier of Jesus Christ." He spake for us. We adopt his motto.

CALIFORNIA

At the beginning of the Quadrennium the Board was faced with the continued problem of the rebuilding of the Churches in San Francisco. The General Committee of 1908 asked from the California Conference \$9,450, appropriated for Home Missions \$17,496 and authorized for Church Extension \$100,000.

This made absolutely no provision for Foreign-Speaking Churches in San Francisco, and they were in great need of help. Some of the churches were aided by loans, there being no provision for donations. The Board loaned to Howard Street Church \$40,000, First Church \$16,500, Saint Paul German Church \$30,000, the Japanese Church \$3,400, and First Swedish Church \$6,000.

The following action was taken by the Board concerning the authorization to the California Conference and the granting of applications and the payment of the same:

"1. We recommend that aid be granted to the churches in California only on application in regular form from individual churches.

"2. We recommend that the collection of the \$50,000 Baltimore subscriptions be referred to the California Commission, of which Bishop Hughes is Chairman, which was appointed by this Board under instructions of the General Conference.

"3. We recommend that all receipts on account of the \$50,000

Baltimore subscriptions be credited without deduction to the Church Extension account of the California Conference.

"4. We recommend that one third of the net receipts from regular collections from all the Conferences for Church Extension purposes be credited to the Church Extension account of the California Conference.

"5. We recommend that payments to the California Conference on its Church Extension account be made as promptly as possible during the year, even to the extent of anticipating the actual earnings of the Conference, so far as this can be done with sound financiering by the Board."

The General Committee of 1909 asked from the California Conference \$10,000, appropriated for Home Missions \$17,160 and authorized for Church Extension \$50,000.

We interpreted the action of the General Committee concerning California to mean that the \$50,000 authorized for the current year was to be paid in full. The Resolution reads as follows: "*Resolved*, (1) That the office at Philadelphia be instructed to pay to Central Church, San Francisco, at the earliest possible moment, the difference between \$50,000 and the amount actually paid to the California Conference for Church Extension this past year, plus any previous credits due the California Conference, and minus any other grants for Church Extension made and yet unpaid to the California Conference this year."

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS NOVEMBER 1, 1907, TO OCTOBER 31, 1911

GENERAL FUND—Receipts

	1908	1909	1910	1911
BALANCE FROM OCTOBER 31, 1907.....	\$6,244 24			
HOME MISSIONS				
CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS:				
Regular.....	\$594,406 23	\$ 866,763 25	\$707,750 12	\$683,913 06
Personal Gifts.....	\$3,321 02	\$2,072 12	\$16,884 16	\$2,876 90
Bequests and Legacies.....	14,414 24	16,072 44	17,796 04	16,303 17
		18,144 56	34,680 20	19,180 07
TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS.....				
CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS:				
Special.....	\$612,141 49	\$684,907 81	\$742,430 32	\$703,093 13
	11,339 45	16,575 91	23,340 18	25,848 42
TOTAL GIFTS FOR HOME MISSIONS.....	\$623,480 94	\$701,483 72	\$765,770 50	\$728,941 55
CHURCH EXTENSION				
CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS:				
Regular.....	\$198,450 71	\$166,831 09	\$176,935 85	\$170,977 89
Special.....	6,819 07	9,996 90	11,757 97	26,008 20
Personal Gifts.....	2,936 98	1,076 19	1,917 40	2,555 47
Bequests and Legacies.....	21,518 51	9,376 65	3,407 77	2,906 30
TOTAL GIFTS FOR CHURCH EXTENSION.....	229,725 27	187,280 83	194,018 99	202,447 86
TOTAL GIFTS FOR HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION.....	\$853,206 21	\$888,764 55	\$959,789 49	\$931,389 41
INTEREST:				
On Loans Returned.....	\$4,034 48	\$4,704 53	\$24,876 65	\$23,748 86
On Special Investments.....	31,596 21	42,213 10	31,209 84	45,215 34
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS.....	35,630 69	46,917 63	56,086 49	68,964 20
SUNDRIES:				
Architectural Plans.....	138 40			
Donations Returned.....	3,053 74	322 80	126 50	126 30
Rindge Fund, Perpetual.....	1,021 00	3,813 85	3,037 22	5,709 00
Profit and Loss, Chestnut Street Trust.....				567 49
For California.....	\$893,050 04	\$939,818 83		
	8,994 92	20,277 75		
TOTAL RECEIPTS, NET.....	902,044 96	\$960,096 58	\$1,019,039 70	\$1,006,756 40
Borrowed from Loan Fund.....	139,206 74	165,124 78	95,560 71	96,088 94
	\$1,047,495 94	\$1,125,221 36	\$1,114,600 41	\$1,102,845 34

		1908		1909		1910	
OVERDRAFT.		NOVEMBER 1, 1908	\$139,206 74	NOVEMBER 1, 1909	\$165,124 78	NOVEMBER 1, 1910	\$95,560 71
HOME MISSIONS							
APPROPRIATIONS:							
Regular	\$668,659 13	\$627,213 73		\$568,432 47		\$594,408 14	
Special	14,456 95	17,463 83		32,798 64		35,619 68	
Contingent	9,005 00	8,987 00		4,392 00		4,350 00	
TOTAL PAID ON HOME MIS-							
SIONS.	\$692,121 08		\$653,664 56		\$605,673 11		\$634,377 82
CHURCH EXTENSION							
DONATIONS:							
Regular	\$108,954 02	\$146,343 08		\$161,285 70		\$175,269 15	
Special	24,823 75	22,435 09		34,841 30		39,636 07	
TOTAL PAID ON CHURCH							
EXTENSION.	133,777 77		168,778 77		196,127 00		214,905 22
TOTAL PAID ON HOME MIS-							
SIONS AND CHURCH							
EXTENSION.	\$825,898 85		\$822,443 33		\$801,800 11		\$849,283 04
INTEREST:							
On Annuities	\$35,176 41	\$32,653 08		\$32,659 01		\$34,351 24	
On Investments	6,297 40	7,068 72		5,640 03		1,343 49	
Surplus						11,662 89	
TOTAL INTEREST PAID.							
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES:							
Accounting Department	\$8,832 83	\$10,043 61		\$10,008 77		\$9,010 65	
Apportionment Department	1,001 49	5,741 60		1,169 15		1,900 91	
Legal Department	3,607 50	2,143 24		854 85		910 73	
Stenographic Department	2,825 49	3,194 85		4,697 11		4,133 30	
Executive Department	41,463 70	32,156 25		25,293 19		27,289 17	
Board Expense							
General Office Expense	1,993 68	8,567 72		4,534 67		661 48	
General Committee Expense	7,736 47	3,415 62		2,291 59		3,008 52	
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION							
EXPENSES.							
Publication Department	67,461 16		63,382 29		49,292 14		52,011 82
Young People's Movement	69,632 72		47,755 88		47,102 10		35,877 95
Conventions	570 52		8,962 57		10,537 80		7,380 86
Moving Expenses			633 60		241 80		684 23
For California	42,458 88						3,026 22
Discount							
Profit and Loss.							
			615 15*		2,182 64		11,662 89
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.							
	\$1,047,495 94		986,014 62		949,475 63		1,007,284 63
	\$1,047,495 94		\$1,125,221 36		\$1,114,600 41		\$1,102,845 34

* California.

LOAN FUND—RECEIPTS

	1908	1909	1910	1911
BALANCE NOVEMBER 1, 1908.	\$162,096 68	Nov. 1, 1908. \$248,314 92	Nov. 1, 1909. \$245,261 61	Nov. 1, 1910. \$337,878 91
RECEIPTS				
Personal Gifts.	\$18,677 83	\$3,301 63	\$5,563 75	\$.
Bequests.	5,500 00	9,127 50	900 00	2,690 91
Loans Returned.	33,104 53	36,880 94	39,791 26	58,379 48
Subject to Annuity.	20,200 00	27,165 00	39,850 00	55,500 00
Special Investments.	500 00	73,737 50	31,325 00	53,394 64
Lapsed Annuities.			3,571 13	
Half Estates—Donations.		260 38*	19,194 84	
Loan Fund, Perpetual.			2,210 00	
Transfer from General Fund.	94,785 78			27,894 46
Property Account.				11,662 89
Surplus.	172,768 24	150,472 95	142,405 98	209,612 38
	\$334,864 92	\$398,787 87	\$387,667 59	\$547,491 29

LOAN FUND—DISBURSEMENTS

	1908	1909	1910	1911
BALANCE NOVEMBER 1, 1908.	\$162,096 68	Nov. 1, 1908. \$248,314 92	Nov. 1, 1909. \$245,261 61	Nov. 1, 1910. \$337,878 91
DISBURSEMENTS				
Loans to Churches.	\$60,050 00	\$153,526 26	\$19,314 00	\$175,661 00
Special Investments.	26,500 00		30,474 68	24,982 50
Profit and Loss.				27,894 46
BALANCES OCTOBER 31, 1908:		\$153,526 26	\$49,788 68	\$228,537 96
In General Fund.	\$139,206 74		\$95,560 71	\$96,088 94
In Property Account.	2,332 61		3,159 81	786 08
In Cash.	106,775 57		239,158 39	222,078 31
	248,314 92	245,261 61	337,878 91	318,953 33
	\$334,864 92	\$398,787 87	\$387,667 59	\$547,491 29

PROPERTY ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS—1026 AND 1028 ARCH STREET

	1908	1909	1910	1911
RECEIPTS				
Rents 1026 Arch Street.....	\$300 00	\$1,546 00	\$4,774 50	\$4,250 25
Rents 1028 Arch Street.....	1,266 50	1,110 00	1,410 00	1,510 00
Borrowed from Loan Fund.....	<u>\$1,566 50</u> 2,332 61	<u>\$2,656 00</u> 5,703 52	<u>\$6,184 50</u> 3,159 81	<u>\$5,760 25</u> 786 08
	<u>\$3,899 11</u>	<u>\$8,359 52</u>	<u>\$9,344 31</u>	<u>\$6,546 33</u>

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PROPERTY ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS—1026 AND 1028 ARCH STREET

	Nov. 1, 1908	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1910	Nov. 1, 1911
BALANCE.....				
DISBURSEMENTS				
Repairs, etc.....	\$2,061 91	\$805 32	\$592 30	
Insurance and Commissions.....		2 00	38 35	
Taxes and Water Rent.....	60 70	928 10	883 10	
Gas.....	793 00	12 20	15 10	
Electric Light.....	734 70	679 92	690 17	
Coal.....	309 50	373 25	327 50	
Janitor's Salary.....		840 00	840 00	
	<u>\$3,899 11</u>	<u>6,026 91</u>	<u>3,640 79</u>	<u>3,386 52</u>
	<u>\$3,899 11</u>	<u>\$8,359 52</u>	<u>\$9,344 31</u>	<u>\$6,546 33</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT OF COLLECTIONS BY CONFERENCES FROM 1908-1911

SPRING CONFERENCES

	1908	1909	1910	1911		1908	1909	1910	1911
Arkansas.....	\$772 93	\$789 00	\$885 00	\$542 13	New York.....	\$19,238 61	\$21,077 28	\$21,089 50	\$20,206 20
Baltimore.....	19,684 86	22,599 30	22,797 00	24,616 18	New York East.....	19,741 04	22,038 81	22,671 89	22,065 23
Central Missouri.....	527 81	582 67	677 03	667 40	North Indiana.....	16,722 66	16,926 15	21,085 00	21,831 50
Central Pennsylvania.....	30,059 65	33,641 62	34,065 73	40,254 37	North New York.....	11,471 60	10,668 75	10,630 17	10,930 50
Delaware.....	2,404 24	2,659 00	2,646 76	2,664 24	Northwest Kansas.....	5,506 45	7,005 23	6,124 26	6,191 41
East Maine.....	1,727 30	1,998 24	1,956 32	1,965 24	Philadelphia.....	34,187 15	34,672 85	35,949 79	34,113 36
East German.....	3,476 25	3,330 00	3,308 00	3,083 00	Philippine Islands.....	418 35	605 00	82 00	378 02
Eastern Swedish.....	1,775 92	1,913 00	2,012 50	2,035 00	Porto Rico Mission.....	723 49	931 00	866 00	939 33
Florida.....	399 70	585 11	477 50	496 99	Saint Johns River.....	8,708 12	8,204 37	9,580 02	10,046 13
Hawaii Mission.....	6 00	400 00	800 00	610 00	Saint Louis.....	112 00	130 00	135 00	130 00
Kansas.....	8,840 22	11,264 44	12,877 96	13,255 50	South Florida Mission.....	7,179 50	8,567 37	11,018 24	11,118 00
Lexington.....	753 25	700 47	785 70	846 37	South Kansas.....	9,538 00	11,669 83	12,846 29	15,002 10
Lincoln.....	137 88	221 30	195 50	227 30	Southwest Kansas.....	13,170 14	18,538 06	20,079 86	20,369 37
Little Rock.....	388 95	392 05	424 00	401 00	Troy.....	508 82	758 85	999 20	573 65
Louisiana.....	839 00	1,846 00	1,844 50	1,179 50	Upper Mississippi.....	3,259 12	3,199 60	2,816 00	2,791 32
Maine.....	2,712 60	2,652 27	2,800 00	2,701 60	Vermont.....	2,815 45	2,669 72	2,960 00	2,518 00
Mississippi.....	988 49	1,214 50	1,112 75	799 43	Washington.....	13,377 85	14,415 00	14,131 33	14,909 87
Newark.....	19,584 83	22,637 38	22,065 99	22,195 99	Wyoming.....	15,877 86	18,513 29	19,391 20	16,799 00
New England.....	11,316 77	12,740 95	12,989 24	12,442 32	Total.....	\$311,978 38	\$346,951 51	\$361,738 42	\$368,397 84
New England Southern.....	6,703 78	7,177 69	7,579 00	7,742 85					
New Hampshire.....	2,933 10	2,231 81	3,124 00	3,785 00					
New Jersey.....	13,318 64	13,783 55	13,910 48	14,972 93					

FALL CONFERENCES

Alabama.....	\$636 30	\$766 85	\$688 00	\$501 00	North Carolina.....	\$276 40	\$628 50	\$579 00	\$598 00
Alaska Mission.....	304 98	202 00	212 00	100 00	North Dakota.....	7,067 64	4,940 47	4,425 98	706 75
Arizona Mission.....	1,152 45	1,116 00	1,193 00	1,306 00	North Nebraska.....	949 04	991 25	1,382 09	1,022 90
Atlanta.....	841 38	595 50	635 00	647 00	North Montana.....	4,565 84	3,873 60	4,143 26	4,043 76
Atlantic Mission Conference.....	20 85	287 00	152 00	283 50	North Ohio.....	8,659 09	9,242 14	9,603 11	9,665 66
Austin.....	895 67	1,340 50	1,248 00	1,695 50	Northern German.....	2,082 50	1,930 00	1,999 00	1,814 00
Black Hills Mission.....	275 75	500 93	495 00	25 00	Northern Minnesota.....	4,782 63	6,008 16	9,337 67	20,027 44
Blue Ridge.....	322 00	525 00	368 00	397 00	Northern Swedish.....	1,500 50	1,477 40	1,751 00	1,451 00

	1908	1909	1910	1911		1908	1909	1910	1911
California.	\$7,442 54	\$10,523 88	\$10,157 58	\$9,232 72	Northwest German.	\$2,580 00	\$2,837 52	\$3,053 71	\$2,978 00
California German.	962 50	120 00	1,131 00	1,240 00	Northwest Indiana.	10,055 18	10,435 22	11,622 92	11,034 00
Central Alabama.	489 75	630 70	416 29	495 95	Northwest Iowa.	12,562 13	11,312 79	12,594 22	11,181 86
Central America.	4,435 36	4,045 25	4,236 54	4,320 00	Northwest Nebraska.	753 50	817 52	897 50	1,112 00
Central Illinois.	13,619 26	13,141 11	13,816 82	13,678 75	Norwegian and Danish.	2,683 00	2,609 05	2,683 00	2,554 00
Central New York.	17,992 05	20,507 82	22,415 50	20,125 75	Ohio.	14,687 56	13,722 72	14,396 75	14,752 89
Central Ohio.	14,743 74	14,600 40	16,231 46	17,011 85	Oklahoma.	858 78	9,921 84	5,737 99	4,267 38
Central Swedish.	2,692 00	2,729 00	3,071 75	2,800 00	Oregon.	5,435 48	5,390 80	6,169 00	6,767 61
Central Tennessee.	614 88	683 00	615 00	532 00	Pacific Chinese Mission.	305 00	618 80	600 00	600 00
Chicago German.	2,746 00	2,611 50	2,716 50	2,916 50	Pacific German.	827 00	739 50	839 00	926 00
Cincinnati.	11,607 35	12,327 05	13,785 23	14,314 38	Pacific Japanese Mission.	790 00	822 00	840 00	800 00
Colorado.	8,788 28	10,005 49	11,495 60	12,174 10	Pacific Swedish Mission Conference.	461 00	561 00	1,000 25	837 00
Columbia River.	5,342 27	5,819 19	6,392 13	7,014 65	Pittsburgh.	21,587 52	21,493 05	29,313 76	26,781 80
Dakota.	7,232 36	6,743 87	7,211 86	6,390 75	Puget Sound.	6,803 68	7,045 82	8,247 53	8,202 00
Des Moines.	17,511 82	17,268 54	16,602 32	17,065 00	Rock River.	23,113 28	19,873 70	20,066 85	19,495 47
Detroit.	16,029 16	14,481 45	14,973 47	17,128 51	Saint Louis German.	3,417 25	3,492 50	3,570 00	3,522 50
East Ohio.	24,158 25	23,976 18	25,433 18	3,970 22	Savannah.	443 70	594 50	542 65	357 00
East Oklahoma Mission.	648 57	976 00	1,052 57	154 30	South Carolina.	2,655 19	2,962 00	3,574 75	2,808 53
East Tennessee.	436 15	288 00	737 00	142 97	Southern California.	20,639 80	19,788 29	20,951 56	23,585 56
Erie.	13,232 97	14,550 75	15,682 70	17,110 37	Southern German.	47 00	1,691 00	1,790 00	2,041 10
Genesee.	20,423 78	20,404 33	22,303 54	24,130 78	Southern Illinois.	9,152 80	8,630 19	8,572 00	8,441 10
Georgia.	381 80	314 00	438 65	272 00	Texas.	98 81	428 49	878 38	146 00
Gulf.	973 22	1,240 45	875 40	1,240 85	Upper Iowa.	14,121 74	14,208 99	13,358 13	14,113 93
Holston.	84 63	6,247 13	3,221 65	672 00	Utah Mission.	1,082 80	773 20	691 65	726 00
Idaho.	2,449 50	2,020 51	2,237 53	2,598 10	West German.	5,195 70	5,195 70	5,953 00	5,177 00
Illinois.	21,632 89	20,981 46	21,613 67	22,929 38	West Nebraska.	3,373 36	3,700 49	4,047 50	3,470 00
Indiana.	12,884 25	12,991 25	14,779 61	14,788 33	West Texas.	800 00	1,061 32	1,317 95	784 00
Iowa.	10,678 45	11,103 80	11,171 00	11,760 00	West Virginia.	9,210 83	10,116 91	11,492 41	12,036 75
Italian Mission.	1,337 00	1,704 40	253 48	503 13	West Wisconsin.	5,406 17	5,077 61	5,384 41	5,292 00
Kentucky.	15,619 24	14,545 35	1,625 98	1,370 50	Western Norwegian-Danish.	646 50	675 00	591 00	610 00
Michigan.	5,290 26	5,093 42	5,696 19	15,810 72	Western Swedish.	1,525 40	1,464 65	1,755 00	1,641 00
Minnesota.	6,049 02	5,588 25	6,237 20	5,738 35	Wisconsin.	7,593 34	6,805 09	6,522 97	7,043 92
Missouri.	1,362 87	1,887 30	2,101 03	2,193 35	Wyoming Mission.	1,128 91	1,083 00	1,061 00	1,041 45
Montana.	10,823 41	9,529 40	8,837 73	7,994 29	Foreign Conferences	88 89	126 05	180 72	262 55
Nebraska.	620 30	750 00	673 00	838 00	Total.	\$507,533 19	\$524,346 30	\$558,045 70	\$538,349 73
Nevada Mission.	992 50	1,521 00	1,770 50	1,330 50					
New Mexico English Mission.	25 00	538 00	82 00	386 00					
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference									

Total Collections, 1908.

Total Collections, 1909.

Total Collections, 1910.

Total Collections, 1911.

\$819,511 57

871,297 81

919,784 12

906,747 57

LOAN FUND ANALYSIS

Shows the amounts received on the Loan Fund, the Loans to Churches and the Loans Returned from the beginning to October 31, 1911. It includes in the "Unconditional" column the special items of \$2,210 shown in "Special Funds." It also includes in "Loans to Churches" the total Special Investments, and in "Loans Returned" the amount of said investments returned.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS ON LOAN FUND AND LOANS TO CHURCHES TO
OCTOBER 31, 1911

YEAR	Unconditional	Receipts on Annuity	Loans Returned	Total	Loans to Churches
1868-71.....	\$47,667 46	\$58,479 81	\$12,289 28	\$118,436 55	\$146,822 00
1872.....	24,723 18	11,682 32	6,813 05	43,218 55	30,885 00
1873.....	12,380 50	22,943 50	7,417 10	42,741 10	37,630 00
1874.....	8,254 85	5,221 50	16,478 70	29,955 05	29,125 90
1875.....	16,300 66	17,750 00	15,103 73	49,154 39	27,060 00
1876.....	8,778 04	4,000 00	15,961 71	28,739 75	27,350 00
1877.....	5,240 00	19,600 00	26,730 00	51,570 00	33,495 00
1878.....	3,161 10	9,700 00	21,157 61	34,018 71	34,745 00
1879.....	5,374 00	20,635 50	27,703 41	53,712 91	15,100 00
1880.....	16,954 00	11,648 55	33,238 84	61,841 39	48,750 00
1881.....	8,975 00	23,955 09	38,817 33	71,747 42	64,600 00
1882.....	6,255 00	48,596 48	36,838 02	91,689 50	65,150 00
1883.....	5,725 00	58,069 10	44,268 58	108,062 68	90,685 00
1884.....	7,915 00	17,772 45	34,404 64	60,092 09	113,935 00
1885.....	7,900 00	11,531 39	39,183 35	58,614 74	105,100 00
1886.....	3,150 00	20,966 72	53,455 66	77,572 38	85,185 00
1887.....	1,316 36	41,217 12	58,602 76	101,136 24	111,650 00
1888.....	5,070 00	26,870 21	62,985 11	94,925 32	99,225 00
1889.....	839 85	17,202 89	74,434 43	92,477 17	99,570 00
1890.....	9,681 04	46,038 02	57,569 11	113,288 17	97,995 00
1891.....	19,350 00	33,526 39	65,156 07	118,032 46	96,726 58
1892.....	10,375 00	27,609 06	75,624 87	113,608 93	99,727 65
1893.....	10,811 70	67,006 15	72,012 07	149,829 92	140,531 71
1894.....	5,913 87	63,790 00	41,289 28	110,993 15	87,104 21
1895.....	1,314 16	21,850 00	51,037 28	74,201 44	41,916 38
1896.....	3,440 00	33,270 85	44,210 66	80,921 51	71,539 39
1897.....	6,626 25	16,080 00	59,677 95	82,348 20	68,417 40
1898.....	3,555 00	19,250 00	77,250 66	100,055 66	82,989 43
1899.....	11,818 93	31,727 49	100,656 47	144,202 89	79,312 99
1900.....	13,043 08	37,050 00	129,290 64	179,388 72	63,126 30
1901.....	1,200 00	55,725 00	155,615 72	212,540 72	*80,805 90
1902.....	4,160 30	38,400 00	155,677 92	198,238 22	*60,028 61
1903.....	1,010 00	12,793 88	*140,106 05	153,909 93	37,913 00
1904.....	50 00	2,900 00	*75,206 90	78,156 90	11,431 53
1905.....	11,248 80	8,213 20	*121,697 19	141,159 19	*11,000 00
1906.....	3,244 77	1,500 00	*142,849 75	147,594 52	17,200 00
1907.....	25,676 21	25,978 25	41,735 83	93,390 29	36,400 00
1908.....	24,177 93	20,350 00	*33,604 53	78,132 46	*87,786 26
1909.....	12,429 13	27,165 00	*42,480 94	82,075 07	153,526 26
1910.....	31,439 72	39,850 00	39,791 26	111,080 98	91,314 00
1911.....	2,690 91	†27,695 54	58,379 48	88,765 93	175,661 00
	\$409,241 80	\$1,105,611 46	\$2,406,803 94	\$3,921,657 20	\$2,886,516 50

* Including special investments.

† Less depreciation in property.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS ON LOAN FUND TO
OCTOBER 31, 1911

Shows a division of the Receipts on the Loan Fund as follows:
How much was received from Personal Gifts, how much on

Annuity and how much in Bequests; the special item of \$2,210 shown in "Special Funds" being included in the column "Donations to Fund."

YEAR	Donations to Fund	On Annuity	Bequest	Net Total	Loans Returned
1868.....	\$1,315 00	\$.....	\$.....	\$1,325 00	\$.....
1869.....	10,222 00	.....	.....	10,222 00	400 00
1870.....	16,416 46	11,169 81	.....	27,586 27	4,838 00
1871.....	19,704 00	47,310 00	.....	67,014 00	7,051 28
1872.....	24,693 18	11,682 32	30 00	36,405 50	6,813 05
1873.....	7,130 50	22,943 50	5,250 00	35,324 00	7,417 10
1874.....	8,254 85	5,221 50	.....	13,476 35	16,478 70
1875.....	16,300 66	17,750 00	.....	34,050 66	15,103 73
1876.....	7,640 00	4,000 00	1,138 04	12,778 04	15,961 71
1877.....	5,220 00	19,600 00	20 00	24,840 00	26,730 00
1878.....	2,781 10	9,700 00	380 00	12,861 10	21,157 61
1879.....	5,374 00	20,635 50	.....	26,009 50	27,703 41
1880.....	16,954 00	11,648 55	.....	28,602 55	33,238 84
1881.....	8,535 00	23,955 09	440 00	32,930 09	38,817 33
1882.....	6,155 00	48,596 48	100 00	54,851 48	36,838 02
1883.....	5,725 00	58,069 10	.....	63,794 10	44,268 58
1884.....	6,915 00	17,772 45	1,000 00	25,687 45	34,404 64
1885.....	2,900 00	11,531 39	5,000 00	19,431 39	39,183 35
1886.....	1,150 00	20,966 72	2,000 00	24,116 72	53,455 66
1887.....	820 00	41,217 12	496 36	42,533 48	58,602 76
1888.....	5,070 00	26,870 21	.....	31,940 21	62,985 11
1889.....	600 00	17,202 89	239 85	18,042 74	74,434 43
1890.....	1,050 00	46,038 02	8,631 04	55,719 06	57,569 11
1891.....	8,850 00	33,526 39	10,500 00	52,876 39	65,156 07
1892.....	750 00	27,609 06	9,625 00	37,984 06	75,624 87
1893.....	4,375 00	67,006 15	6,436 70	77,817 85	72,012 07
1894.....	3,050 00	63,790 00	2,863 87	69,703 87	41,289 28
1895.....	.....	21,850 00	1,314 16	23,164 16	51,037 28
1896.....	3,250 00	33,270 85	190 00	36,710 85	44,210 66
1897.....	.....	16,080 00	6,626 25	22,706 25	59,677 95
1898.....	.....	19,250 00	3,555 00	22,805 00	77,250 66
1899.....	.....	31,727 49	11,818 93	43,546 42	100,656 47
1900.....	7,200 00	37,050 00	5,848 08	50,098 08	129,290 64
1901.....	1,200 00	55,725 00	.....	56,925 00	155,615 72
1902.....	297 99	38,400 00	3,862 31	42,560 30	155,677 92
1903.....	1,010 00	12,793 88	.....	13,803 88	*140,106 05
1904.....	50 00	2,900 00	.....	2,950 00	*75,206 90
1905.....	.....	8,213 20	11,248 80	19,462 00	*121,697 19
1906.....	1,038 27	1,500 00	2,206 50	4,744 77	*142,849 75
1907.....	21,480 81	25,978 25	4,195 40	51,654 46	41,735 83
1908.....	18,677 93	20,350 00	5,500 00	44,527 93	*33,604 53
1909.....	3,301 68	27,165 00	9,127 50	39,594 13	*42,480 94
1910.....	30,539 72	39,850 00	900 00	71,289 72	39,791 26
1911.....	.....	†27,695 54	2,690 91	30,386 45	58,379 48
	\$286,007 10	\$1,105,611 46	\$123,234 70	\$1,514,853 26	\$2,406,803 94

* Including special investments.

† Less depreciation in property.

SPECIAL FUNDS

Gives the items of the Special Fund in Capital Account with the special contract under which each was accepted. These items were paid to us by New York at the time of the reorganization of the Missionary Society. The conditions are perpetual.

Emily A. Richmond..... \$25 00

Credit to Mansfield, Pa.—Central New York Conference.

\$1.25 on collections yearly.

Mary A. McCrory.....	\$250 00
Credit to First Church, Altoona, Pa.—Central Penn- sylvania Conference. \$12.50 on collections yearly.	
Thomas T. Ridington.....	250 00
Credit to Lansdale, Pa.—Philadelphia Conference. \$12.50 on collections yearly.	
“Kent, Ohio”.....	117 50
Credit to Kent, Ohio—East Ohio Conference. \$5.87 on collections yearly.	
Annie E. Wingram.....	50 00
Credit to Iola, Kan.—Southwest Kansas Conference. \$2 on collections yearly.	
East Maine Fund.....	1,517 50
Credit to East Maine Conference. \$106.22 on collections yearly.	
	<hr/>
	\$2,210 00
Rindge Fund.....	\$1,021 00
Principal to be invested in publications which are sold.	
Varco Estate*.....	500 00
Credit to Waymart, Pa.—Wyoming Conference. \$20 on collections yearly.	

INVESTMENTS IN BONDS OCTOBER 31, 1911

Shows the number of Bonds, together with the cost of same.

		COST
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	17 M	\$17,208 72
Electric & Peoples.....	50 M	49,865 00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—General Mortgage	25 M	24,897 50
Reading General.....	100 M	98,140 93
Erie Railroad (Equipment).....	10 M	9,812 00
Western New York & Pennsylvania.....	24 M	24,191 83
Norfolk & Western (Equipment).....	15 M	14,956 83
Oregon Short Line.....	25 M	24,093 75
Colorado & Southern (First Mortgage Bonds).. Northern Pacific and Great Northern (C., B. & Q. Collateral).....	25 M	23,482 50
25 M	22,912 50	
Southern Railway (First Consolidated Mort- gage)	10 M	10,250 00
Pennsylvania Company and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	31 M	32,173 54
Northern Pacific (Prior Lien and Land Grant)	50 M	52,140 00
Erie (Prior Lien).....	50 M	50,443 75

* Not a part of New York settlement.

		Cost
Pennsylvania Company.....	25 M	\$24,093 75
Norfolk & Western (First Consolidated Mortgage)	50 M	50,493 20
Union Pacific (First Mortgage, Railroad and Land Grant).....	25 M	25,156 25
Southern Pacific (Central Pacific Stock Colateral)	25 M	20,575 00
Erie Railroad (General Lien).....	65 M	58,700 65
Philadelphia Co. Con. 5s.....	25 M	24,982 50
U. S. Steel.....	2 M	2,000 00
	674 M	\$660,570 20

REAL ESTATE, NOTES, STOCKS

Shows the investments in Real Estate, Notes, and Stocks.

REAL ESTATE

Property 1026 and 1028 Arch Street.....	\$56,780 06
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NOTES

Whitney Note*.....	5,000 00
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STOCKS

Flint Mills†.....	5,000 00
Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkes-Barre Railroad†.....	500 00

* The original note is for \$10,000, on which \$5,000 was paid in cash, the balance being carried as above. Annuity is now paid on the \$5,000 cash and an additional annuity is to be paid on the sum represented by the note when it is finally settled.

† These were donated to the Board in kind and show excellent returns on the investment.

LOANS OUTSTANDING

AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1911, WITH INTEREST COMPUTED TO
JANUARY 1, 1912

This is a complete statement of the Resources in Loans to Churches and Special Investments by Conferences, showing the year the loan was made, the principal due or to fall due together with the interest due January 1 next, the character of the securities held and the date of the last payment on account. Where no date is given, no payment has been made.

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
ALABAMA:				
1888-9 Anniston, Saint Paul's Church (100)....	\$5,240 00	\$7,125 85	Bond and Mtg.	
ALASKA MISSION:				
No Loans.				
ARIZONA MISSION:				
1907 Flagstaff, First Church (302).....	1,000 00	.....	Bond and Mtg.	
1907 Tucson, First Church (302).....	1,600 00	40 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 5, 1911.
1908 Jerome, Haven Church (303).....	81 25	2 03	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 13, 1911.
1911 Bisbee, First Church (303).....	1,500 00	28 13	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	
ARKANSAS:				
1890 Heber (276).....	200 00	169 50	Bond.	Sept. 27, 1904.
1911 Rogers, First Church (279).....	5,000 00	97 22	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
ATLANTA:				
1902 Griffin, Heck Church (191).....	485 00	168 07	Bond and Mtg.	July 6, 1909.
1896 Atlanta, Fort Street Church (193).....	405 00	434 40	Bond and Mtg.	April 27, 1904.
ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE:				
No Loans.				
AUSTIN:				
1910 Wichita Falls, First Church (363).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	August 4, 1911.
1911 Plainview (363).....	250 00	6 25	Bond and Mtg.	July 11, 1911.
1911 South Houston, Alice R. Ogden Mem'l (365)....	250 00	6 25	Bond and Deed of Trust.	
BALTIMORE:				
No Loans.				
BLACK HILLS MISSION:				
1896 Edgemont, First Church (1675).....	150 00	320 75	Bond and Mtg.	Nov. 18, 1908.
1889 Tiford, W. H. Dewey Mem'l (1676)....	250 00	307 00	Bond.	August 22, 1895.
1908 Sturgis, First Church (1678).....	411 00	5 11	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 25, 1911.
1911 Midland, South Dakota, Haymond Memorial (1678)....	250 00	6 25	Bond and Mtg.	
BLUE RIDGE:				
No Loans.				

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
CALIFORNIA:				
1909 San Francisco, Howard Street Church (2104)...	\$40,000 00	\$1,000 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	June 16, 1911.
1909 San Francisco, First Church (2104).....	16,500 00	412 50	Bond.	June 16, 1911.
1911 Red Bluff (2103).....	2,000 00	50 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 5, 1911.
1911 Richmond, Wesley Church (2105).....	1,500 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Berkeley, West Berkeley Church (2105)...	1,000 00	10 42	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
CALIFORNIA GERMAN:				
1909 San Francisco, Saint Paul's German (2210)....	30,000 00	750 00	Bond, Mtg. and Assignments.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
CENTRAL ALABAMA:				
1890 Mobile, Warren Street Church (115)....	2,968 40	4,258 33	Bond and Deed.	June 4, 1909.
1893 Bessemer (117).....	300 00	295 00	Bond and Mtg.	June 14, 1909.
1902 Birmingham, Saint Paul's Church (121).....	2,285 00	923 19	Note and Mtg.	August 4, 1909.
1893 Troy, Joyce Church (135).....	500 00	592 50	Bond, Mtg. and Assignment.	Sept. 13, 1905.
CENTRAL GERMAN:				
No Loans.				
CENTRAL ILLINOIS:				
1907 Rock Island, Spencer Memorial (1101).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	August 29, 1911.
CENTRAL MISSOURI:				
No Loans.				
CENTRAL NEW YORK:				
No Loans.				
CENTRAL OHIO:				
1908 Lima, Epworth Church (902).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	August 7, 1911.
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA:				
No Loans.				
CENTRAL SWEDISH:				
No Loans.				
CENTRAL TENNESSEE:				
No Loans.				
CHICAGO GERMAN:				
No Loans.				
CINCINNATI:				
No Loans.				
COLORADO:				
1898 Cripple Creek, First Church (1947).....	800 00	20 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1907 Swink, First Church (1947).....	250 00	6 25	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1911 Austin (1949).....	600 00	16 80	Bond, Mtg. and Deed.	
1911 Lebanon, Siefke Memorial (1949).....	500 00	8 34	B o n d, Mtg., Deed and Abs.	
COLUMBIA RIVER:				
1907 Rathdrum, Wash. (2003).....	60 00	3 00	Bond, Mtg. and Insurance.	Feb. 14, 1911.
1908 Greenacres, Wash. (2003).....	60 00	1 50	Bond and Mtg.	July 18, 1911.
1907 Bridgeport, First Church (2004).....	300 00	7 50	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1907 Connell, First Church (2004).....	120 00	6 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	Jan. 11, 1911.
1907 Bonner's Ferry (2004).....	269 50	6 74	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	June 12, 1911.
1908 Riverside (2005).....	80 00	2 00	Bond and Mtg.	August 1, 1911.
1908 Harrington (2005).....	500 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	August 1, 1911.
1891 Valley Chapel, Walla Walla Valley (2006).....	250 00	21 25	Bond.	Oct. 20, 1910, R.
1909 Lewiston, First Church (2008).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1909 Curlew (2005).....	120 00	6 00	Bond, Mtg. and Insurance.	April 11, 1911.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment	
COLUMBIA RIVER—Continued.					
1908 Endicott, First Church (2007).....	\$300 00	\$30 00	Bond (2) and Mtg.	March 21, 1910.	
1911 Chewelah, First Church (2009).....	600 00	15 60	Bond and Mtg.		
1911 Odessa, First Church (2010).....	1,000 00	22 92	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.		
1911 Cœur d'Alene, First Church (Idaho) (2009)...	2,500 00	57 29	B o n d, Mtg., Notes and Abs.		
1911 Rosalia, Cooper Bros. Memorial (2003) ..	1,200 00	27 50	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.		
1911 Spokane, Liberty Park (2003).....	5,000 00	114 58	Bond and Mtg.		
DAKOTA:					
1897 Yankton (1603).....	600 00	525 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 12, 1910. Oct. 11, 1911. Oct. 27, 1911. Sept. 1, 1898.	
1887 Twinbrooks (1608).....	100 00	337 00	Bond.		
1908 Summit (1610).....	156 25	2 81	Bond and Mtg.		
1908 Florence (1610).....	255 00	6 38	Bond and Mtg.		
1886 Carthage (1614).....	209 50	175 91	Bond and Mtg.		
1908 Kennebec, First Church (1615).....	250 00	47 00	Bond and Mtg.	W a r r a n t y Deed and Notes.	
1908 Murdo (1616).....	500 00	77 09	B o n d, Mtg.		
1909 Gregory, First Church (1616).....	400 00	10 00	Bond and Mtg.		June 27, 1911.
1910 Herriek (1616).....	300 00	15 00	Bond, Mtg. and Deed.		Feb. 4, 1911.
1890 Pierre, Grace Church (1621).....	440 11	794 87	Bond and Mtg.*		Oct. 31, 1902.
1910 Dallas (1616).....	500 00	27 20	Bond and Mtg.		
DELAWARE:					
1893 Camden, N. J., Ferry Avenue Church (580)....	1,300 00	3,104 40	Deed.	Dec. 30, 1910.	
1898 Atlantic City, N. J., Asbury Church (580).....	1,900 00	355 00	Mtg. and Note.*	Jan. 2, 1907.	
1901 Philadelphia, Zoar Church (588).....	3,850 00	77 00	Bond and Mtg.	Nov. 27, 1911.	
1900 Chester, Siloam Memorial (581).....	1,861 00	46 53	Bond and Deed.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.	
1908 Philadelphia, Haven Church (588).....	8,589 50	429 48	Deed.	May 23, 1911.	
1911 Magnolia, N. J., Mount Zion Church (581).....	2,357 50	58 93	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 21, 1911.	
1911 Philadelphia, John Wesley Church (588).....	5,000 00	76 39	Bond and Mtg.		
DES MOINES:					
1911 Council Bluffs, Ia., Epworth Church (1308).....	750 00	18 75	Bond and Mtg.		
DETROIT:					
1899 Iron River, First Church (1069).....	67 54	1 69	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 27, 1911.	
EASTERN SWEDISH:					
No Loans.					
EAST GERMAN:					
No Loans.					
EAST MAINE:					
No Loans.					
EAST OHIO:					
1902-3 Akron, Woodland Church (932).....	997 50	.....	Bond Mortgage Note and Ins.	Sept. 23, 1911.
1911 Macedonia (932).....	1,000 00	25 00	Bond, Mtg. and Deed.		
EAST OKLAHOMA MISSION:					
1894 Claremore (2400).....	243 00	13 38	Bond.	Sept. 12, 1910.	
1910 Muskogee (2400).....	900 00	22 50	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 10, 1911.	
1911 Dewey (2400).....	1,000 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 26, 1911.	

* Papers not on file—in attorney's hands.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
EAST OKLAHOMA MISSION—Continued:				
1911 Bartlesville, First Church (2401).....	\$2,500 00	\$62 50	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Kiefer, First Church (2401).....	1,000 00	18 75	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Nowata, First Church (2403).....	5,000 00	90 27	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
EAST TENNESSEE:				
1911 Dayton, Mount Olive Church (456).....	300 00	4 17	Bond and Mtg.	
ERIE: No Loans.				
FLORIDA:				
1888 Key West, Newman Church (130).....	3,000 00	3,455 50	Bond and Deed.	Feb. 26, 1909.
1892 Sanford-Orlando (130).....	189 50	16 11	Bond (2).	Oct. 6, 1910.
1889 East Jacksonville, Oakland Church (131).....	98 00	111 27	Bond.	April 14, 1910.
1903-4 Jacksonville, Ebenezer Church (133).....	6,452 00	208 08	Bond and Mtg.*	August 1, 1911.
GENESEE:				
1911 Asaph (732).....	200 00	5 00	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 27, 1911.
GEORGIA: No Loans.				
GULF:				
1911 New Orleans, La., Saint Charles Church (232).....	5,000 00	76 37	Bond and Mtg.	
HAWAII MISSION: No Loans.				
HOLSTON:				
1907 Knoxville, Oakwood Church (489).....	140 00	3 50	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 27, 1911.
1907 Knoxville, East Main Avenue Church (489)	530 00	13 25	Bond and Mtg.	June 29, 1911.
IDAHO: No Loans.				
ILLINOIS:				
1911 Bloomington, Park Church (1113).....	5,000 00	112 50	B o n d, Mtg. Notes and Abs.	
INDIANA:				
1911 Indianapolis, Oak Hill Church (1085).....	500 00	12 50	Bond and Mtg.†	July 11, 1911.
1911 East Columbus (1088).....	800 00	21 67	Bond, Abs.	
1911 Oakland City (1087).....	2,000 00	41 67	B o n d, Mtg., and Abs.	
IOWA: No Loans.				
ITALIAN MISSION: No Loans.				
KANSAS:				
1907 Manhattan, First Church (1812).....	300 00	22 50	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 12, 1910.
1911 Oskaloosa, First Church (1801).....	1,200 00	30 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 5, 1911.
1911 Burlingame, First Church (1803).....	2,500 00	24 30	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
KENTUCKY:				
1908 Owensboro (511).....	200 00	15 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 8, 1910.
LEXINGTON:				
1893 Shelbyville, Ky. (2462).....	1,372 00	1,469 40	Bond and Mtg.	March 2, 1908.
LINCOLN: No Loans.				
LITTLE ROCK:				
1900 Fort Smith, Mallalieu Church (260).....	205 00	54 33	Bond and Mtg.	Nov. 30, 1907.
1887 Fort Smith, Ebenezer Church (263).....	304 00	173 31	Bond.	Nov. 30, 1907.

* Papers not on file—in attorney's hands.

† Mortgage to come—Recorder's receipt on file.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
LOUISIANA:				
1879 New Orleans, Union Church (245)	\$1,987 00	\$6,288 38	Bond.*	June 8, 1893.
1893 Baton Rouge, Wesley Church (250)	1,000 00	950 00	Bond and Copy of Mtg.	April 6, 1897.
1896 New Iberia, Saint James Church (251)	250 00	210 00	Bond, Copy of Mtg. and Notes.	Jan. 15, 1897.
MAINE:				
No Loans.				
MICHIGAN:				
1885 Mecosta (1003)	300 00	474 00	Bond and Mtg.	
1890 Mackinaw City, Ames Church (1007)	50 00	146 00	Bond.	August 22, 1910.
MINNESOTA:				
1901 Lamberton, Hugh King Memorial (1221)	150 00	3 75	Deed and Mtg.	July 18, 1911.
MISSISSIPPI:				
No Loans.				
MISSOURI:				
1908 Hannibal, First Church (1435)	6,000 00	150 00	Bond (2) and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1911 Stanberry, First Church (1429)	5,000 00	118 05	Bond, Trust Deed and Abs.	
1911 Green City, First Church (1436)	2,500 00	30 55	Bond, Trust Deed, Abs. (2).	
MONTANA:				
1906 Sheridan, First Church (1905)	110 00	5 50	Bond, Mtg. and Note.	April 8, 1911.
1908 Meaderville (1906)	1,000 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1909 Ronan (1906)	250 00	6 25	Bond and Mtg.	June 23, 1911.
1911 Missoula, First Church	5,000 00	76 39	Bond and Mtg.	
NEBRASKA:				
1908 Lincoln, Wesley Church (1711)	400 00	10 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 11, 1911.
1907 Leshara (1710)	250 00	6 25	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
NEVADA MISSION:				
No Loans.				
NEWARK:				
No Loans.				
NEW ENGLAND:				
No Loans.				
NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN:				
No Loans.				
NEW HAMPSHIRE:				
No Loans.				
NEW JERSEY:				
No Loans.				
NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION:				
1909 Raton, First Church (315)	4,640 00	232 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	March 16, 1911.
1911 Belen, N. M., First Church (316)	350 00	8 75	Bond, Mtg. and Deed.	
NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION CONF.:				
No Loans.				
NEW YORK:				
No Loans.				
NEW YORK EAST:				
No Loans.				
NORTH CAROLINA:				
No Loans.				
NORTH DAKOTA:				
1907 Hansboro (1514)	200 00	5 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	Oct. 31, 1911.

* Papers not on file—in attorney's hands.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
NORTH DAKOTA—Continued:				
1908 Osnabrook, First Church (1514).....	\$186 00	\$13 95	Bond and Mtg.	July 7, 1910.
1898 Forman (1516).....	200 00	41 00	Bond and Mtg.	March 25, 1911.
1908 Aneta (1516).....	710 00	72 40	Bond (2) and Mtg.	July 23, 1910.
1906 Cogswell, Parsonage (1517).....	183 25	4 58	Bond and Mtg.	May 23, 1911.
1906 Valley City, Epworth Church (1517).....	500 00	12 50	Bond and Mtg.	June 20, 1911.
1908 Denhoff (1518).....	155 00	3 88	Bond and Mtg.	Nov. 10, 1911.
1908 Turtle Lake, First Church (1518).....	150 00	15 00	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 18, 1910.
1908 Dickinson, Saint Paul's Church (1518).....	150 00	3 75	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 4, 1911.
1908 Jud (1518).....	250 00	41 67	Bond and Mtg.	
1907 Minot, Vinecent Church (1519).....	3,750 00	93 75	Bond and Mtg.	June 6, 1911.
1909 Antler, First Church (1519).....	350 00	8 75	Bond and Mtg.	June 29, 1911.
1909 Sheyenne, First Church (1519).....	214 50	16 08	Bond Mtg. and Note.	June 14, 1910.
1909 Thorne (1519).....	266 00	19 95	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 1, 1910.
1908 Hettinger, First Church (1520).....	250 00	37 81	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Beach, DeWitt S. Hooker Mem. (1521).....	250 00	6 25	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 29, 1911.
1911 Zion Church, Cass County (1520).....	175 00	4 38	Bond and Mtg.	June 27, 1911.
1911 Sterling, Fox Memorial (1521).....	250 00	8 89	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Harvey, Wesley Church (1519).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	July 5, 1911.
1911 Omio, McCabe Church (1521).....	250 00	7 50	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Maxbass, Wallace Witcraft Memorial.....	250 00	.....	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Driscoll, Maria Aylward Mem. (1521).....	250 00	5 90	Bond and Mtg.	
NORTHERN GERMAN: No Loans.				
NORTHERN MINNESOTA:				
1908 Minneapolis, Joyce Church (1267).....	1,075 00	14 38	Note.	Sept. 19, 1911.
1906 Hallock, First Church (1269).....	120 00	3 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	July 11, 1911.
1907 Akeley (1270).....	500 00	112 50	Bond and Mtg.	
1907 Walker, E. B. Nelson Mem. (1270).....	1,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 7, 1910.
1908 Sylvan, First Church (1270).....	150 00	26 25	Bond and Mtg.	August 28, 1908.
1908 Onamia, First Church (1270).....	246 50	.....	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 4, 1911.
1909 Wahkon, First Church (1270).....	246 50	.....	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 4, 1911.
1908 Deer River, First Church (1271).....	1,000 00	100 00	Bond and Mtg.	April 13, 1910.
1907 Virginia, First Church (1271).....	1,985 00	148 88	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 15, 1910.
1907 Hinckley (1271).....	300 00	62 64	Bond and Mtg.	
1907 Cromwell (1271).....	160 00	7 00	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 6, 1911.
1907 Pine City (1272).....	120 00	21 00	Bond and Mtg.	August 6, 1908.
1908 Eveleth (1272).....	4,000 00	47 83	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 19, 1911.
1908 Aitkin, First Church (1272).....	310 00	7 75	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 16, 1911.
1909 Coleraine (1272).....	750 00	100 00	Bond and Mtg.	Jan. 5, 1910.
1908 Duluth, Mission Church (1273).....	1,000 00	75 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 21, 1910, R.
1907 Clinton, First Church (1254).....	500 00	87 50	Bond and Mtg.	August 11, 1908.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
NORTHERN MINNESOTA—Continued:				
1907 Sandstone (1260).....	\$500 00	\$112 50	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	
1886 Argyle (1262).....	500 00	687 50	Bond and Mtg.	July 31, 1889.
1902 Cass Lake (1264).....	630 00	63 00	Bond and Mtg.	March 21, 1910.
1901 Saint Louis Park (1266).....	100 00	38 50	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 2, 1905.
1907 Minneapolis, Columbia Heights (1267).....	500 00	116 67	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	
1907 Minneapolis, Lake Harriet Church (1267)....	2,439 00	60 98	Bond and Mtg.	June 7, 1911.
1907 Minneapolis, Trinity Church (1267).....	2,000 00	50 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 5, 1911.
1908 Minneapolis, Foss Church (1267).....	5,000 00	250 00	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 24, 1911.
1911 Nashwauk (1272).....	500 00	13 89	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
NORTHERN NEW YORK: No Loans.				
NORTHERN SWEDISH:				
1896 Hector, Minn. (2340).....	200 00	11 00	Bond and Mtg.	March 31, 1911.
1901 Mankato, Minn., First Swede Church (2341).....	1,200 00	30 00	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 23, 1911.
1899 Rock Creek, Minn. (2347).....	82 00	46 33	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 7, 1902.
1909 Ashland, Wis., Swede Church (2348).....	360 00	18 00	Bond.	April 20, 1911.
1901 Cloquet, Minn., Parsonage (2349).....	64 00	20 80	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 20, 1906.
1902 Royalton, Minn., Parsonage (2349).....	85 00	14 88	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 7, 1908.
NORTH INDIANA:				
1908 Anderson, Grace Church (1024).....	3,000 00	389 59	Bond (2) and Mtg. (2).	Jan. 19, 1910.
1911 Elkhart, Saint Paul's Church (1023).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 3, 1911.
NORTH MONTANA:				
1907 Hinsdale, Parsonage (1923).....	80 00	6 50	Bond and Mtg.	March 23, 1910.
1911 Moore, Ludlum Memorial (1923).....	800 00	20 00	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Harlowton, Wilson Memorial (1924).....	500 00	11 81	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Great Falls, First Church (1924).....	5,000 00	97 22	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	
NORTH NEBRASKA:				
1908 Omaha, Dietz Memorial (1741).....	9,244 48	231 11	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1907 Omaha, Pearl Memorial (1741).....	2,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	April 24, 1911.
1909 Crofton, First Church (1744).....	240 00	24 00	Bond and Mtg.	March 2, 1910.
1909 Ponca (1744).....	400 00	29 20	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 21, 1911.
1911 Harrington, E. H. Memorial (1744).....	500 00	12 50	Bond and Mtg.	July 29, 1911.
NORTH OHIO: No Loans.				
NORTHWEST GERMAN: No Loans.				
NORTHWEST INDIANA:				
1911 Terre Haute, Trinity Church (1042).....	2,000 00	41 67	Bond.	
NORTHWEST IOWA:				
1911 Spencer, Grace Church (1359).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	June 27, 1911.
1911 Sanborn, Saint Andrew's Church (1359) ..	1,000 00	27 08	Bond and Mtg.	
NORTHWEST KANSAS:				
1909 Codell (1840).....	225 00	5 00	Bond and Mtg.	March 16, 1911.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
NORTHWEST KANSAS—Continued:				
1911 Brewster, First Church (1833)	\$500 00	\$12 50	Bond and Mtg.	June 27, 1911.
1911 Webster, Philander Mott Mem. (1833)...	500 00	12 50	Bond and Mtg.	June 27, 1911.
NORTHWEST NEBRASKA:				
No Loans.				
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH:				
1902 Grand Forks, N. D., Parsonage (2386)	150 00	8 25	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 14, 1911.
1907 Minneapolis, Minn., Bethlehem Church (2387)	600 00	15 00	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	Oct. 30, 1911.
1910 Omaha, Norwegian and Danish Church (2387)	1,600 00	40 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 5, 1911.
OHIO:				
1909 East Columbus, Saint Paul's Church (962)	602 50	16 67	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 27, 1911.
1911 South Point, First Church (963)	700 00	6 83	Bond and Mtg.	
OKLAHOMA:				
1901 Jefferson (2425)	300 00	88 50	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 24, 1906.
1902 Lahoma (2425)	53 00	18 53	Bond and Mtg.	April 22, 1905.
1904 Cleveland, First Church (2427)	42 88	1 08	Bond and Mtg.	July 11, 1911.
1909 Navina (2427)	60 00	1 50	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	July 18, 1911.
1909 Faxon (2431)	160 00	4 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 11, 1911.
1909 Snyder, First Church (2431)	500 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 2, 1911.
1909 Grandfield, Marie D. Boswell Mem. (2431) ..	191 00	4 78	Bond and Mtg.	May 18, 1911.
1909 Geronimo (2432)	250 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	Jan. 25, 1910.
1909 Randlett, First Church (2432)	250 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	March 29, 1910.
1909 Loveland, Wilcox Memorial (2432)	250 00	12 50	Bond and Mtg.	April 12, 1911.
1908 Seiling (2434)	500 00	25 00	Bond and Mtg.	Jan. 4, 1911.
1911 Stecker (2432)	250 00	6 25	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Foraker (2435)	500 00	11 80	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 El Reno, First Church (2429)	5,000 00	111 12	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Ames (2425)	250 00	5 21	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Enid, Grand Avenue (2425)	400 00	8 34	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Hollister, First Church (2433)	250 00	4 69	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Shattuck (2434)	1,000 00	18 72	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Calumet, Gale Memorial (2433)	500 00	7 29	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Britton, First Church (2429)	3,000 00	29 17	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Stillwater, First Church (2427)	4,500 00	43 75	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
1911 Yukon, First Church (2429)	750 00	7 29	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
OREGON:				
1897 Portland, Centenary Church (2050)	3,949 79	9,394 94	Bond and Deed.*	Aug. 31, 1907.
1907 Rainier, First Church (2051)	423 00	21 16	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 10, 1911.
1908 Marshfield (2054)	300 00	7 50	Bond and Mtg.	June 29, 1911.

* Papers not on file—in attorney's hands.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
OREGON—Continued:				
1908 Sellwood (2056).....	\$160 00	\$8 00	Bond and Mtg.	March 6, 1911.
1911 Salem, Jason Lee Memorial (2060).....	5,000 00	48 61	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
PACIFIC CHINESE:				
1909 San Francisco (2120).....	9,000 00	225 00		Aug. 8, 1911, R.
1910 Oakland (2120).....	1,814 00	45 35		August 4, 1911.
PACIFIC GERMAN:				
No Loans.				
PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION:				
1908 San Francisco, Japanese Church (2140).....	3,400 00	85 00	Bond.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
PACIFIC SWEDISH MISS. CONF.:				
1908 San Francisco, First Swede Church (2130).....	3,000 00	75 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
PHILADELPHIA:				
1897 Manheim, Pa. (631).....	1,200 00	925 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 11, 1900.
1909 Philadelphia, Wharton Street Church (633)...	14,500 00	*315 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 12, 1911.
1902 Philadelphia, Cookman Church Parsonage (632).....	5,000 00	106 25	Bond and Mtg.	August 25, 1911.
1911 Philadelphia, Erie Avenue Church (630).....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 11, 1911.
1911 Philadelphia, Pitman Church (633).....	5,000 00	†125 00	Bond and Mtg.	August 18, 1911.
1911 Philadelphia (630), Five Points and Saint Philip's..	7,000 00	350 00	Bond.	
1906-11 Philadelphia City Missionary Society (634).....	4,000 00	200 00	Bond.	Feb. 23, 1911.
1911 Paoli (631).....	1,500 00	31 25	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Swarthmore (633).....	3,300 00	73 33	Bond, Mtg. and Warranty.	
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION:				
No Loans.				
PITTSBURGH:				
No Loans.				
PORTO RICO MISSION:				
1908 Mission Loans (2607).....	8,100 00	202 50	Bond.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
1911 Albonito, Collins Church (2607).....	2,000 00	37 50		
1911 Arecibo, Calvary Church (2607).....	1,000 00	9 71		
PUGET SOUND:				
1908 Seattle, Lakeside Church (2076).....	500 00	37 50	Bond and Mtg.	March 16, 1911.
1907 Bellingham, Eureka Church Imission Memorial (2088).....	150 00	7 50	Bond and Mtg.	Dec. 23, 1910.
1907 Burlington, First Church (2088).....	764 00	38 25	Bond and Mtg.	March 8, 1911.
1909 Ridgefield (2089).....	200 00	5 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 14, 1911.
1911 Seattle, Gilman Park Church (2076)....	5,000 00	125 00	Bond.	July 5, 1911.
1911 Bellingham, Trinity (2088).....	5,000 00	72 92	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
ROCK RIVER:				
1907 Spring Valley, First Church (1133).....	2,000 00	50 00	Bond and Mtg.	Oct. 31, 1911, R.
SAINT JOHNS RIVER:				
No Loans.				
SAINT LOUIS:				
No Loans.				
SAINT LOUIS GERMAN:				
No Loans.				
SAVANNAH:				
1911 Culloden, Ga., Asbury Church (175).....	250 00	2 60		

* Interest to February 20, 1912.

† Interest to January 21, 1912.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
SOUTH CAROLINA: 1900 Greenville, John Wesley Church (430).....	\$1,000 00	\$85 00	Bond and Copy of Mtg.	June 15, 1910.
SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION: No Loans.				
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 1887 Monrovia (2151).....	1,500 00	2,178 75	Bond and Mtg.	
1891 San Bernardino (2153).....	6,800 00	10,834 94	Bond (2) and Mtg. (2).	May 11, 1905. Jan. 9, 1896.
1892 Montalvo (2162).....	500 00	477 50	Bond and Mtg.	
1893 Somis, Fowler Church (2162).....	250 00	282 00	Bond (2) and Mtg. (2).	
SOUTHERN GERMAN: No Loans.				
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS: 1908 Mounds (1124).....	100 00	2 50	Bond, Mtg. and Notes.	June 29, 1911.
1911 Herrin, First Church (1124).....	3,000 00	37 50	Bond and Mtg.	
SOUTH KANSAS: 1908 Tyro (1852).....	120 00	3 00	Bond and Mtg.	July 11, 1911.
1908 Gas City (1861).....	300 00	52 50	Bond and Mtg.	August 6, 1908.
1909 Iola, Trinity Church (1861).....	540 00	13 50	Bond (2) and Mtg.	June 29, 1911.
1911 Neosho Falls (1862).....	400 00	7 29	Bond and Mtg.	
SOUTHWEST KANSAS: 1911 Beaver, Okla. (1898).....	500 00	12 50	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Lakin, Kan. (1886).....	800 00	18 83	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	
TENNESSEE: 1899 Nashville Clark Memorial (472).....	1,500 00	1,725 50	Bond, Deed and Notes.	Sept. 27, 1911.
1902 McMinnville, Clark Church Parsonage (472) ..	8 02	40	Bond and Mtg.	Dec. 9, 1910.
TEXAS: 1878 Brenham (345).....	.....	214 75	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 30, 1910.
1893 Yarborough (345).....	86 00	76 97	Bonds (2).	Sept. 17, 1896.
1884 Orange (347).....	100 00	142 00	Bond.	Oct. 18, 1895.
1887 Houston, Dallas Street Church (347).....	119 00	301 74	Bond.	Sept. 13, 1905.
1886 Blossom Prairie (348).....	75 00	112 08	Bond and Mtg.	Dec. 31, 1887.
1887 Queen City (349).....	150 00	195 25	Bond.	Jan. 18, 1891.
1899 Terrill (349).....	225 00	163 01	Bond and Mtg.	Dec. 28, 1905.
TROY: No Loans.				
UPPER IOWA: 1907 Iowa City (1377).....	4,000 00	100 00	Bond and Mtg.	August 18, 1911.
1911 Waterloo, Saint Paul's (1376).....	4,000 00	75 00	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract (2).	
UPPER MISSISSIPPI: No Loans.				
UTAH MISSION: No Loans.				
VERMONT: No Loans.				
WASHINGTON: No Loans.				
WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH: 1890 Port Townsend, Wash. (2360)....	750 00	973 75	Bond and Mtg.*	
1896 South Bend, Wash. (2362).....	300 00	85 50	Bond and Mtg.	Feb. 14, 1911.
1911 Great Falls, Immanuel Church (2363).....	700 00	21 00	Bond and Mtg.	
1911 Portland, Ore. (2366).....	1,500 00	25 00	Bond, Mtg. and Abstract.	

* Papers not on file—in attorney's hands.

LOANS OUTSTANDING—Continued

CONFERENCES	Principal	Interest	Character of Securities	Date of Last Payment
WEST GERMAN: No Loans.				
WEST NEBRASKA: 1900 Moorefield (1791).....	\$300 00	\$142 50	Bond and Mtg.	Jan. 18, 1904.
1907 Calloway, First Church (1793).....	310 00	23 25	Bond and Mtg.	July 5, 1910.
WESTERN SWEDISH: No Loans.				
WEST TEXAS: 1892 La Grange, Saint James Church (377).....	207 59	251 16	Bond and Mtg.	Dec. 23, 1910.
WEST VIRGINIA: 1898 Cowen (531).....	100 00	65 50	Bond and Mtg.	April 24, 1901.
1898 Cox's Landing (533).....	180 00	16 10	Bond and Mtg.	Sept. 2, 1910.
WEST WISCONSIN: 1910 Ladysmith (1158).....	200 00	12 50	Bond and Mtg.	
WILMINGTON: No Loans.				
WISCONSIN: 1895 Oconto (1175).....	30 00	1 65	Bond and Mtg.	April 8, 1911.
WYOMING: 1911 Glen Lyon, Pa., First Church (665).....	200 00	2 92	Bond and Mtg.	
WYOMING MISSION: No Loans.				
SPECIAL INVESTMENTS: No Loans.				
	\$479,712 56	\$75,358 08		

REPORT OF THE NAMED LOAN FUNDS

1.—UPPER IOWA LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY THE UPPER IOWA CONFERENCE.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$12,606 50
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	66,580 10
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$79,186 60
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$6,885 60
Returned during 1911.....	1,720 90
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$8,606 50

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1866 to November 1, 1911—69 Churches.....		\$72,301	\$475,950	26,000
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$12,606 50
Total amount returned.....				68,301 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$80,907 50
Total loaned.....				72,301 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$8,606 50

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:	
Iowa City, Ia.....	\$4,000 00
Cash available for Loans.....	8,606 50
	\$12,606 50

CONDITIONS:

This Loan Fund is available for loans in the Upper Iowa Conference *only*.

2.—MONROE LOAN FUND

IN MEMORY OF S. Y. MONROE, D.D. CONSTITUTED BY SUNDRY FRIENDS.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$8,975 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	27,072 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$36,047 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$8,975 00
Returned during 1911.....	<u> </u>
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$8,975 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1868 to November 1, 1911—94 Churches.....		\$27,072	\$191,180	23,975
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$8,975 00
Total amount returned.....				<u>27,072 00</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$36,047 00
Total loaned.....				<u>27,072 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$8,975 00</u>

INVESTMENTS:

SUMMARY

None outstanding.....	
Cash available for loans.....	\$8,975 00
CONDITIONS:	
General.....	

3.—McWILLIAMS LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY DAVID RUTLEDGE, Esq. SUBSCRIPTION, \$10,000.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	27,451 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$37,451 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$8,401 00
Returned during 1911.....	<u> </u>
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$8,401 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1869 to November 1, 1911—84 Churches.....		\$29,050	\$191,750	20,975
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.....				<u>27,451 00</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$37,451 00
Total loaned.....				<u>29,050 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$8,401 00</u>

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

Valley Chapel, Walla Walla Valley, Wash.*.....	\$227 00
Shelbyville, Ky., Saint John's Church.....	1,372 00
Cash available for Loans.....	<u>\$1,599 00</u>
	8,401 00
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

CONDITIONS:

General.

4.—PERKINS LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY JOHN PERKINS, Esq.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$28,006 66
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	75,246 80
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$103,253 46</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$24,968 46
Returned during 1911.....	<u>1,638 20</u>
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$26,606 66</u>

* Balance of this loan borrowed from General Fund.

4.—PERKINS LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1869 to November 1, 1911—157 Churches.....		\$78,285	\$383,050	42,385
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$28,006 66
Total amount returned.....				76,885 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$104,891 66
Total loaned.....				78,285 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$26,606 66

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:			
Argyle, Minn.....		\$500 00	
Muskogee, Okla.....		900 00	
Cash available for Loans.....			\$1,400 00
			26,606 66
			\$28,006 66

CONDITIONS:
General.

5.—TASKER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY T. T. TASKER, Esq., AND S. P. M. TASKER, Esq.	SUBSCRIPTION (\$10,000 EACH),
\$20,000.	
Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$19,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	86,450 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$105,450 00
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$17,180 00
Returned during 1911.....	250 00
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$17,430 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1869 to November 1, 1911—194 Churches.....		\$88,270	\$617,625	52,785
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$19,000 00
Total amount returned.....				86,700 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$105,700 00
Total loaned.....				88,270 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$17,430 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:			
Chester, Pa., Siloam Church*.....			\$1,570 00
Cash available for Loans.....			17,430 00
			\$19,000 00

CONDITIONS:
General.

6.—A. V. STOUT LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY THE LATE A. V. STOUT, Esq.	
Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	31,651 02
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$41,651 02
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$8,381 02
Returned during 1911.....	591 44
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$8,972 46

* Balance of this loan borrowed from General Fund.

6.—A. V. STOUT LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1869 to November 1, 1911—93 Churches.....		\$33,270	\$270,775	22,870
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.....				32,242 46
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$42,242 46
Total loaned.....				33,270 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$8,972 46

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
New Iberia, La.....			\$250 00	
Iron River, Mich., First Church.....			67 54	
Aneta, N. D.....			710 00	
Cash available for Loans.....				\$1,027 54
				8,972 46
				\$10,000 00

CONDITIONS:
General.

7.—COLGATE LOAN FUND

IN MEMORY OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES C. COLGATE. CONSTITUTED BY THEIR SON. SUBSCRIPTION.
\$10,000.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	35,750 99
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$45,750 99
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$9,246 99
Returned during 1911.....	573 01
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$9,820 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1869 to November 1, 1911—99 Churches.....		\$36,504	\$134,285	27,110
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.....				36,324 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$46,324 00
Total loaned.....				36,504 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$9,820 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
Cox's Landing, W. Va.....			\$180 00	
Cash available for Loans.....				9,820 00
				\$10,000 00

CONDITIONS:
General.

8.—BEDFORD STREET LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY BEDFORD STREET CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$5,064 59
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	24,595 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$29,659 59
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$5,064 59
Returned during 1911.....	
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$5,064 59

8.—BEDFORD STREET LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1869 to November 1, 1911—98 Churches		\$24,595	\$167,650	21,900
Cash Capital of Fund				\$5,064 59
Total amount returned				24,595 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911				\$29,659 59
Total loaned				24,595 00
Balance November 1, 1911				\$5,064 59

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
None outstanding.		
Cash available for Loans		\$5,064 59
CONDITIONS:		
General.		

9.—DRAKELEY LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY THE LATE HENRY W. DRAKELEY, ESQ.

Cash received to November 1, 1910	\$5,600 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910	26,865 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910	\$32,465 00
Balance November 1, 1910	\$5,600 00
Returned during 1911	
Giving for use in 1911	\$5,600 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1870 to November 1, 1911—81 Churches		\$26,865	\$191,170	19,225
Cash Capital of Fund				\$5,600 00
Total amount returned				26,865 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911				\$32,465 00
Total loaned				26,865 00
Balance November 1, 1911				\$5,600 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
None outstanding.		
Cash available for Loans		\$5,600 00
CONDITIONS:		
General.		

10.—PATTON LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY HON. JOHN PATTON.

Cash received to November 1, 1910	\$5,400 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910	17,119 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910	\$22,519 00
Balance November 1, 1910	\$3,419 00
Returned during 1911	164 00
Giving for use in 1911	\$3,583 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1870 to November 1, 1911—63 Churches		\$19,100	\$154,875	16,925
Cash Capital of Fund				\$5,400 00
Total amount returned				17,283 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911				\$22,683 00
Total loaned				19,100 00
Balance November 1, 1911				\$3,583 00

10.—PATTON LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

Sturgis, S. D., First Church.....	\$411 00	
Jefferson, Okla.....	300 00	
Atlantic City, N. J., Asbury Church.....	1,106 00	
		\$1,817 00
Cash available for Loans.....		3,583 00
		\$5,400 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

11.—REMINGTON LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY E. REMINGTON, Esq.

Cash received to November 1, 1910 (subject to annuity).....	\$20,000 00	
Cash received to November 1, 1910 (unconditional).....	10,000 00	
		\$30,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....		107,400 71
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....		\$137,400 71
Balance November 1, 1910.....		\$26,050 71
Returned during 1911.....		1,241 27
Giving for use in 1911.....		\$27,291 98

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1871 to November 1, 1911—173 Churches.....		\$111,350	\$665,725	50,295
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$30,000 00
Total amount returned.....				108,641 98
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$138,641 98
Total loaned.....				111,350 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$27,291 98

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

Greenville, S. C., John Wesley Church.....	\$1,000 00	
Manheim, Pa.....	1,200 00	
Montalvo, Cal.....	500 00	
McMinnville, Tenn.....	8 02	
		\$2,708 02
Cash available for Loans.....		27,291 98
		\$30,000 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

12.—FREEBORN GARRETTSON LOAN FUND

IN MEMORY OF REV. FREEBORN GARRETTSON. CONSTITUTED BY THE LAST SURVIVING DAUGHTER, MISS MAGGIE R. GARRETTSON, IN THE YEAR 1871, AND, IN ACCORDANCE WITH HER REQUEST, KNOWN AS THE "MEMORIAL LOAN FUND" UNTIL HER DECEASE. THIS TOOK PLACE MARCH 6, 1879. THE FUND NOW RECEIVES ITS PROPER NAME, AND WILL BE AN ENDURING MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE HONORED FATHER AND DEVOTED DAUGHTER.

Cash received to November 1, 1910 (subject to annuity).....	\$20,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	59,346 29
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$79,346 29
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$11,056 29
Returned during 1911.....	505 39
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$11,561 68

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1871 to November 1, 1911—124 Churches.....		\$68,290	\$409,575	34,375
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$20,000 00
Total amount returned.....				59,851 68
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$79,851 68
Total loaned.....				68,290 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$11,561 68

12.—FREEBORN GARRETTSON LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
Bessemer, Ala.	\$300 00	
Heber, Ark.	200 00	
Atlanta, Ga., Fort Street Church*	400 00	
Mecosta, Mich.	300 00	
Yankton, S. D.	600 00	
Lima, O., Spencer Memorial Church.	5,000 00	
Navina, Okla.	38 32	
Camden, N. J., Ferry Avenue Church.	1,300 00	
Manhattan, Kan., First Church.	300 00	
		\$8,438 32
Cash available for Loans		11,561 68
		\$20,000 00

CONDITIONS:
General.

13.—JOEL MANNING LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY THE HEIRS OF THE LATE JOEL MANNING, Esq.

Cash paid by Henry Fish, Esq. (executor)	\$3,000 00	
Cash paid by Cornelia A. Miller (daughter)	5,000 00	
Cash paid by Mary V. Fish (daughter)	1,500 00	
		\$9,500 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.		27,940 10
		\$37,440 10
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.		
Balance November 1, 1910.		\$8,890 10
Returned during 1911.		359 90
		\$9,250 00
Giving for use in 1911.		

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1872 to November 1, 1911—77 Churches.		\$28,550	\$180,430	20,825
Cash Capital of Fund.				\$9,500 00
Total amount returned.				28,300 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.				\$37,800 00
Total loaned.				28,550 00
Balance November 1, 1911.				\$9,250 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
Somis, Cal.	\$250 00	
Cash available for Loans		9,250 00
		\$9,500 00
CONDITIONS:		
General.		

14.—GURLEY LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY REV. LEONARD B. GURLEY (DECEASED) AND MRS. CHRISTIANA GURLEY. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910, from L. B. Gurley.	\$9,000 00	
Cash received to November 1, 1910, from Mrs. C. Gurley.	14,000 00	
		\$23,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.		52,579 98
		\$75,579 98
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.		
Balance November 1, 1910.		\$20,244 08
Returned during 1911.		1,074 67
		\$21,318 75
Giving for use in 1911.		

* Balance from General Fund.

14.—GURLEY LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1872 to November 1, 1911—	143 Churches.....	\$55,335 90	\$328,240	36,845
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$23,000 00
Total amount returned.....				53,654 65
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$76,654 65
Total loaned.....				55,335 90
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$21,318 75

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
Tucson, Ariz., First Church.....			\$1,600 00	
Jerome, Ariz., Haven Church.....			81 25	
Cash available for Loans.....				\$1,681 25
				21,318 75
				\$23,000 00
CONDITIONS:				
General.				

15.—DRUMMOND LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY THE LATE REV. JAMES DRUMMOND, OF THE EAST OHIO CONFERENCE, IN MEMORY OF HIS WIFE, CATHERINE DRUMMOND, AND OF HIS BROTHER, REV. THOMAS DRUMMOND, WHO DIED OF CHOLERA IN SAINT LOUIS, MO., JUNE, 1835, SAYING: "TELL MY BRETHREN OF THE PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE THAT I DIED AT MY POST."

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....				\$15,469 50
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....				54,632 13
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....				\$70,101 63
Balance November 1, 1910.....				\$15,426 63
Returned during 1911.....				42 87
Giving for use in 1911.....				\$15,469 50

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1873 to November 1, 1911—	152 Churches.....	\$54,675	\$362,875	27,650
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$15,469 50
Total amount returned.....				54,675 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$70,144 50
Total loaned.....				54,675 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$15,469 50

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
None outstanding.				
Cash available for Loans.....				\$15,469 50
				\$15,469 50
CONDITIONS:				
General.				

16.—LYMAN BENNETT LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY LYMAN BENNETT, Esq.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....				\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....				28,716 32
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....				\$38,716 32
Balance November 1, 1910.....				\$9,116 32
Returned during 1911.....				662 00
Giving for use in 1911.....				\$9,778 32

16.—LYMAN BENNETT LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1873 to November 1, 1911—96 Churches		\$29,600	\$214,130	21,625
Cash Capital of Fund				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned				29,378 32
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911				\$39,378 32
Total loaned				29,600 00
Balance November 1, 1911				\$9,778 32

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
Navina, Okla.*	\$21 68	
Owensboro, Ky.	200 00	
Cash available for Loans		\$221 68
		9,778 32
		\$10,000 00

CONDITIONS:
General.

17.—JOSEPH JONES LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY REV. JOSEPH JONES.	
Cash received to November 1, 1910	\$18,712 66
Loans returned to November 1, 1910	35,881 45
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910	\$54,594 11
Balance November 1, 1910	\$13,259 11
Returned during 1911	
Giving for use in 1911	\$13,259 11

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1875 to November 1, 1911—111 Churches		\$41,335	\$529,015	28,000
Cash Capital of Fund				\$18,712 66
Total amount returned				35,881 45
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911				\$54,594 11
Total loaned				41,335 00
Balance November 1, 1911				\$13,259 11

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
New Orleans, La., Union Church	\$1,987 00	
Orange, Tex.	100 00	
Eveleth, Minn.*	3,366 55	
Cash available for Loans		\$5,453 55
		13,259 11
		\$18,712 66

CONDITIONS:
General.

18.—REV. JOHN STEWART LOAN FUND

IN MEMORY OF REV. JOHN STEWART, FOR MANY YEARS A MEMBER OF THE OHIO CONFERENCE. CONSTITUTED BY HIS CHILDREN AND HEIRS, PER REV. WILLIAM F. STEWART, OF ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Cash received to November 1, 1910	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910	22,857 73
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910	\$32,857 73
Balance November 1, 1910	\$6,761 73
Returned during 1911	2,534 77
Giving for use in 1911	\$9,296 50

* Balance borrowed from other Funds.

18.—REV. JOHN STEWART LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1877 to November 1, 1911—100 Churches.		\$26,096	\$156,375	25,525
Cash Capital of Fund.				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.				25,392 50
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.				\$35,392 50
Total loaned.				26,096 00
Balance November 1, 1911.				\$9,296 50

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
Houston, Tex., Dallas Street Church.			\$119 00	
Queen City, Tex.			150 00	
Terrill, Tex.			225 00	
Carthage, S. D.			209 50	
Cash available for Loans.				\$703 50
				9,296 50
				\$10,000 00
CONDITIONS:				
General.				

19.—FRONTIER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY REV. JOHN F. GOUCHER.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.	28,773 30
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.	\$38,773 30
Balance November 1, 1910.	\$9,873 30
Returned during 1911.	
Giving for use in 1911.	\$9,873 30

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1880 to November 1, 1911—100 Churches.		\$28,900	\$170,060	22,700
Cash Capital of Fund.				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.				28,773 30
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.				\$38,773 30
Total loaned.				28,900 00
Balance November 1, 1911.				\$9,873 30

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
Grand Forks, N. D.*			\$126 70	
Cash available for Loans.				9,873 30
				\$10,000 00
CONDITIONS:				
General.				

20.—FURBER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY REV. FRANKLIN FURBER AND LAURA A. FURBER. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.	31,525 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.	\$41,525 00
Balance November 1, 1910.	\$10,000 00
Returned during 1911.	
Giving for use in 1911.	\$10,000 00

* Balance from General Fund.

20.—FURBER LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1880 to November 1, 1911—85 Churches.		\$31,525	\$163,725	19,900
Cash Capital of Fund.				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.				31,525 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.				\$41,525 00
Total loaned.				31,525 00
Balance November 1, 1911.				\$10,000 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:	
None outstanding.	
Cash available for Loans.	\$10,000 00
CONDITIONS:	
General.	

21.—HIRAM ROYCE LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY MRS. ROSETTA E. ROYCE, IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND, THE LATE REV. HIRAM ROYCE, OF NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.	\$12,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.	24,700 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.	\$36,700 00
Balance November 1, 1910.	\$12,000 00
Returned during 1911.	
Giving for use in 1911.	\$12,000 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1882 to November 1, 1911—82 Churches.		\$24,700	\$150,265	19,640
Cash Capital of Fund.				\$12,000 00
Total amount returned.				24,700 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.				\$36,700 00
Total loaned.				24,700 00
Balance November 1, 1911.				\$12,000 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:	
None outstanding.	
Cash available for Loans.	\$12,000 00
CONDITIONS:	
General.	

22.—MARION WHITNEY LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY CALVIN WHITNEY, Esq. SUBSCRIPTION, \$10,000.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.	\$5,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.	11,442 99
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.	\$16,442 99
Balance November 1, 1910.	\$4,842 99
Returned during 1911.	157 01
Giving for use in 1911.	\$5,000 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1883 to November 1, 1911—38 Churches.		\$11,600	\$77,125	9,400
Cash Capital of Fund.				\$5,000 00
Total amount returned.				11,600 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.				\$16,600 00
Total loaned.				11,600 00
Balance November 1, 1911.				\$5,000 00

22.—MARION WHITNEY LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

None outstanding.

Cash available for Loans..... \$5,000 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

23.—DE PAUW LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY THE LATE W. C. DE PAUW, Esq.

Cash received to November 1, 1910 (subject to annuity)..... \$62,000 00

Cash received to November 1, 1910 (without annuity)..... 9,000 00

Loans returned to November 1, 1910..... \$71,000 00
110,530 00

Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910..... \$181,530 00

Balance November 1, 1910..... \$71,000 00

Returned during 1911.....

Giving for use in 1911..... \$71,000 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1883 to November 1, 1911—242 Churches.....		\$110,530	\$496,385	62,660

Cash Capital of Fund..... \$71,000 00

Total amount returned..... 110,530 00

Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911..... \$181,530 00

Total loaned..... 110,530 00

Balance November 1, 1911..... \$71,000 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

None outstanding.

Cash available for Loans..... \$71,000 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

24.—CATHERINE DREIBELBIS LOAN FUND

BEQUEST OF CATHERINE DREIBELBIS, LATE OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Cash received to November 1, 1910..... \$5,000 00

Loans returned to November 1, 1910..... 9,435 00

Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910..... \$14,435 00

Balance November 1, 1910..... \$4,410 00

Returned during 1911..... 250 00

Giving for use in 1911..... \$4,660 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1886 to November 1, 1911—45 Churches.....		\$10,025	\$80,200	10,800

Cash Capital of Fund..... \$5,000 00

Total amount returned..... 9,685 00

Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911..... \$14,685 00

Total loaned..... 10,025 00

Balance November 1, 1911..... \$4,660 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

Cowen, W. Va..... \$100 00

Claremore, Okla..... 240 00

Cash available for Loans..... \$340 00
4,660 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

\$5,000 00

25.—SPINK AND SEXSMITH LOAN FUND

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	17,942 87
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$27,942 87</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$7,992 87
Returned during 1911.....	640 00
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$8,632 87</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1886 to November 1, 1911—60 Churches.....		\$19,950	\$106,700	14,175
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.....				<u>18,582 87</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$28,582 87
Total loaned.....				<u>19,950 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$8,632 87</u>

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
Fort Smith, Ark., Mallalieu Church.....			\$205 00	
Aitkin, Minn., First Church.....			310 00	
Meaderville, Mont.*.....			852 13	
Cash available for Loans.....				<u>\$1,367 13</u>
				8,632 87
				<u>\$10,000 00</u>

CONDITIONS:
General.

26.—W. H. HUNTER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY W. H. HUNTER, D.D. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$5,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	13,570 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$18,570 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$5,000 00
Returned during 1911.....	.....
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1887 to November 1, 1911—40 Churches.....		\$13,570	\$80,200	9,275
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$5,000 00
Total amount returned.....				<u>13,570 00</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$18,570 00
Total loaned.....				<u>13,570 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$5,000 00</u>

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
None outstanding.				
Cash available for Loans.....				<u>\$5,000 00</u>
CONDITIONS:				
General.				

27.—DAVID RUTLEDGE LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY DAVID RUTLEDGE. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$18,107 79
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	20,800 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$38,907 79</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$18,107 79
Returned during 1911.....	.....
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$18,107 79</u>

* Balance from General Fund.

27.—DAVID RUTLEDGE LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1890 to November 1, 1911—45 Churches.....		\$20,800	\$113,150	10,950
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$18,107 79
Total amount returned.....				20,800 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$38,907 79
Total loaned.....				20,800 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$18,107 79

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:	
None outstanding.	
Cash available for Loans.....	\$18,107 79
CONDITIONS:	
General.	

28.—SWISHER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY ANTHONY SWISHER (DECEASED) IN MEMORY OF ELIZA JANE SWISHER.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$6,313 20
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	9,025 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$15,338 20
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$6,313 20
Returned during 1911.....	
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$6,313 20

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1891 to November 1, 1911—29 Churches.....		\$9,025	\$52,000	6,400
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$6,313 20
Total amount returned.....				9,025 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$15,338 20
Total loaned.....				9,025 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$6,313 20

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:	
None outstanding.	
Cash available for Loans.....	\$6,313 20
CONDITIONS:	
General.	

29.—GILLAM LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY N. GILLAM. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$20,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	16,640 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$36,640 00
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$18,590 00
Returned during 1911.....	
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$18,590 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1891 to November 1, 1911—35 Churches.....		\$18,050	\$83,800	9,270
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$20,000 00
Total amount returned.....				16,640 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$36,640 00
Total loaned.....				18,050 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$18,590 00

29.—GILLAM LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
Cripple Creek, Colo., First Church.....	\$800 00	
Minot, N. D., Vincent Church.....	610 00	
		<u>\$1,410 00</u>
Cash available for Loans.....		<u>18,590 00</u>
		<u>\$20,000 00</u>

CONDITIONS:
General.

30.—BENJAMIN AND MARY HARTER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY THEIR SON, CHARLES HARTER.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$5,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	7,650 00
	<u>\$12,650 00</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$12,650 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$5,000 00
Returned during 1911.....	<u>.....</u>
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1891 to November 1, 1911—33 Churches.....		\$7,650	\$53,130	7,200
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$5,000 00
Total amount returned.....				7,650 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$12,650 00</u>
Total loaned.....				<u>7,650 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$5,000 00</u>

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
None outstanding.		
Cash available for Loans.....		\$5,000 00
CONDITIONS:		
General.		

31.—EDWARD OTHEMAN LOAN FUND

BEQUEST OF EDWARD B. OTHEMAN, LATE OF CHELSEA, MASS., IN MEMORY OF HIS DEAR AND HONORED FATHER, EDWARD OTHEMAN.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$9,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	12,275 00
	<u>\$21,275 00</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$21,275 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$9,000 00
Returned during 1911.....	<u>.....</u>
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$9,000 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1891 to November 1, 1911—38 Churches.....		\$12,275	\$69,350	9,300
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$9,000 00
Total amount returned.....				12,275 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$21,275 00</u>
Total loaned.....				<u>12,275 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$9,000 00</u>

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:		
None outstanding.		
Cash available for Loans.....		\$9,000 00
CONDITIONS:		
General.		

32.—VANDEWATER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY MISS MARY A. VANDEWATER. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$10,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	10,576 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$20,576 00
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$9,976 00
Returned during 1911.....	
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$9,976 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1893 to November 1, 1911—25 Churches.....		\$10,600	\$52,850	6,550
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$10,000 00
Total amount returned.....				10,576 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$20,576 00
Total loaned.....				10,600 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$9,976 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:	
Oconto, Wis.*.....	\$24 00
Cash available for Loans.....	9,976 00
	\$10,000 00

CONDITIONS:
General.

33.—McCABE LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY C. C. McCABE AND WIFE, REBECCA P. McCABE. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$15,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	16,612 91
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$31,612 91
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$14,112 91
Returned during 1911.....	355 09
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$14,468 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1894 to November 1, 1911—34 Churches.....		\$17,500	\$95,100	10,250
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$15,000 00
Total amount returned.....				16,968 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$31,968 00
Total loaned.....				17,500 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$14,468 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:	
Edgemont, S. D., First Church.....	\$150 00
Rock Creek, Minn.....	82 00
South Bend, Wash.....	300 00
Cash available for Loans.....	\$532 00
	14,468 00
	\$15,000 00

CONDITIONS:
General.

* Balance from General Fund.

34.—GROVES LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY REV. ISAAC GROVES. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$5,500 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	2,350 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$7,850 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$5,500 00
Returned during 1911.....	.....
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$5,500 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1899 to November 1, 1911—3 Churches.....		\$2,350	\$8,900	850
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$5,500 00
Total amount returned.....				<u>2,350 00</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$7,850 00
Total loaned.....				<u>2,350 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$5,500 00</u>

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

None outstanding.

Cash available for Loans..... \$5,500 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

35.—SKEER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY MISS ANNIE M. SKEER. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$5,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	4,000 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$9,000 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$5,000 00
Returned during 1911.....	.....
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$5,000 00</u>

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1899 to November 1, 1911—1 Church.....				850
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$5,000 00
Total amount returned.....				<u>4,000 00</u>
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$9,000 00
Total loaned.....				<u>4,000 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1911.....				<u>\$5,000 00</u>

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

None outstanding.

Cash available for Loans..... \$5,000 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

36.—KYNETT LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY SUNDRY FRIENDS IN MEMORY OF ALPHA JEFFERSON KYNETT, D.D., LL.D., FOUNDER OF ORGANIZED CHURCH EXTENSION AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE BOARD FROM 1867 TO 1899.

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$4,900 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	3,040 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	<u>\$7,940 00</u>
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$4,640 00
Returned during 1911.....	.....
Giving for use in 1911.....	<u>\$4,640 00</u>

36.—KYNETT LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
1900 to November 1, 1911—12 Churches.....		\$3,300	\$18,500	2,550
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$4,900 00
Total amount returned.....				3,040 00
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$7,940 00
Total loaned.....				3,300 00
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$4,640 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
	Moorefield, Neb.....			\$260 00
	Cash available for Loans.....			4,640 00
				\$4,900 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

37.—A. M. HOUGH LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY MRS. ANNA G. HOUGH IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND, THE LATE A. M. HOUGH. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$13,000 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$13,000 00
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$13,000 00
Returned during 1911.....	
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$13,000 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
.... to November 1, 1911—... Churches.....				
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$13,000 00
Total amount returned.....				
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$13,000 00
Total loaned.....				
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$13,000 00

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:				
	None outstanding.			
	Cash available for Loans.....			\$13,000 00
CONDITIONS:				
	General.			

38.—WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to November 1, 1910.....	\$8,250 00
Loans returned to November 1, 1910.....	
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1910.....	\$8,250 00
Balance November 1, 1910.....	\$8,250 00
Added to Fund during 1911.....	750 00
Giving for use in 1911.....	\$9,000 00

SUMMARY OF LOANS

Date.	Churches Aided	Amount of Loans	Value of Property	Sittings
.... to November 1, 1911—... Churches.....				
Cash Capital of Fund.....				\$9,000 00
Total amount returned.....				
Working value of Fund to November 1, 1911.....				\$9,000 00
Total loaned.....				
Balance November 1, 1911.....				\$9,000 00

38.—WILLIAM A. WILLIAMS LOAN FUND—Continued

SUMMARY

INVESTMENTS:

None outstanding.

Cash available for Loans..... \$9,000 00

CONDITIONS:

General.

39.—SHREINER LOAN FUND

CONSTITUTED BY ISRAEL B. AND A. LIZZIE SHREINER. (SUBJECT TO ANNUITY.)

Cash received to October 31, 1911..... \$5,000 00

NAMED FUNDS AS OF OCTOBER 31, 1911

Shows a summary of the thirty-nine Named Loan Funds as of October 31, showing how much of these Funds are now unconditional and how much are subject to Annuity and showing the total investments therein.

NAME	Capital	INVESTMENTS		Of the Capital the Following is Subject to Annuity
		In Cash	In Loans to Churches	
1 Upper Iowa.....	\$12,606 50	\$8,606 50	\$4,000 00	\$.....
2 Monroe.....	8,975 00	8,975 00	.....	.....
3 McWilliams.....	10,000 00	8,401 00	1,599 00	.....
4 Perkins.....	28,006 66	26,606 66	1,400 00	.....
5 Tasker.....	19,000 00	17,430 00	1,570 00	.....
6 A. V. Stout.....	10,000 00	8,972 46	1,027 54	.....
7 Colgate.....	10,000 00	9,820 00	180 00	.....
8 Bedford Street.....	5,064 59	5,064 59	.....	.....
9 Drakeley.....	5,600 00	5,600 00	.....	.....
10 Patton.....	5,400 00	3,583 00	1,817 00	.....
11 Remington.....	30,000 00	27,291 98	2,708 02	5,000 00
12 Garrettson.....	20,000 00	11,561 68	8,438 32	10,000 00
13 Joel Manning.....	9,500 00	9,250 00	250 00	.....
14 Gurley.....	23,000 00	21,318 75	1,681 25	.....
15 Drummond.....	15,469 50	15,469 50	.....	.....
16 Lyman Bennett.....	10,000 00	9,778 32	221 68	.....
17 Joseph Jones.....	18,712 66	13,259 11	5,453 55	.....
18 Rev. John Stewart.....	10,000 00	9,296 50	703 50	.....
19 Frontier.....	10,000 00	9,873 30	126 70	.....
20 Furber.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....	5,000 00
21 Hiram Royce.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....
22 Marion Whitney.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
23 De Pauw.....	71,000 00	71,000 00	.....	71,000 00
24 Catherine Dreibelbis.....	5,000 00	4,660 00	340 00	.....
25 Spink & Sexsmith.....	10,000 00	8,632 87	1,367 13	.....
26 W. H. Hunter.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
27 David Rutledge.....	18,107 79	18,107 79	.....	18,107 79
28 Swisher.....	6,313 20	6,313 20	.....	.....
29 Gillam.....	20,000 00	18,590 00	1,410 00	20,000 00
30 Benjamin and Mary Harter.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
31 Edward Otheman.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	.....	.....
32 Vandewater.....	10,000 00	9,976 00	24 00	.....
33 McCabe.....	15,000 00	14,468 00	532 00	15,000 00
34 Groves.....	5,500 00	5,500 00	.....	.....
35 Skeer.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
36 Kynett.....	4,900 00	4,640 00	260 00	.....
37 Hough.....	13,000 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
38 Williams.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
39 Shreiner.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
	\$505,155 90	\$470,046 21	\$35,109 69	\$176,107 79

SECURITIES OF UNDECLARED VALUE—NOT ENTERED

Shows the Securities and Investments bequeathed or turned over to the Board without declared value. These investments are held, awaiting maturity or favorable opportunity of sale, the interest on each being credited as received on account of interest account, Special Investment.

Bell Telephone Company.....	5	Shares
Cornell Mills, Fall River, Mass.....	12	"
Wampanoag Mills, Fall River, Mass.....	10	"
Border City Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass....	12	"
Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company.....	5	"
Tidewater Broken Stone Company of Massachusetts.....	41	"
Bankers Oil Company of Indiana.....	57	"
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.....	18	"
Hargraves Mills, Fall River, Mass.....	15	"
Laycock Power House Company, Indianapolis, Ind.,		
	6	Bonds, \$1,000 each
Hamilton Machine Tool Company, Hamilton, Ohio.....	3	Shares
Barney & Smith Car Company.....	7	"
Charles Boldt Company.....	2	"
Mortgage, Martha J. Wheeler.....		\$550
California Portland Cement Company:		
Two notes of Albert D. Judd—		
Due September 28, 1915, \$100.		
Due September 28, 1919, \$100.		

ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEES OF 1908,
1909, 1910, AND 1911

The first meeting of the General Committee for the Quadrennium was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Topeka, Kansas, November 12 to 16, inclusive, 1908.

The following members were present during the session:

Bishops.—Henry W. Warren, John M. Walden, Willard F. Mallalieu, Earl Cranston, David H. Moore, John W. Hamilton, Henry Spellmeyer, William F. McDowell, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Charles W. Smith, Edwin H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, and Frank M. Bristol.

Officers of the Board.—Corresponding Secretary, Robert Forbes; Assistant Corresponding Secretaries, Ward Platt and Charles M. Boswell; Treasurer, Samuel Shaw; Recording Secretary, Alpha G. Kynett.

Representatives from the General Conference Districts.—1. The Rev. D. B. Holt, David Gordon. 2. The Rev. J. W. Marshall, J. Edgar Leaycraft. 3. The Rev. Ray Allen, T. D. Collins. 4. The Rev. B. C. Conner, J. H. Holt. 5. The Rev. L. H. Stewart, O. F. Hypes. 6. The Rev. B. F. Witherspoon, W. T. Smith. 7. The Rev. G. C. Logan, R. S. Lovinggood. 8. The

Rev. J. S. Ford, J. L. Taylor. 9. The Rev. E. A. Schell, C. R. Benedict. 10. The Rev. R. E. Buckey, Perley Lowe. 11. The Rev. L. J. Naftzger, W. E. Carpenter. 12. The Rev. J. G. Moore, F. J. Clemans. 13. The Rev. W. H. Rolfig, William Albrecht. 14. The Rev. W. D. Phifer, A. J. Wallace. 15. The Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, L. V. Wells.

Representatives from the Board.—Ministers.—Jabez G. Bickerton, Samuel W. Gehrett, John G. Wilson, James C. Nicholson, J. Morgan Read, John D. Fox, Emory M. Stevens. Laymen.—William H. Heisler, Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., Fred E. Tasker, Walter O. Hoffecker, Thomas Bradley, Frank L. Brown, William Rawling.

Representatives from the National City Evangelization Union.—Frank Mason North, Horace Benton, James Rowe.

The report from the Board was read and also the report from the Treasurer. Committees were appointed on: 1. Nominations. 2. General Reference. 3. Treasurer's Report. 4. Woman's Home Missionary Society. 5. Appeal to the Church. 6. San Francisco. 7. Indian Work. 8. Amounts Asked for Home Missions and Church Extension and Authorized for Church Extension. 9. Appropriations to White English-Speaking Conferences. 10. Appropriations for Colored Work. 11. Appropriations for Foreign-Speaking Peoples. 12. Cities. 13. Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Eight sessions of the General Committee were held. The ratio of collections for Home Missions and Church Extension was fixed at 80 per cent for Home Missions and 20 per cent for Church Extension.

The amount to be asked from the Church for Home Missions and Church Extension was fixed at \$1,500,000, and \$500,000 supplementary for pressing needs. It was determined that all churches reaching 25 per cent above the amount apportioned on a basis of \$1,500,000 be placed on an honor roll and the names published. The General Committee requested the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to lend its credit to San Francisco churches to borrow money at the low rates of interest prevailing in the East in order to take up the 7 per cent loans they are now carrying. A special committee was appointed on distribution of the amounts fixed for Home Missions to the various fields.

A Commission on Home Mission Volunteers was appointed, consisting of Bishops Goodsell, McDowell, and Wilson, Secretaries Forbes, Platt, and Boswell, Drs. Nicholson, Marshall, and Conner. A committee to confer with the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church was appointed, consisting of Samuel Shaw, Fred E. Tasker, F. L. Brown, C. D. Foss, Jr., and William Rawling, to report to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

Several churches were recommended to the favorable consideration of the Board. Secretary Forbes called attention to the fact that these recommendations could not insure relief since the Board had not sufficient funds in the treasury. The Committee on Appeal to the Church was authorized to issue an appeal subject to the approval of the Board.

The Committee on General Reference recommended the following principles of general distribution, which were adopted:

1. That no charge having received aid fifteen years or more shall share in the Missionary appropriations to the Conference.
2. That no charge paying for pastoral support \$1,000, including house rent, shall be continued as a Missionary charge.
3. That no charge having received an aggregate Missionary appropriation of \$2,000 shall be continued.
4. That no charge having 200 or more members shall be continued.

5. We urge upon all charges at present receiving Missionary aid the importance of speedily reaching the basis of self-support.

In the case of charges under the care of organized city Missionary societies, the recommendation of such societies shall be a sufficient warrant for the continuance of Missionary appropriations.

A commission, consisting of Bishop Goodsell, Bishop Walden, Bishop Cranston, and Bishop Wilson, Dr. Marshall and Dr. Conner, Messrs. Leaycraft and Holt, was appointed to advise with the Board as to the continuance or discontinuance of particular Missions.

The General Committee recommended in the case of all appropriations by this General Committee to Conferences, Missions and cities, that an itemized statement with vouchers be rendered to the Board, showing how all funds have been applied; and that the Board have full authority to withhold subsequent drafts in case a satisfactory report is not first made concerning funds remitted.

Also that appropriations for cities be made payable during the succeeding calendar year as heretofore, and also that appropriations for Missions and Mission Conferences shall be made payable during the following calendar year.

A plan for the aid of California was adopted. It recommended that the Board appoint a Commission on Special Appeal with Bishop Hughes as chairman, the appeal to ask for \$250,000 for the rehabilitation of the San Francisco churches, Sunday, April 18, 1909, the third anniversary of the inconceivable calamity, being set apart as the day for specific appeal.

The Board was authorized to appoint a commission to act with that from the Board of Foreign Missions as to the publication of tracts.

"That the General Committee recommend the Board of Home

Missions and Church Extension to discontinue Field Agents as rapidly as their respective Annual Conferences convene."

The following action was taken:

"This General Committee records its regret that the consolidation of the two Missionary papers, *World-Wide Missions* and *The Christian Republic*, has not been effected, and we express the hope that the Foreign Board may yet see a way clear to accede to our request."

On the evening of Thursday, November 12, a reception was tendered the members of the General Committee, and on Sunday, November 15, the pulpits of Topeka and adjacent towns were filled with representatives of the General Committee.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION, NOVEMBER, 1908

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS TO WHITE WORK IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCES

Alabama.....	\$2,600	Northern New York.....	\$840
Alaska Mission.....	6,000	North Montana.....	7,450
Arizona Mission.....	6,217	North Nebraska.....	3,500
Arkansas.....	4,200	Northwest Iowa.....	1,000
Atlantic Mission Conference.....	2,000	Northwest Kansas.....	5,400
Austin.....	3,000	Northwest Nebraska.....	2,500
Baltimore (for deaf mutes for calendar year 1909).....	940	Ohio.....	200
Black Hills Mission.....	5,000	Oklahoma (\$1,000 for 1909).....	13,400
Blue Ridge.....	2,600	Oregon.....	6,700
California (of which \$500 is available January 1, 1909).....	7,500	Puget Sound.....	7,800
Central Ohio (available January 1, 1909).....	100	Rock River (for deaf mutes for 1909).....	1,470
Central Tennessee (\$125 for Nashville, available at once).....	3,360	Saint Johns River.....	2,680
Cincinnati.....	100	Saint Louis.....	3,948
Colorado (\$150 for Denver, available January 1, 1909).....	9,300	Southern California (\$500 for 1909).....	6,525
Columbia River.....	9,700	Southern Illinois.....	200
Dakota.....	8,000	South Kansas (\$800 for Pittsburgh).....	1,300
Des Moines.....	800	Southwest Kansas.....	3,200
Detroit.....	2,600	Troy.....	500
East Maine.....	2,100	Upper Iowa.....	100
East Ohio (available January 1, 1909).....	100	Utah.....	11,750
East Oklahoma Mission (\$1,000, available January 1, 1909).....	10,275	Vermont.....	1,680
Erie (available January 1, 1909).....	400	West Nebraska.....	5,200
Georgia.....	1,932	West Virginia.....	6,000
Gulf.....	4,452	West Wisconsin.....	4,560
Holston (\$500 for Bristol for 1909).....	3,356	Wilmington.....	250
Idaho.....	5,590	Wisconsin.....	3,200
Iowa (available January 1, 1909).....	200	Wyoming Mission.....	6,500
Kansas.....	800		
Kentucky.....	3,780	Total.....	\$261,866
Maine.....	1,591		
Michigan.....	2,900		
Minnesota.....	2,680		
Missouri.....	3,000		
Montana.....	5,550		
Nebraska.....	1,200		
Nevada Mission.....	4,000		
New England.....	840		
New England Southern.....	300		
New Hampshire.....	1,800		
New Jersey.....	400		
New Mexico English Mission (\$2,550 available 1909).....	8,000		
New York.....	200		
North Dakota.....	8,000		
Northern Minnesota (of which \$415 is available at once).....	6,550		

CITIES

Allegheny, Pittsburgh Conference.....	\$720
Altoona, Central Pennsylvania Conference.....	260
Akron, East Ohio Conference.....	400
Baltimore, Baltimore Conference (for Poles and Italians).....	1,500
Boston, New England Conference (for Chinese).....	1,530
Buffalo, Genesee Conference (for Italians).....	888
Butte, Montana Conference.....	425
Chicago, Rock River Conference.....	500
Cincinnati, Cincinnati Conference.....	1,360
Cleveland, North Ohio and East Ohio Conferences (including Italian work).....	1,530
Columbus, Ohio Conference.....	500
Denver, Colorado Conference.....	1,300
Des Moines and Valley Junction, Des Moines Conference.....	400

Detroit, Detroit Conference.....	\$425
Duluth, Northern Minnesota Conference.....	400
Elizabeth, Newark Conference.....	425
Fall River, New England Southern Conference.....	765
Honolulu, Hawaii Mission.....	350
Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne, Newark Conference.....	850
Kansas City, Mo., Saint Louis Conference.....	900
Lincoln, Nebraska Conference.....	600
Lowell, New England Conference (for Greeks).....	720
Los Angeles, Southern California Conference.....	1,400
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Conference.....	425
Minneapolis, Northern Minnesota Conference.....	600
New Castle, Erie Conference.....	200
New Haven, New York East Conference.....	680
New York New York Conference.....	2,700
New York, New York East Conference (Italian work in Brooklyn).....	2,800
Newark, Newark Conference.....	1,360
Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, California Conference.....	1,800
Omaha, North Nebraska Conference (including South Omaha).....	765
Paterson, Newark Conference.....	850
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Conference.....	3,100
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Conference.....	1,250
Portland, Oregon Conference.....	1,040
Providence, New England Southern Conference.....	800
Pueblo, Colorado Conference.....	520
Richmond Borough, New York City, Newark Conference.....	425
Rochester, Genesee Conference (for Italians).....	600
Reading, Philadelphia Conference.....	300
Saint Louis, Saint Louis Conference.....	2,040
Saint Paul, Minnesota Conference.....	800
San Francisco, California Conference.....	4,700
San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose, California Conference (for Portuguese).....	980
Seranton, Wyoming Conference (foreign populations).....	750
Seattle, Puget Sound Conference.....	1,040
Sioux City, Northwest Iowa Conference.....	850
Spokane, Columbia River Conference.....	600
Syracuse, Central New York Conference.....	350
Tacoma, Puget Sound Conference.....	870
Toledo, Central Ohio Conference.....	300
Utica, Northern New York Conference.....	250
Washington, Baltimore Conference.....	425
Washington, Washington Conference.....	200
Wilkes-Barre (foreign populations), Wyoming Conference.....	750
Youngstown, East Ohio Conference.....	480
Total.....	\$53,748

COLORED WORK

Atlanta.....	\$924
California.....	336
Central Alabama.....	2,860
Central Missouri.....	1,806
Colorado.....	798
Delaware (\$500 for Manhattan and Bronx; \$425 for Boston).....	1,680
East Tennessee.....	1,932
Florida.....	1,008
Lexington.....	2,054
Lincoln.....	2,373
Little Rock.....	2,520
Louisiana.....	2,604
Mississippi.....	1,832
North Carolina.....	2,016
Puget Sound (colored work in Seattle).....	210
Savannah.....	1,176
South Carolina.....	1,680

Southern California.....	\$932
South Florida Mission.....	433
Tennessee.....	1,932
Texas.....	2,940
Upper Mississippi.....	1,950
Washington.....	1,680
West Texas.....	3,000
Total.....	\$40,676

AMERICAN INDIANS

California.....	\$840
Central New York.....	546
Columbia River.....	833
Detroit.....	378
Genesee.....	462
Michigan.....	420
Nevada Mission.....	840
North Montana.....	672
Northern Minnesota (\$200 at once).....	756
Northern New York.....	420
Oregon.....	779
Puget Sound.....	430
Wisconsin.....	420
Wisconsin (for Parsonage).....	147
Total.....	\$7,943

FOREIGN-SPEAKING PEOPLE

BOHEMIAN AND HUNGARIAN:

Baltimore.....	\$1,200
East Ohio.....	2,570
Nebraska.....	1,000
North Ohio.....	495
Northwest Iowa.....	85
Northwest Kansas.....	500
Pittsburgh.....	2,250
Rock River.....	2,500
Upper Iowa.....	1,000

Total.....\$11,600

CHINESE:

San Francisco Mission.....	\$9,700
New York.....	1,425
Oregon.....	1,340

Total.....\$12,465

FINNISH:

California.....	\$500
Detroit.....	2,045
Northern Minnesota.....	840

Total.....\$3,385

FRENCH:

New England.....	\$1,680
New Hampshire.....	1,515
Rock River (\$1,000 for Chicago, \$200 Ottawa).....	1,200

Total.....\$4,395

GERMAN:

California German.....	\$3,360
Central German.....	3,610
Chicago German.....	3,190
East German.....	3,690
Northern German.....	2,580
Northwest German.....	2,940
Pacific German.....	4,080
Saint Louis German.....	2,820
Southern German.....	4,450
West German.....	5,000

Total.....\$35,720

ITALIAN:

California.....	\$840
Colorado (Denver).....	500
East Ohio (Youngstown).....	500
Erie.....	1,370
Gulf.....	600

ITALIAN—Continued

Genesee (Buffalo).....	\$620
Indiana (Indianapolis).....	700
Maine (Portland).....	600
New England.....	2,690
New York (of which \$420 is for Yonkers and vicinity).....	4,620
New York East, Middletown.....	600
Philadelphia Conference.....	2,520
Rock River (Chicago, 1909).....	1,700
Southern Illinois (East Saint Louis).....	630
Total.....	\$18,490

JAPANESE AND KOREAN:

Hawaii Mission, Superintendent's salary.....	\$2,000
Hawaii Mission, Superintendent's rent.....	500
Hawaii Mission, aid to English Church.....	1,000
Hawaii Mission, for Japanese work.....	2,500
Hawaii Mission, for Korean work.....	2,000
Hawaii Mission, debt Korean school property (at once).....	1,000
Hawaii Mission, for Korean school.....	760
Hawaii Mission, for insurance.....	200
Hawaii Mission, for interest (for current year).....	240
New York Conference.....	800
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	9,700
Total.....	\$20,700

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH:

Maine.....	\$420
New England.....	1,350
New York East (Bronx, \$600).....	2,150
Norwegian and Danish (Chicago, \$700).....	8,485
Philadelphia Conference, 1909.....	2,100
Utah Mission.....	700
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	4,875
Western Norwegian-Danish (San Francisco)	420
Total.....	\$20,500

PORTUGUESE:

New England.....	\$420
New England Southern.....	1,320
Total.....	\$1,740

SPANISH:

New Mexico Spanish Mission.....	\$9,750
Boys' school at Albuquerque.....	800
Porto Rico Mission Work.....	25,500
Porto Rico Mission (for real estate), available at once.....	2,000
Porto Rico Mission Debt.....	1,500
Southern California Conference.....	1,175
Total.....	\$40,725

SWEDISH:

Austin.....	\$1,175
Central Swedish (of which \$1,000 is for Missionary in Chicago).....	4,660
Eastern Swedish (of which \$820 is for work among immigrants in New York, and \$588 for Battery Park Mission).....	9,830
Northern Swedish.....	4,870
Pacific Swedish Mission Conference.....	4,075
Western Swedish.....	4,870
Total.....	\$29,480

WELSH:

Philadelphia Conference.....	\$340
OTHER FOREIGN POPULATIONS:	
Central Pennsylvania.....	4,200
Northwest Indiana (Gary).....	420
Philadelphia Conference (Anthracite Mission).....	1,345
Rock River (Chicago Hebrew Work).....	500
Southern Illinois, Granite City.....	420

WELSH—Continued:

New York Immigrant Station, N. Y. . .	\$820
New England, Greeks.....	85
Total.....	\$7,790

RECAPITULATION

White work in English-speaking Con- ferences.....	\$261,866
Colored work.....	40,676
Welsh.....	340
Swedish.....	29,480
German.....	35,720
Norwegian and Danish.....	20,500
French.....	4,395
Spanish.....	40,725
Chinese.....	12,465
Japanese and Korean.....	20,700
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	11,600
Italian.....	18,490
Portuguese.....	1,740
Finnish.....	3,385
Foreign populations in English-speaking Conferences.....	7,790
American Indians.....	7,943
City Appropriations.....	53,748
Grand total.....	\$571,563

MISSIONARY APPROPRIATIONS BY
CONFERENCES

ALABAMA.....	\$2,600
ALASKA MISSION.....	6,000
ARIZONA MISSION.....	6,217
ARKANSAS.....	4,200
ATLANTA.....	924
ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE.....	2,000
AUSTIN.....	\$3,000
Swedish.....	1,175
BALTIMORE:	
Deaf mutes for calendar year 1909.....	\$940
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	1,200
Baltimore, Md., for Poles and Italians.....	1,500
Washington, D. C.....	425
BLACK HILLS MISSION.....	4,065
BLUE RIDGE.....	2,600
CALIFORNIA:	
Of which \$500 is available January 1, 1909.....	\$7,500
Italian.....	840
Finnish.....	500
American Indians.....	840
Oakland, Berkeley, and Ala- meda.....	1,800
San Francisco.....	4,700
San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose (Portuguese).....	980
Colored, available at once.....	336
CALIFORNIA GERMAN.....	17,496
CENTRAL ALABAMA.....	3,360
CENTRAL GERMAN.....	2,860
CENTRAL MISSOURI.....	3,610
CENTRAL NEW YORK:	
American Indians.....	\$546
Syracuse.....	350
CENTRAL OHIO (available January 1, 1909).....	\$100
Toledo.....	300
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA:	
Foreign populations.....	\$4,200
Altoona.....	260
	4,460

CENTRAL SWEDISH:			HOLSTON:	
(Of which \$1,000 is for a special missionary in Chicago).....	\$4,660		(Of which \$350 is for Bristol for 1909).....	\$3,356
CENTRAL TENNESSEE:			IDAHO.....	5,590
(\$125 for Nashville, January 1, 1909).....	3,360		INDIANA (Indianapolis, Italian).....	700
CHICAGO GERMAN.....	3,190		IOWA (available January 1, 1909).....	200
CHINESE MISSION.....	9,700		KANSAS.....	800
CINCINNATI (available January 1, 1909).....	\$100		KENTUCKY.....	3,780
Cincinnati.....	1,360		LEXINGTON (of which \$100 is for Scott Mission, Chicago).....	2,054
		1,460	LINCOLN.....	2,373
COLORADO (\$150 for Denver, available January 1, 1909).....	\$9,300		LITTLE ROCK.....	2,520
Denver.....	1,300		LOUISIANA.....	2,604
Pueblo.....	520		MAINE.....	\$1,591
Colored work.....	798		Norwegian and Danish.....	420
Denver, Italian.....	500		Italian (Portland).....	600
		12,418		2,611
COLUMBIA RIVER.....	\$9,700		MICHIGAN.....	\$2,900
American Indians.....	833		Indians.....	420
Spokane.....	600			3,320
		11,133	MINNESOTA.....	\$2,680
DAKOTA.....	8,000		Saint Paul.....	800
DELAWARE:				3,480
(Of which \$500 is for Manhattan and the Bronx, through New York City Mission and Church Extension Society, and \$425 is for Boston).....	1,680		MISSISSIPPI.....	1,832
DES MOINES.....	\$800		MISSOURI.....	3,000
Des Moines and Valley Junction.....	400		MONTANA.....	\$5,550
		1,200	Butte.....	425
DETROIT.....	\$2,600			5,975
Finnish.....	2,045		NEBRASKA.....	\$1,200
American Indians.....	373		Bohemian and Hungarian.....	1,000
Detroit City.....	425		Lincoln.....	600
		5,448		2,800
EASTERN SWEDISH:			NEVADA MISSION.....	\$4,000
Of which \$588 is for Battery Park Mission, and \$820 for work among immigrants in New York.....	\$9,830		American Indians.....	840
EAST GERMAN.....	3,690			4,840
EAST MAINE.....	2,100		NEWARK:	
EAST OHIO (available January 1, 1909).....	\$100		Elizabeth.....	\$425
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	2,570		Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne.....	850
Akron.....	400		Newark.....	1,360
Youngstown.....	480		Paterson.....	850
Youngstown (Italian).....	500		Richmond Borough, New York City.....	425
		4,050		3,910
EAST OKLAHOMA MISSION (\$1,000 available January 1, 1909).....	10,275		NEW ENGLAND:	
EAST TENNESSEE.....	1,932		Norwegian and Danish.....	\$1,350
ERIE (available January 1, 1909).....	\$400		English.....	840
Italian.....	1,370		French.....	1,680
New Castle.....	200		Italian.....	2,690
		1,970	Portuguese.....	420
FLORIDA.....	1,008		Boston (for Chinese).....	1,530
GENESEE:			Lowell (for Greeks).....	720
Indiana.....	\$462		Greeks.....	85
Buffalo (Italian).....	1,508			9,315
Rochester (Italian).....	600		NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN:	
		2,570	English.....	\$300
GEORGIA.....	1,932		Fall River.....	765
GULF.....	\$4,452		Providence.....	800
Italian.....	600		Portuguese.....	1,320
		5,052		3,185
HAWAII MISSION:			NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	\$1,800
For salary of superintendent.....	\$2,000		French.....	1,515
For rent.....	500			3,315
For English Church.....	1,000		NEW JERSEY.....	400
For Japanese work.....	2,500		NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION (\$2,550 available 1909).....	8,000
For Korean work.....	2,000		NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION CONFERENCE.....	9,750
For Korean School building debt.....	1,000		For Boys' School at Albuquerque.....	800
For Korean School.....	760			10,550
Honolulu.....	350		NEW YORK:	
Insurance.....	200		English.....	\$200
Interest, current year.....	240		Chinese.....	1,425
		10,550	Japanese.....	800
			Italian (of which \$420 is for Yonkers and vicinity).....	4,620
			New York.....	2,700
			New York Immigrant Station.....	820
			East Middletown, Italian.....	600
				11,165

NEW YORK EAST:			PUGET SOUND:	\$7,800	
New Haven.....	\$680		American Indians.....	430	
New York, Italian work in.....			Seattle.....	1,040	
Brooklyn.....	2,800		Tacoma.....	870	
Norwegian and Danish (of which \$600 is for the Bronx).....	2,150		Colored work in Seattle.....	210	\$10,350
	\$5,630				
NORTH CAROLINA.....	2,016		ROCK RIVER:		
NORTH DAKOTA.....	8,000		Deaf mutes for year 1909.....	\$1,470	
NORTHERN GERMAN.....	2,580		Bohemian and Hungarian.....	2,500	
NORTHERN MINNESOTA (of which is available January 1, 1909).....	\$415		Chicago.....	500	
Finnish.....	840		Chicago (French).....	1,000	
American Indians (of which \$200 is available at once).....	756		Chicago (Hebrew work).....	500	
Duluth.....	400		Chicago (Italian, for 1909).....	1,700	
Minneapolis.....	600		Ottawa (French).....	200	
	9,146			7,870	
NORTHERN NEW YORK.....	\$840		SAINT JOHN'S RIVER.....	2,680	
American Indians.....	420				
Utica.....	250		SAINT LOUIS.....	\$3,948	
	1,510		Kansas City, Mo.....	900	
NORTHERN SWEDISH.....	4,870		Saint Louis, Mo.....	2,040	
NORTH MONTANA.....	\$7,450			6,888	
American Indians.....	672		SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.....	2,820	
	8,122		SAVANNAH.....	1,176	
NORTH NEBRASKA.....	\$3,500		SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,680	
Omaha (including South Omaha).....	765		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:		
	4,265		(Of which \$500 is for year 1909).....	\$6,525	
NORTH OHIO:			Spanish.....	1,175	
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	\$495		Los Angeles.....	1,400	
Cleveland, North Ohio, and East Ohio Conferences, including Italian work.....	1,530		Colored work.....	932	10,032
	2,025				
NORTHWEST GERMAN.....	2,940		SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION.....	433	
NORTHWEST INDIANA (Gary).....	420		SOUTHERN GERMAN.....	4,450	
NORTHWEST IOWA.....	\$1,000		SOUTHERN ILLINOIS (available 1909).....	\$200	
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	85		East Saint Louis for 1909.....	630	
Sioux City.....	850		Granite City for 1909.....	420	1,250
	1,935				
NORTHWEST KANSAS.....	\$5,400		SOUTH KANSAS (\$800 of which is for Pittsburg, Kan.).....	1,300	
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	500		Southwest Kansas.....	3,200	
	5,900		TENNESSEE.....	1,932	
NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.....	2,500		TEXAS.....	2,940	
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH:			TROY.....	500	
(Of which \$700 is for Chicago).....	8,485		UPPER IOWA.....	\$100	
OHIO.....	\$200		Bohemian and Hungarian.....	1,000	1,100
Columbus.....	500				1,950
	700		UPPER MISSISSIPPI.....		
OKLAHOMA (\$1,000 available 1909).....	13,400		UTAH MISSION.....	\$11,750	
OREGON.....	\$6,700		Norwegian and Danish.....	2,100	13,850
Chinese.....	1,340				1,680
American Indians.....	779		VERMONT.....		
Portland.....	1,040		WASHINGTON.....	\$1,680	
	9,859		Washington, D. C.....	200	1,880
PACIFIC GERMAN.....	4,080		WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH.....	\$4,875	
PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION.....	9,700		San Francisco.....	420	
PACIFIC SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE.....	4,075				5,295
PHILADELPHIA:			WEST GERMAN.....	5,000	
Welsh.....	\$340		WEST NEBRASKA.....	5,200	
Norwegian and Danish, for 1909.....	700		WESTERN SWEDISH.....	4,870	
Shenandoah Anthracite Mission.....	1,345		WEST TEXAS.....	3,000	
Philadelphia.....	3,100		WEST VIRGINIA.....	6,000	
Reading.....	300		WEST WISCONSIN.....	4,560	
Italian.....	2,520		WILMINGTON.....	250	
	8,305		WISCONSIN.....	\$3,200	
PITTSBURGH:			American Indians.....	420	
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	\$2,250		American Indians (for parsonage).....	147	
Allegheny.....	720		Milwaukee.....	425	4,192
Pittsburgh.....	1,250				
	4,220		WYOMING:		
PORTO RICO MISSION.....	\$25,500		Scranton, foreign populations.....	\$750	
For real estate, available at once.....	2,000		Wilkes-Barre, foreign populations.....	750	
For debt.....	1,500				1,500
	29,000		WYOMING MISSION.....	6,500	
			Total appropriations.....	\$571,564	

CONFERENCES	Asked for Home Missions and Church Extension	Appropriated for Home Missions	Authorized for Church Extension	CONFERENCES	Asked for Home Missions and Church Extension	Appropriated for Home Missions	Authorized for Church Extension
Alabama.....	\$1,800	\$2,600	\$5,000	East Oklahoma.....	\$2,700	\$10,275	\$2,000
Alaska Mission.....	1,000	6,000	800	East Tennessee.....	1,350	1,932	405
Arizona Mission.....	1,200	6,217	480	Idaho.....	32,700	1,970	1,400
Arkansas.....	1,550	4,200	465	Florida.....	800	1,008	500
Atlanta.....	1,550	924	465	Genesee.....	32,700	2,570	750
Atlantic Mission Conference.....	1,000	2,000	525	Georgia.....	1,350	1,932	300
Austin.....	1,800	4,175	500	Gulf.....	2,400	5,052	1,000
Baltimore.....	36,000	4,065	800	Hawai Mission.....	800	10,550	2,000
Black Hills Mission.....	1,500	5,000	600	Holston.....	6,000	3,356	5,000
Blue Ridge.....	1,200	2,600	480	Idaho.....	3,300	5,590	2,000
California.....	9,450	17,496	100,000	Illinois.....	38,000	700	750
California German.....	1,800	3,360	1,800	Indiana.....	38,000	200	750
Central Alabama.....	1,350	2,860	405	Iowa.....	21,000	800	1,000
Central German.....	8,150	3,610	1,630	Kansas.....	13,000	3,780	1,000
Central Illinois.....	12,000	1,806	405	Kentucky.....	5,450	2,054	800
Central Missouri.....	1,350	806	600	Lexington.....	1,100	2,373	1,000
Central New York.....	31,000	400	3,000	Lincoln.....	1,200	2,320	480
Central Ohio.....	31,000	4,460	5,300	Little Rock.....	1,200	2,604	500
Central Pennsylvania.....	48,000	4,660	605	Louisiana.....	6,000	2,611	750
Central Swedish.....	3,150	3,360	405	Maine.....	30,000	3,320	1,900
Central Tennessee.....	1,350	3,190	980	Michigan.....	11,450	3,480	1,000
Chicago German.....	4,900	9,700	2,000	Minnesota.....	2,000	1,832	900
Chinese Mission.....	800	1,460	600	Mississippi.....	11,650	3,000	1,165
Cincinnati.....	30,000	12,418	2,400	Missouri.....	1,200	5,975	720
Colorado.....	12,000	11,133	4,000	Mobile.....	3,200	2,000	2,900
Columbia River.....	8,250	8,000	2,460	Montana.....	11,400	4,840	900
Dakota.....	8,400	1,680	700	Nebraska.....	1,200	2,800	620
Delaware.....	4,900	1,200	900	Nevada Mission.....	36,000	3,910	1,500
Des Moines.....	24,000	5,448	1,300	Newark.....	24,000	9,315	1,200
Detroit.....	27,000	9,830	1,900	New England.....	18,000	3,185	400
Eastern Swedish.....	2,000	3,690	1,500	New England Southern.....	5,000	3,315	1,000
East German.....	5,450	2,100	1,080	New Hampshire.....	36,000	8,000	5,000
East Maine.....	3,600	4,050	1,000	New Jersey.....	1,800		
East Ohio.....	38,000			New Mexico English Mission.....			

ACTION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1908—CONTINUED

CONFERENCES	Asked for Home Missions and Church Extension	Appropriated for Home Missions	Authorized for Church Extension	CONFERENCES	Asked for Home Missions and Church Extension	Appropriated for Home Missions	Authorized for Church Extension
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference.....	\$1,000	\$10,550	\$500	Saint Louis German.....	\$6,000	\$2,820	\$1,800
New York.....	42,000	10,565	1,680	Savannah.....	1,700	1,176	410
New York East.....	42,000	6,230	1,680	Southern Carolina.....	4,900	1,680	734
North Carolina.....	1,900	2,016	570	Southern California.....	15,800	10,032	2,370
North Dakota.....	8,550	8,000	5,000	South Florida Mission.....	600	433	300
North German.....	3,250	2,580	1,300	Southern German.....	3,300	4,450	990
Northern Minnesota.....	12,000	9,446	2,200	Southern Illinois.....	18,500	1,250	825
Northern New York.....	23,500	1,510	2,250	South Kansas.....	13,600	1,300	1,260
Northern Swedish.....	2,200	4,870	528	Southwest Kansas.....	13,600	3,200	1,260
North Indiana.....	28,500	.....	750	Tennessee.....	1,900	1,032	760
North Montana Mission.....	2,150	8,122	1,750	Texas.....	3,800	2,940	960
North Nebraska.....	7,600	4,265	1,500	Troy.....	30,000	500	500
North Nebraska.....	26,000	2,025	900	Upper Iowa.....	30,000	1,100	500
North Ohio.....	3,800	2,940	1,520	Upper Mississippi.....	1,900	1,950	760
Northwest German.....	24,500	420	1,225	Utah Mission.....	2,200	13,850	780
Northwest Indiana.....	18,000	1,935	900	Vermont.....	3,800	1,680	608
Northwest Iowa.....	4,900	5,900	1,000	Washington.....	6,000	1,880	600
Northwest Kansas.....	1,700	2,500	510	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	1,900	5,295	2,000
Northwest Nebraska.....	3,250	8,485	780	West German.....	6,500	1,950	1,950
Norwegian and Danish.....	32,500	700	850	West Nebraska.....	3,800	5,200	370
Ohio.....	9,800	13,400	4,900	Western Swedish.....	2,000	4,870	600
Oklahoma.....	7,750	9,839	4,000	West Texas.....	2,000	3,000	750
Oregon.....	1,200	4,080	400	West Virginia.....	12,500	6,000	1,875
Pacific German Mission.....	1,100	9,700	4,000	West Wisconsin.....	7,600	4,560	1,520
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	1,700	4,075	1,680	Wilmington.....	26,000	250	1,000
Pacific Swedish Mission.....	53,000	8,305	1,980	Wisconsin.....	12,000	4,192	1,500
Philadelphia.....	1,000	.....	800	Wyoming.....	30,000	1,500	1,000
Philippine Islands Mission Conference.....	38,200	4,220	1,000	Wyoming Mission.....	2,400	6,500	1,600
Pittsburgh.....	600	28,000	5,000	Emergency Fund.....	.....	.....	23,770
Porto Rico Mission.....	9,000	10,350	4,000	Preferred Claims.....	.....	.....	.....
Puget Sound.....	38,000	7,870	2,110	Total.....	\$1,500,000	\$571,563	\$300,000
Rock River.....	1,200	2,680	360				
Saint Johns River.....	12,000	6,888	2,000				
Saint Louis.....	12,000	.....	.....		

SECOND MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE HELD IN FIRST
CHURCH, WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY,
NOVEMBER 5 TO TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1909

Ten sessions were held. Those present during the session were:

Bishops.—H. W. Warren, J. M. Walden, W. F. Mallalieu, D. A. Goodsell, Earl Cranston, D. H. Moore, J. W. Hamilton, J. F. Berry, Henry Spellmeyer, W. F. McDowell, William Burt, L. B. Wilson, T. B. Neely, W. F. Anderson, J. L. Nuelsen, W. A. Quayle, C. W. Smith, E. H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, F. M. Bristol.

Officers of the Board.—Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, C. M. Boswell, A. G. Kynett, Samuel Shaw.

Representatives from General Conference Districts.—Rev. D. B. Holt, David Gordon, J. E. Leaycraft, Rev. Ray Allen, T. D. Collins, Rev. B. C. Conner, Rev. L. H. Stewart, O. F. Hypes, Rev. G. W. Cooper, W. T. Smith, R. S. Lovinggood, Rev. J. S. Ford, J. L. Taylor, Rev. E. A. Schell, C. R. Benedict, Rev. R. E. Buckey, Perley Lowe, Rev. L. J. Naftzger, W. E. Carpenter, Rev. J. G. Moore, F. L. Clemans, Rev. W. H. Roling, Rev. W. D. Phifer, A. J. Wallace, Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, L. V. Wells.

Representatives from the Board.—Revs. W. L. McDowell, Robert Watt, P. M. Watters, J. G. Wilson, L. C. Murdock, J. D. Fox, F. B. Lynch, J. W. Sayers, and Messrs. W. H. Heisler, C. D. Foss, Jr., W. O. Hoffecker, F. E. Tasker, J. E. Ingram, A. M. Schoyer, J. E. James.

Representatives of the National City Evangelization Union.—F. M. North, J. G. Bickerton, R. S. Douglass.

Bishop Wilson announced that Rev. B. T. McEwen had been appointed Representative of the Seventh District in place of Rev. G. G. Logan, resigned.

The following necessarily absent were excused: Rev. J. W. Marshall, J. H. Holt, Esq., Rev. B. T. McEwen, and William Albrecht. J. W. Sayers, Reserve Delegate from the Board, was admitted in place of J. S. Hughes, absent, and R. S. Douglass, Reserve from National City Evangelization Union, in place of Hanford Crawford.

The report of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the report of the Treasurer were presented.

Bishop Goodsell called attention to the report of the Commission on Continuance or Discontinuance of Particular Missions, and on motion an executive session was ordered for Saturday at 9 A. M., to consider the report.

Committees were appointed on General Reference, Treasurer's Report, Amounts Asked and Authorized, English-Speaking

Work, Colored Work, Cities, Foreign Populations, Woman's Home Missionary Society, Appeal to the Church, and Indian Work.

It was ordered that 20 per cent of the general receipts be devoted to Church Extension and 80 per cent to Home Missions, the expenses of administration to be divided on the same ratio between the Church Extension and Home Mission departments.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO COÖPERATE WITH THE BOARD IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY AS TO THE CONTINUANCE OR DISCONTINUANCE OF PARTICULAR MISSIONS WAS ADOPTED AS FOLLOWS:

It is imperative that principles of administration be agreed upon which in general shall determine the application of funds to particular charges throughout the connection. We recommend, therefore, the following and urge upon the Bishops, District Superintendents, and Conferences and Mission Conferences the conscientious application of these regulations:

1. That no Charge having received aid fifteen years or more shall share in the Missionary Appropriations to the Conference, except in special cases unanimously designated as such by the Cabinet, approved by the Presiding Bishop and sanctioned by two thirds vote of the Annual Conference.

2. That in view of the varying costs of living in different localities it is impracticable for the General Committee to fix a maximum salary, beyond which no Missionary Appropriation shall be given. That we therefore recommend that each Annual and Mission Conference fix a maximum salary for Pastoral Charges, beyond which a Missionary Appropriation shall not be given, which amount when fixed shall be subject to the approval and revision of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. In case of Missions, that the maximum salary to be allowed to a Missionary, within the bounds of a Mission, shall be determined by the general Board of Home Missions and Church Extension on the recommendation of the Superintendent and Presiding Bishop.

3. That all appropriations to Missions in Mission Conferences and Missions shall be subject to the approval of the Presiding Bishop.

4. That Principles Nos. 3 and 4, as at present adopted, be stricken out as impracticable.

5. We urge upon all Charges at present receiving Missionary aid the importance of speedily reaching the basis of self-support.

6. All appropriations to Cities as such shall be made under ¶ 395 of the Discipline, and in construing said paragraph the words "duly organized and in active operation" as applied to City Evangelization Societies shall be understood to require (1)

the holding of not less than four regular meetings of the Administrative Board each year, besides the annual meeting of the Society; and (2) the raising of at least an equal amount to the amount appropriated by the General Committee for local work in that City. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to appropriations for foreign-speaking peoples administered by these City Missionary Societies, nor to the special case of San Francisco, nor to Cities in our Insular Possessions.

7. Appropriations made to Cities, as is the case of Annual Conference, shall be considered as grants in aid, and be payable only as the conditions of such grants may be met by the parties locally concerned.

8. No part of any appropriation made by this Committee shall be used for building or purchase of real estate.

9. Cities that cannot or do not comply with these conditions may be aided only through the appropriation made to their Annual Conference, and in such cases the Annual Conference shall administer the appropriations under the rules of the Board.

10. The population of the City as to numbers, nationalities represented and local resources to meet conditions, should determine whether such City should be placed on the list of Cities aided by the Board.

That the Principles of Administration referring to Cities shall not be applicable to Charges under the direction of City Evangelization Societies in Cities of the first class, except with the concurrence of those Organizations.

The Amounts Asked and Authorized for Home Missions and Church Extension were fixed at: Asked \$1,500,000; Authorized for Church Extension \$300,000.

The report of the special Committee on California was adopted as follows:

Resolved, (1.) That the office at Philadelphia be instructed to pay to Central Church, San Francisco, at the earliest possible moment, the difference between \$50,000 and the amount actually paid to the California Conference for Church Extension this past year, plus any previous credits due the California Conference, and minus any other grants for Church Extension made and yet unpaid, to the California Conference this year.

(2.) That we recommend an authorization for Church Extension to the California Conference for this current year of \$50,000, and that the "Askings" from the said Conference be \$10,000.

The Committee adopted the following: "In view of the peculiar conditions in Kansas and the Central West, we recommend the Board to retain the services of H. J. Coker in his present relation."

It was ordered that beginning January 1, 1910, all special gifts to Missions be sent through the Treasury at Philadelphia and that hereafter the Superintendents of Missions shall report

all special gifts, their source and use, and the Treasurer shall hereafter report the same to the General Committee.

The Committee approved the requests relative to the payment of Appropriations direct to Local Societies or Unions instead of Conferences and directed that payment be made to the Treasurers of the Local Societies.

It was ordered that all moneys distributed through the City Missionary Society be reported to the Conference Boards of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Conferences or Missions interested.

The General Committee adopted a resolution that the common Missionary appeal as well as business prudence requires the merger of *The Christian Republic* and *World-Wide Missions*.

Bishops McDowell and Wilson, E. A. Schell, Perley Lowe, and T. D. Collins were appointed a Committee on conference with reference to "merger of papers," and the joint Commission was authorized to effect this merger as soon as it can be safely done.

It was ordered that the pamphlet on Principles of Administration containing detailed information be placed in the hands of the Bishops for their use in the administration of Mission work.

The Committee declared that in view of the adequate provision made for the representation of each and all of the fields under the supervision of this General Committee through the District Representatives, it is the judgment of this Committee that the attendance of unofficial representatives is wholly unnecessary and that neither this Committee nor its sub-committees should devote time to hearing such unofficial or special representatives.

The Book Committee was requested to prepare blanks for Annual Conference statistics so as to have but one column for Sunday school offerings for Home Missions and Foreign Missions, and that the amounts be equally divided between the Philadelphia and New York offices.

The By-Laws were changed so that each standing Committee is to consist of nine members—two Bishops, one of the officers of the Board, two Representatives from the Board, and four Representatives from the General Conference Districts or Representatives of the City Evangelization Union.

The Board was requested to consider the advisability of using the services of District Superintendents whose expert knowledge and peculiar ability qualify them for valuable special service in securing funds for our treasury and who might temporarily be spared from their work for this duty without increase of salary.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION, NOVEMBER, 1909

APPROPRIATIONS TO CONFERENCES

ALABAMA.....	\$2,600	DETROIT.....	\$2,600
ALASKA MISSION.....	6,000	Finnish.....	2,045
ARIZONA MISSION.....	5,717	American Indians.....	378
ARKANSAS.....	4,000	Detroit City.....	1,000
ATLANTA.....	924		\$6,023
ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE.....	\$2,000		
American Indians.....	100		
	2,100	EASTERN SWEDISH:	
AUSTIN.....	\$3,000	(Of which \$588 is for Battery Park	
Swedish.....	1,175	Mission, \$820 for work among im-	
	4,175	migrants in New York, and \$70 for	
BALTIMORE:		Deaconesses).....	9,900
Deaf mutes for calendar year (Eastern		EAST GERMAN.....	3,690
Section).....	\$972	EAST MAINE.....	2,150
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	1,200	EAST OHIO (available January 1,	
Baltimore, Md., Poles and		1910).....	\$100
Italians.....	1,850	Bohemian and Hungarian.....	2,400
	4,022	Akron.....	400
BLACK HILLS MISSION.....	5,450	Youngstown (Italian).....	900
BLUE RIDGE.....	2,600		3,800
CALIFORNIA (\$500 available Janu-		EAST OKLAHOMA MISSION.....	10,275
ary 1, 1910).....	\$7,500	EAST TENNESSEE.....	1,932
Italian.....	840	ERIE (available January 1, 1910)	\$200
Finnish.....	500	Italian.....	1,370
American Indians.....	840		1,570
Oakland, Berkeley, and Ala-		FLORIDA.....	1,008
meda.....	1,800	GENESEE:	
Oakland and San Jose (Portu-		Indians.....	\$462
guese).....	980	Buffalo (Italians).....	1,458
San Francisco.....	4,700	Rochester (Italians).....	600
	17,160		2,520
CALIFORNIA GERMAN.....	3,800	GEORGIA.....	1,932
CENTRAL ALABAMA.....	2,860	GULF (\$200 available January 1,	
CENTRAL GERMAN.....	3,610	1910).....	\$4,600
CENTRAL MISSOURI.....	1,806	New Orleans (Italian).....	800
CENTRAL NEW YORK:			5,400
American Indians.....	\$546		
Syracuse.....	350		
	896	HAWAII MISSION:	
CENTRAL OHIO (available Janu-		For salary of Superintendent..	\$2,000
ary 1, 1910).....	\$100	For rent.....	500
Toledo.....	200	For English Church.....	1,000
	300	For Japanese work.....	2,500
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA:		For Korean work.....	2,000
Altoona.....	\$300	For Korean School.....	760
Foreign populations.....	4,400	Honolulu.....	350
	4,700	Insurance.....	200
CENTRAL SWEDISH (\$1,000 for Chicago).	4,660	Interest, current year.....	240
CENTRAL TENNESSEE.....	3,360		9,550
CHICAGO GERMAN.....	3,190	HOLSTON (\$200 January 1, 1910).....	3,556
CINCINNATI (available January 1,		IDAHO.....	6,050
1910).....	\$100	INDIANA (Indianapolis, Italian).....	700
Cincinnati.....	1,400	Iowa (available January 1, 1910).....	300
	1,500	ITALIAN MISSION, salary (and \$500 ad-	
COLORADO.....	\$9,500	ditional from "New work").....	2,500
Denver (including Italians).....	1,800	KANSAS.....	\$800
Pueblo.....	520	Kansas City, Kan.....	500
	11,820		1,300
COLUMBIA RIVER.....	\$9,700	KENTUCKY.....	3,700
American Indians.....	833	LEXINGTON.....	2,004
Spokane.....	700	LINCOLN.....	3,171
	11,233	LITTLE ROCK.....	2,470
DAKOTA.....	7,500	LOUISIANA.....	2,654
DELAWARE:		MAINE.....	\$1,650
(Of which \$500 is for Manhattan and		Norwegian and Danish.....	420
the Bronx, through New York City		Portland (Italian).....	600
Mission and Church Extension So-			2,670
ciety).....	1,205	MICHIGAN.....	\$2,800
DES MOINES.....	\$800	Indians.....	420
Des Moines and Valley Junc-			3,220
tion.....	510	MINNESOTA.....	\$2,600
	1,310	Saint Paul.....	500
			3,100

MISSISSIPPI.....	\$1,832	NORTH NEBRASKA.....	\$3,400	
MISSOURI.....	2,900	Omaha (including South		
MONTANA.....	6,000	Omaha).....	600	\$4,000
NEBRASKA.....	\$1,200			
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	1,000	NORTH OHIO:		
Lincoln.....	600	Bohemian and Hungarian.....	\$460	
		Cleveland (North Ohio and		
NEVADA MISSION.....	\$3,800	East Ohio Conferences, in-		
American Indians.....	840	cluding Italian work).....	1,450	1,910
				2,940
NEWARK:		NORTHWEST GERMAN.....		621
Elizabeth.....	\$425	NORTHWEST INDIANA (Gary).....		
Jersey City, Hoboken, and		NORTHWEST IOWA.....	\$1,000	
Bayonne.....	900	Bohemian and Hungarian.....	70	
Newark.....	1,200	Sioux City.....	700	1,770
Paterson.....	850			
Richmond Borough, New York		NORTHWEST KANSAS.....	\$5,400	
City.....	425	Bohemian and Hungarian.....	500	5,900
				2,500
NEW ENGLAND:		NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.....		
Norwegian and Danish.....	\$1,500	NORWEGIAN AND DANISH (\$800 for		
English.....	840	Chicago).....		8,485
French.....	1,680	OHIO, Columbus.....		600
Italian.....	2,690	OKLAHOMA.....		13,400
Portuguese.....	420	OREGON.....	\$7,500	
Boston (for Chinese).....	1,600	Chinese.....	1,200	
Lowell (for Greeks).....	720	American Indians.....	779	
Greeks.....	85	Portland.....	1,040	10,519
Colored work.....	425			9,800
		PACIFIC CHINESE MISSION.....		4,080
NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN:		PACIFIC GERMAN.....		11,000
Fall River (Italian).....	\$800	PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION.....		4,075
English.....	300	PACIFIC SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE.....		
Providence.....	800	PHILADELPHIA:		
Portuguese.....	1,320	Welsh.....	\$340	
		Norwegian and Danish (for		
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	\$1,800	1910).....	800	
French.....	1,515	Shenandoah Anthracite Mis-		
		sion.....	1,345	
NEW JERSEY.....	300	Philadelphia (including Ital-		
NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION.....	7,800	ian).....	5,950	
NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION		Reading.....	400	8,835
CONFERENCE.....	\$9,050			
For Boys' School at Albu-		PITTSBURGH:		
querque.....	800	Bohemian and Hungarian.....	\$2,250	
		Pittsburgh.....	2,000	4,250
NEW YORK:				25,500
English.....	\$500	PORTO RICO MISSION.....		
Chinese.....	1,425	PUGET SOUND.....	\$7,800	
Japanese.....	800	American Indians.....	430	
Italian (\$500 for Yonkers and		Seattle.....	1,100	
vicinity).....	4,700	Tacoma.....	900	10,230
New York (and New York				
East Conference).....	2,800	ROCK RIVER:		
		Deaf Mutes, for 1910, West-		
NEW YORK EAST:		ern Section.....	\$1,500	
Middletown (Italian).....	\$600	Bohemian and Hungarian.....	2,400	
New Haven (including Ital-		Chicago.....	700	
ian).....	700	Chicago (French).....	1,000	
New York (Italian work in		Chicago (Hebrew).....	500	
Brooklyn).....	3,000	Chicago (Polish).....	500	
Norwegian and Danish (\$600		Chicago (Italian).....	1,700	
for the Bronx).....	2,400	Ottawa (French).....	200	8,500
				2,500
NORTH CAROLINA.....	2,016	SAINT JOHNS RIVER.....		
NORTH DAKOTA.....	8,000	SAINT LOUIS.....	\$3,900	
NORTHERN GERMAN.....	2,580	Kansas City, Mo.....	900	
NORTHERN MINNESOTA.....	\$6,350	Saint Louis, Mo.....	2,040	6,840
Finnish.....	840			2,820
American Indians.....	803	SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.....		1,176
Duluth.....	200	SAVANNAH.....		1,716
Minneapolis.....	200	SOUTH CAROLINA.....		
		SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (\$500 available		
NORTHERN NEW YORK.....	\$840	January 1, 1910).....	\$6,525	
American Indians.....	420	Spanish.....	1,175	
Utica.....	600	Los Angeles.....	1,400	
		Colored work.....	1,032	10,132
NORTHERN SWEDISH.....				433
NORTH MONTANA.....	\$7,200	SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION.....		4,450
American Indians.....	672	SOUTHERN GERMAN.....		

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS (available 1910).....	\$200		WEST GERMAN.....	\$5,000	
East Saint Louis (for 1910)...	630		WEST NEBRASKA.....	4,900	
Granite City (for 1910).....	420		WESTERN SWEDISH.....	4,870	
		\$1,250	WEST TEXAS.....	3,030	
SOUTH KANSAS (\$800 for Pittsburg, Kan.).....	1,300		WEST VIRGINIA.....	5,300	
SOUTHWEST KANSAS.....	3,200		WEST WISCONSIN.....	4,560	
TENNESSEE.....	1,932		WILMINGTON.....	\$250	
TEXAS.....	2,920		Wilmington, Del.....	550	
TROY.....	400				800
UPPER IOWA.....	\$100		WISCONSIN.....	\$3,000	
Bohemian and Hungarian.....	900		American Indians.....	420	
			Milwaukee.....	200	
					3,620
UPPER MISSISSIPPI.....	1,000				
	1,950		WYOMING:		
UTAH MISSION.....	\$11,750		Scranton (Foreign popula-		
Norwegian and Danish.....	2,100		tions).....	\$750	
		13,850	Wilkes-Barre (Foreign popula-		
VERMONT.....	1,680		tions).....	750	
WASHINGTON.....	1,680				1,500
WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH.....	4,875		WYOMING MISSION.....		6,300
San Francisco.....	420				
		5,295	Total.....		\$570,025

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED BY CLASSES

White Work in English-Speaking Conferences.....	\$258,556
Colored Work.....	40,176
Welsh.....	340
Swedish.....	29,680
German.....	36,160
Norwegian and Danish.....	21,000
French.....	4,395
Spanish.....	36,525
Chinese.....	12,425
Japanese and Korean.....	21,000
Bohemian.....	11,180
Italian.....	20,630
Portuguese.....	1,740
Finnish.....	3,385
Foreign Populations in English-Speaking Conferences.....	7,250
Deaf Mutes.....	2,472
American Indians.....	7,943
Special City Appropriations.....	55,168
Total.....	\$570,025

ACTION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1909

CONFERENCE	Home Mis- sions and Church Extension Appor- tion- ments	Appropri- ations for Home Missions	Authoriza- tions for Church Extension	CONFERENCE	Home Mis- sions and Church Extension Appor- tion- ments	Appropri- ations for Home Missions	Authoriza- tions for Church Extension
Alabama.....	\$1,500	\$2,600	\$2,500	East Ohio.....	\$40,000	\$3,800	\$800
Alaska Mission.....	1,000	6,000	400	East Oklahoma Mission.....	3,000	10,278	4,000
Arizona Mission.....	1,500	5,717	500	East Tennessee.....	1,200	1,932	480
Arkansas.....	1,500	4,000	500	Erie.....	32,600	1,570	1,000
Atlanta.....	1,500	924	700	Florida.....	800	1,008	500
Atlantic Mission Conference.....	500	2,100	600	Genesee.....	32,700	2,520	500
Austin.....	3,000	4,175	1,500	Georgia.....	1,350	1,932	300
Baltimore.....	36,000	4,022	900	Gulf.....	2,400	5,400	1,000
Black Hills Mission.....	1,500	5,450	900	Hawaii Mission.....	800	9,550	3,000
Blue Ridge.....	1,200	2,600	1,000	Holston.....	6,000	3,556	3,000
California.....	10,000	17,160	50,000	Idaho.....	3,000	1,700	1,700
California German.....	2,000	3,800	3,500	Illinois.....	38,000	6,050	500
Central Alabama.....	1,200	2,860	600	Indiana.....	40,000	700	500
Central German.....	8,000	3,610	1,600	Iowa.....	21,000	300	300
Central Illinois.....	1,200	1,806	500	Italian Mission.....	1,000	2,500	800
Central Missouri.....	32,000	896	600	Kansas.....	13,000	3,700	1,000
Central New York.....	32,000	300	1,000	Kentucky.....	5,000	2,004	800
Central Ohio.....	48,000	4,700	5,000	Lexington.....	2,500	3,171	1,000
Central Pennsylvania.....	3,500	4,660	1,400	Lincoln.....	1,000	2,470	500
Central Swedish.....	1,400	3,360	460	Little Rock.....	3,600	2,654	500
Central Tennessee.....	5,000	3,190	1,000	Louisiana.....	29,500	2,670	1,000
Chicago German.....	30,000	1,500	600	Maine.....	11,000	3,220	1,900
Cincinnati.....	15,000	11,820	2,150	Michigan.....	2,000	3,100	500
Colorado.....	9,000	11,233	3,600	Minnesota.....	2,000	1,532	900
Columbia River.....	13,000	7,500	9,000	Mississippi.....	11,000	2,900	1,000
Dakota.....	6,000	1,305	800	Missouri.....	3,200	6,000	1,200
Delaware.....	26,000	1,310	800	Montana.....	11,000	2,800	800
Des Moines.....	27,000	6,023	1,300	Nebraska.....	1,200	4,640	600
Detroit.....	2,000	9,800	1,000	Nevada Mission.....	35,000	3,800	1,100
Eastern Swedish.....	5,450	3,690	1,500	Newark.....	24,000	9,960	1,000
East German.....	3,600	2,150	1,100	New England.....	18,000	3,220	400
East Maine.....				New England Southern.....			

ACTION OF GENERAL COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER, 1909—CONTINUED

CONFERENCE	Home Mis- sions and Church Extension Appor- tion- ments	Appropria- tions for Home Missions	Authoriza- tions for Church Extension	CONFERENCE		Home Mis- sions and Church Extension Appor- tion- ments	Appropria- tions for Home Missions	Authoriza- tions for Church Extension
New Hampshire.....	S.	\$5,000	\$3,315	\$800	Puget Sound.....	\$9,000	\$10,230	\$2,060
New Jersey.....	S.	33,000	300	3,000	Rock River.....	38,000	8,500	1,200
New Mexico English Mission.....	S.	1,800		900	Saint Johns River.....	1,200	2,500	200
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference.....	F.	1,000	7,800	500	Saint Louis.....	12,000	6,840	1,500
New York.....	S.	41,500	10,225	1,200	Saint Louis German.....	6,500	2,820	1,500
New York East.....	S.	41,500	6,700	1,200	Savannah.....	1,500	1,176	400
North Carolina.....	C., F.	1,500	2,016	400	South Carolina.....	4,500	1,716	500
North Dakota.....	F.	8,000	8,000	2,000	Southern California.....	20,000	10,132	1,400
Northern German.....	F.	3,400	2,580	1,200	South Florida Mission.....	600	433	300
Northern Minnesota.....	F.	12,175	8,393	1,200	Southern Illinois.....	3,300	4,450	500
Northern New York.....	F.	23,000	1,860	1,500	Southern Kansas.....	15,000	1,250	500
Northern Swedish.....	P.	2,000	5,000	500	South Kansas.....	13,600	1,300	1,000
North Indiana.....	S.	29,500		750	Southwest Kansas.....	13,600	3,200	1,000
North Montana.....	P.	2,150	7,872	1,200	Tennessee.....	1,500	1,632	500
North Nebraska.....	F.	7,500	4,000	1,300	Texas.....	2,500	2,920	650
North Ohio.....	F.	21,600	1,910	800	Troy.....	30,000	400	500
Northwest German.....	F.	3,400	2,940	1,300	Upper Iowa.....	25,000	1,000	500
Northwest Indiana.....	F.	22,000	621	900	Upper Mississippi.....	1,900	1,950	500
Northwest Iowa.....	F.	16,000	1,770	900	Utah Mission.....	2,000	13,850	250
Northwest Kansas.....	S.	7,000	5,900	800	Vermont.....	3,800	1,880	600
Northwest Nebraska.....	S.	1,500	2,500	500	Washington.....	5,000	1,800	500
Norwegian and Danish.....	F.	3,250	8,485	700	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	1,800	5,295	1,800
Ohio.....	F.	32,000	600	800	West German.....	6,000	5,000	1,500
Oklahoma.....	F.	10,000	13,400	4,500	West Nebraska.....	4,000	4,900	500
Oregon.....	F.	7,000	10,519	3,600	Western Swedish.....	2,500	4,870	600
Pacific Chinese Mission.....	F.	600	9,800	6,000	West Texas.....	2,000	3,030	650
Pacific German.....	F.	1,000	4,080	1,200	West Virginia.....	12,500	5,200	1,500
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	F.	825	11,000	3,000	West Wisconsin.....	7,600	4,560	1,200
Pacific Swedish Mission Conference.....	F.	1,000	4,075	5,000	Wilmington.....	26,000	800	800
Philadelphia.....	S.	53,000	8,835	900	Wisconsin.....	12,000	3,620	1,000
Philippine Islands.....	S.	1,000		500	Wyoming.....	30,000	1,500	650
Pittsburgh.....	F.	36,500	4,250	900	Wyoming Mission.....	2,400	6,300	1,000
Porto Rico Mission.....	S.	600	25,500	4,500				

THIRD MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE HELD AT
GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW YORK
CITY, NOVEMBER 10 TO 14, 1910, INCLUSIVE

Eight sessions were held.

The following were present during the sessions of the General Committee:

Bishops.—Henry W. Warren, John M. Walden, Willard F. Mallalieu, Earl Cranston, David H. Moore, John W. Hamilton, Joseph F. Berry, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Charles W. Smith, Edwin H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, Frank M. Bristol.

Officers of the Board.—Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, Charles M. Boswell, Alpha G. Kynett, Samuel Shaw.

Representatives from the General Conference Districts.—Rev. D. B. Holt, David Gordon, Rev. J. W. Marshall, J. E. Leaycraft, Rev. Ray Allen, T. D. Collins, Rev. B. C. Conner, Rev. O. W. Holmes, O. F. Hypes, Rev. G. W. Cooper, W. T. Smith, Rev. B. T. McEwen, R. S. Lovinggood, Rev. J. S. Ford, J. L. Taylor, Rev. E. A. Schell, C. R. Benedict, Rev. R. E. Buckey, Perley Lowe, Rev. L. J. Naftzger, W. E. Carpenter, J. G. Moore, F. L. Clemans, Rev. W. H. Rolfig, Rev. W. D. Phifer, Rev. W. B. Hollingshead.

Representatives from the Board.—Reverends S. W. Gehrett, E. M. Stevens, P. M. Watters, F. M. North, J. C. Nicholson, J. G. Bickerton, J. G. Wilson, Messrs. C. D. Foss, Jr., W. H. Heisler, F. E. Tasker, J. E. Ingram, J. P. Melick, W. O. Hoffercker, T. A. Redding, C. E. Anderson.

Representatives of the National City Evangelization Union.—Rev. James Rowe, Rev. R. D. Morgan, A. M. Schoyer.

The report of the Commission on Procedure was considered. This report changed the method of considering and making appropriations for Home Mission purposes from the old divisions into English-speaking Conferences, Foreign-speaking Conferences, Colored Work, English Work, and Cities into one which considered the needs of each Annual Conference as a whole, comprehending all classes of work carried on within its bounds. The discussion of the details of this report was continued through several sessions and resulted in the adoption of the By-Laws of the General Committee as published elsewhere.

The reports of the Board to the General Committee and of the Treasurer were presented.

Committees were appointed on the Report of the Board: Treasurer's Report; Total amount to be appropriated for all purposes; Gross amounts to be appropriated for all Home Mission-

any purposes; Amounts asked for Home Missions and Church Extension and authorized for Church Extension; Coöperation with the Woman's Home Missionary Society; Appeal to Church, and General Reference.

The General Committee decided that no special pleading should be permitted before the General Committee or the sub-committees other than by members of the General Committee, except by special invitation of the Committee.

The General Committee directed that the Annual Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension shall make out its application for Appropriations one month prior to the session of each Annual Conference.

The question of the amount to be appropriated for the Publication Department was considered in executive session, and as a result, \$40,000 was appropriated and the following resolution adopted: "That it is the judgment of this General Committee that *The Christian Republic* should be placed under the same plan of publication and circulation as our other Church papers, and that while the necessary adjustments looking to such a change are being made the Board may use such part of the appropriation for Publications as may be necessary."

The following action with reference to the Loan Fund was adopted:

"We find that in the Loan and Annuity Fund the Board holds interest-paying securities, partly loans to churches, amounting to over one million dollars, whose earnings more than meet all annuity and other interest charges. Because of the decrease in collections during the hard times of 1907 a deficiency occurred in the General Fund, which has been made up by overdrafts from the Loan Fund. This has resulted in a restriction in the amount available during the past year for Loans to Churches. We recommend that the General Fund restore to the Loan Fund all overdrafts as rapidly as possible with a view to reaching the point in the near future where no further advance shall be made from the Loan Fund to any other Fund. At present all income and interest items with Loans and Annuities are accounted for in the General Fund. We recommend that a distinct interest account be kept for the Loan and Annuity Fund."

The following action was taken with reference to Amounts Asked and Authorized:

"1. We recommend that we apportion \$1,500,000 to the Conferences in the United States, one fifth of which, \$300,000, shall be for Church Extension.

"2. (a.) We recommend that the General Committee apportion this amount to the Annual Conferences in a lump sum, basing the computation on the number of full members, on the church and parsonage property, exclusive of debts, on the whole amount paid for ministerial support (including house rent, and

total cash salaries of pastors, exclusive of Missionaries, District Superintendents, Bishops, but not Conference Claimants' Fund), and on the sum raised for Disciplinary Benevolences exclusive of special gifts to Home and Foreign Missions, the gifts to permanent funds, and the supply column of the W. H. M. Work.

“(b.) That the Conference Board of Home Missions and Church Extension apportion this sum to the Conference charges during the session of the Annual Conference, and in the event of delay or failure to do so the Bishop and the Cabinet shall make the apportionment.

“3. The following is the list of apportionments to the several Conferences computed upon the above basis, and we recommend their adoption, viz.: (See page 1577.)

“4. The following authorizations for Church Extension in the various Conferences are recommended; most of them show an increase and they are made after the most solicitous effort to meet special cases called to our attention by the District Representatives, viz.: (See page 1577.)

“5. We recommend that when the full amount apportioned to a Conference is paid, the full amount authorized for Church Extension be placed to the credit of the Conference; but the Board shall so administer this fund that not more than one fifth of the sum total contributed for Home Missions and Church Extension shall be paid for Church Extension.

“6. We recommend that all the increase in collections above the apportionment shall be placed to the credit of the Conference making such increase as an additional appropriation if the Conference shall so designate and request.

“7. We recommend that three fourths of the increase over last year's collections in Beneficiary Conferences, and one fourth in Benevolent Conferences, shall be placed to the credit of the Conference as an appropriation for additional work, if the Conference by resolution shall request it.

“8. The sum of \$1,500,000 was asked of the Church for the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension and a like sum for Foreign Missions. It now appears that some of our District Superintendents have not apportioned the same sum to each, thus violating the order of the General Committee. We therefore request that the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension communicate with all our District Superintendents and Conference Boards, requiring that the Apportionments to Home Missions and Church Extension and Foreign Missions be equal in each individual case, that the cause of Home Missions and Church Extension may have the same place before the local charges of the Church as in the minds of the General Committee.

“9. We urge all our pastors to make prompt remittances each month of all sums collected to the Treasurer, thereby saving interest and exemplifying promptness and fidelity. District Super-

intendents are requested to emphasize the importance of prompt remittances."

The office of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension was authorized to make any readjustments of the appropriation for Home Missions and Church Extension within the Conferences that it deems necessary or advantageous to the work, so as not to change total of appropriations to any one Conference.

A Committee on Procedure to report to the next General Committee was appointed, consisting of Bishop Cranston, Robert Forbes, Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., P. M. Watters, and J. E. Ingram.

The General Committee adopted a resolution urging that the Sunday school collections for Missions be equally divided between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION, NOVEMBER, 1910

APPROPRIATIONS TO CONFERENCES

ALABAMA.....	\$2,650	DETROIT.....	\$2,900	
ALASKA MISSION.....	6,000	Finnish.....	1,800	
ARIZONA MISSION.....	6,100	Indians.....	400	
ARKANSAS (\$300 for New Work).....	3,600	Detroit.....	1,000	
ATLANTA.....	900			\$6,100
ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE.....	\$2,000	EAST GERMAN.....		3,800
Indians.....	100	EAST MAINE.....		2,200
	2,100	EAST OHIO:		
AUSTIN.....	\$2,800	Cleveland (Bohemian).....	\$3,000	
Swedish.....	1,175	Barnesville District.....	200	
	3,975	Akron.....	400	
BALTIMORE:				3,600
Deaf Mutes, for calendar year (East-ern Section).....	\$975	EAST OKLAHOMA MISSION.....		10,275
Bohemians.....	1,200	EAST TENNESSEE.....		2,100
Baltimore (Poles).....	250	EASTERN SWEDISH (of which \$500 is for Battery Park Mission and \$1,000 for work among immigrants in New York).....		9,900
Baltimore.....	215			200
	2,640	ERIE.....		1,000
BLACK HILLS MISSION.....	6,000	FLORIDA.....		470
BLUE RIDGE.....	2,600	GENESEE (Indians).....		1,740
CALIFORNIA (\$500 available January 1, 1911).....	\$7,800	GEORGIA.....		
Italian.....	840	GULF.....	\$5,100	
Finnish.....	500	French.....	500	
Indians.....	840	Italian.....	600	6,200
Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda.....	2,000	HAWAII MISSION:		
Oakland and San Jose (Portu-guese).....	1,000	Salary of Superintendent.....	\$2,000	
San Francisco.....	4,900	Rent.....	500	
	17,880	English Church.....	1,200	
CALIFORNIA GERMAN.....	3,900	Japanese work.....	2,800	
CENTRAL ALABAMA.....	2,800	Korean work.....	2,030	
CENTRAL GERMAN.....	\$3,710	Korean School.....	1,050	
Cincinnati, O.....	600	Honolulu.....	350	
	4,310	Insurance.....	200	
CENTRAL ILLINOIS.....	300	Interest, current year.....	240	10,340
CENTRAL MISSOURI.....	1,700	HOLSTON (of which \$500 is for Bristol).....		4,100
CENTRAL NEW YORK: Indians.....	550	IDAHO.....		7,000
CENTRAL OHIO.....	\$100	ILLINOIS:		
Toledo.....	200	Jacksonville, Deaf Mutes (available January 1, 1911).....	\$300	
	300	Urbana.....	600	
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA: Anthracite Mission.....	2,740	INDIANA (for 1911).....		900
CENTRAL SWEDISH (of which \$1,000 is for a special Missionary in Chicago).....	\$4,700	IOWA.....		200
Buffalo.....	500			500
	5,200	ITALIAN MISSION:		
CENTRAL TENNESSEE.....	3,000	Superintendent (salary and rent).....	\$3,000	
CHICAGO GERMAN.....	3,300	Baltimore, Md.....	1,600	
CINCINNATI.....	\$100	Syracuse, N. Y.....	550	
Cincinnati.....	1,600	Central Pennsylvania Confer-ence.....	2,210	
Deaf Mutes.....	100	Youngstown, O.....	900	
	1,800	Erie Conference.....	1,490	
COLORADO.....	\$9,500	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,460	
Denver.....	1,500	Rochester, N. Y.....	600	
Denver (Italians).....	1,000	Portland, Me.....	600	
Pueblo.....	570	Newark, N. J.....	1,000	
	12,570	Paterson, N. J.....	900	
COLUMBIA RIVER.....	\$9,940	Boston, Mass.....	3,500	
Indians.....	840	Fall River, Mass.....	825	
Spokane.....	800	Providence, R. I.....	825	
	11,580	New York City, New York Conference.....	1,890	
DAKOTA.....	7,638	Yonkers, New York.....	1,000	
DELAWARE (of which \$500 is for Man-hattan and the Bronx, through New York City Mission and Church Ex-tension Society).....	1,200	New York City, New York East Conference.....	2,600	
DES MOINES.....	\$1,200	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2,000	
Des Moines.....	900	New Haven, Conn.....	700	
	2,100	Middletown, Conn.....	600	
		Utica, N. Y.....	750	
		Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,790	

ITALIAN MISSION—Continued:

Reading, Pa.	\$460	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,000	
Wilmington, Del.	400	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	700	
Scranton, Pa.	700	
Indianapolis, Ind.	800	
	<hr/>	\$35,760
KANSAS.	\$800	
Kansas City, Kan.	750	
Topeka.	250	
	<hr/>	1,800
KENTUCKY.		3,700
LEXINGTON (of which \$100 is for Scott		
Mission, Chicago)	2,000	
LINCOLN.	3,100	
LITTLE ROCK.	2,500	
LOUISIANA (\$500 for New Orleans)	3,000	
MAINE.	\$1,675	
Norwegian and Danish.	445	
	<hr/>	2,120
MICHIGAN.	\$3,000	
Indians.	550	
	<hr/>	3,550
MINNESOTA.	\$2,750	
Saint Paul.	700	
	<hr/>	3,450
MISSISSIPPI.	2,000	
MISSOURI.	2,900	
MONTANA.	\$6,450	
Italian.	300	
	<hr/>	6,750
NEBRASKA.	\$1,400	
Bohemian and Hungarian.	1,000	
Lincoln.	600	
	<hr/>	3,000
NEVADA MISSION.	\$4,050	
Indians.	840	
	<hr/>	4,890
NEWARK:		
Elizabeth.	\$450	
Jersey City, Hoboken, and		
Bayonne.	900	
Newark.	300	
Richmond Borough, New York		
City.	450	
	<hr/>	2,100
NEW ENGLAND:		
Norwegian and Danish.	\$600	
English.	840	
French.	1,680	
Boston (Norwegian and Dan-		
ish).	900	
Boston (Portuguese).	500	
Boston (Chinese).	1,600	
Boston (Colored work).	350	
Lowell (Greeks).	850	
Worcester (Colored work).	175	
	<hr/>	7,495
NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN:		
English.	\$300	
New Bedford.	400	
Portuguese.	1,320	
	<hr/>	2,020
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	\$1,800	
French.	1,650	
	<hr/>	3,450
NEW JERSEY.	500	
NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION.		8,220
NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION CON-		
FERENCE.	\$7,700	
Boys' School at Albuquerque.	844	
	<hr/>	8,544
NEW YORK:		
New York (Chinese).	\$1,450	
New York (Japanese).	800	
New York.	1,200	
	<hr/>	3,450

NEW YORK EAST:

New York City.	\$2,100	
Brooklyn.	1,100	
Brooklyn (Norwegian and		
Danish).	1,800	
New York City (Norwegian		
and Danish).	600	
	<hr/>	\$5,600
NORTH CAROLINA.		2,000
NORTH DAKOTA.		8,500
NORTH MONTANA.	\$7,500	
Indians.	680	
	<hr/>	8,180
NORTH NEBRASKA.	\$3,500	
Omaha (including S. Omaha).	600	
Bohemians and Hungarians.	400	
Deaf Mutes.	150	
	<hr/>	4,650
NORTH OHIO:		
Cleveland (Bohemian).	\$500	
Cleveland.	1,000	
	<hr/>	1,500
NORTHERN GERMAN.		2,700
NORTHERN MINNESOTA (\$400 for Bau-		
dette and Spooner, available January		
1, 1911).	\$6,650	
Finnish.	840	
Indians.	800	
Duluth.	400	
Minneapolis.	400	
	<hr/>	9,090
NORTHERN NEW YORK.	\$840	
Indians.	420	
Utica (Welsh).	300	
	<hr/>	1,560
NORTHERN SWEDISH.		5,400
NORTHWEST GERMAN.		3,050
NORTHWEST INDIA (for 1911).		800
NORTHWEST IOWA.	\$1,200	
Sioux City.	800	
	<hr/>	2,000
NORTHWEST KANSAS.	\$5,900	
Bohemian and Hungarian.	500	
	<hr/>	6,400
NORTHWEST NEBRASKA.		2,650
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH (of which \$750		
is for Chicago).		8,950
OHIO, Columbus.		700
OKLAHOMA.		12,000
OREGON.	\$7,700	
Chinese.	1,200	
Indians.	820	
Portland.	1,100	
	<hr/>	10,820
PACIFIC CHINESE MISSION.		10,000
PACIFIC GERMAN.		4,200
PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION.		11,500
PACIFIC SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE.		4,300
PHILADELPHIA:		
Welsh.	\$350	
Philadelphia (Norwegian and		
Danish).	800	
Shenandoah Anthracite Mis-		
sion.	1,400	
Philadelphia.	3,500	
	<hr/>	6,050
PITTSBURGH:		
Bohemian and Hungarian.	\$2,300	
Pittsburgh.	1,300	
	<hr/>	3,600
PORTO RICO MISSION.		27,000
PUGET SOUND.	\$8,000	
Indians.	460	
Seattle.	1,160	
Seattle (Italian).	300	
Tacoma.	960	
Tacoma (Italian).	200	
	<hr/>	11,080

ROCK RIVER:				SOUTHWEST KANSAS.....	\$3,900
Chicago (Deaf Mutes).....	\$1,200			TENNESSEE.....	1,900
Chicago (Bohemian and Hun-				TEXAS.....	2,900
garian).....	1,800			TROY.....	400
Chicago.....	1,300			UPPER IOWA.....	\$800
Chicago (French).....	800			Bohemian and Hungarian.....	900
Chicago (Hebrew).....	500				1,700
Chicago (Italian).....	2,150			UPPER MISSISSIPPI.....	1,300
Chicago (Poles).....	500			UTAH MISSION.....	\$12,396
Ottawa (French).....	200			Norwegian and Danish.....	2,215
Joliet (Italian) (January 1,					14,611
1911).....	600			VERMONT.....	1,700
		\$9,050		WASHINGTON.....	1,650
SAINT JOHNS RIVER (\$250 January 1,				WEST GERMAN.....	5,000
1911).....		2,750		WEST NEBRASKA.....	5,000
SAINT LOUIS.....	\$4,300			WEST TEXAS (of which \$470 is for new	
Kansas City, Mo.....	1,150			work in the West).....	3,400
Saint Louis.....	2,050			WEST VIRGINIA.....	5,300
		7,500		WEST WISCONSIN.....	4,800
SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.....	3,000			WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH.....	\$5,000
SAVANNAH.....	1,100			San Francisco.....	440
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,800				5,440
SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION.....	700			WESTERN SWEDISH.....	5,150
SOUTH KANSAS (\$800 for Pittsburg, Kan.)	1,300			WILMINGTON, Wilmington.....	600
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (of which \$500 is				WISCONSIN.....	\$3,000
for Fresno District, and \$300 for San				Indians.....	420
Diego District, January 1,				Milwaukee.....	700
1911).....	\$7,425				4,120
Spanish.....	1,175			WYOMING:	
Los Angeles.....	1,500			Scranton.....	\$130
Colored Work.....	1,032			Wilkes-Barre.....	130
		11,132			260
SOUTHERN GERMAN.....	4,550			WYOMING MISSION.....	6,750
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS (for 1911).....	\$750				
East Saint Louis.....	600			Total.....	\$601,250
Granite City.....	500				
		1,850			

APPROPRIATIONS BY CLASSES

English-Speaking—White.....	\$315,604
English-Speaking—Negro.....	40,607
Italian.....	41,750
German.....	37,810
Spanish.....	36,719
Swedish.....	31,125
Norwegian and Danish.....	21,750
Japanese.....	21,440
Chinese.....	14,250
Bohemian.....	11,600
Indian.....	8,190
French.....	4,830
Finnish.....	3,140
Portuguese.....	2,820
Deaf Mutes.....	2,725
Greek.....	850
Polish.....	750
Welsh.....	650
Hebrew.....	500
Other Foreign Populations.....	4,140
Total.....	\$601,250

\$105,924 of the above was appropriated for work in cities.

FOURTH MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE HELD IN
TRINITY CHURCH, DENVER, COLORADO, NOVEMBER
10 TO 14, 1911, INCLUSIVE

Nine sessions were held.

The following were present during the sessions of the General Committee:

Bishops.—Henry W. Warren, John M. Walden, Earl Cranston, David H. Moore, John W. Hamilton, Joseph F. Berry, William F. McDowell, William Burt, Luther B. Wilson, Thomas B. Neely, William F. Anderson, John L. Nuelsen, William A. Quayle, Charles W. Smith, Wilson S. Lewis, Edwin H. Hughes, Robert McIntyre, Frank M. Bristol.

Officers of the Board.—Robert Forbes, Ward Platt, Charles M. Boswell, Alpha G. Kynett, Samuel Shaw.

Representatives from the General Conference Districts.—Rev. D. B. Holt, David Gordon, J. E. Leaycraft, Rev. Ray Allen, T. D. Collins, Rev. B. C. Conner, J. H. Holt, Rev. J. C. Smith, Rev. G. W. Cooper, W. T. Smith, Rev. B. T. McEwen, R. S. Lovinggood, Rev. J. S. Ford, J. L. Taylor, Rev. E. A. Schell, C. R. Benedict, Rev. R. E. Buckey, Perley Lowe, Rev. L. J. Naftzger, W. E. Carpenter, Rev. J. G. Moore, F. L. Clemans, Rev. W. H. Rolting, William Albrecht, Rev. W. D. Phifer, A. J. Wallace, Rev. W. B. Hollingshead, L. V. Wells.

Representatives from the Board.—Ministers.—S. W. Gehrett, Robert Watt, W. L. McDowell, L. C. Murdock, R. H. Gilbert, J. G. Wilson, J. W. Sayers, J. Morgan Read; Laymen—W. H. Heisler, F. E. Tasker, C. D. Foss, Jr., J. E. Ingram, J. P. Melick, W. O. Hoffercker, A. M. Schoyer.

Representatives of the National City Evangelization Union.—Revs. F. M. North, J. G. Bickerton, James Rowe.

The report of the Committee on Procedure was considered and adopted. Inasmuch as a change was made in the method of Procedure we insert Articles 4 and 5 of the By-Laws of the General Committee.

ARTICLE 4

To facilitate the work of the General Committee the entire field shall be divided into five groups of Conferences and Missions to be respectively considered and tentative Appropriations for the same reported by the several Committees charged therewith as contemplated under Item 4, Article 3. These groups shall be considered as follows:

GROUP A

Group (a) shall be formed from Districts 1, 6, and 11, comprising the following Conferences and Missions:

First District.—East Maine, Eastern Swedish, Maine, New Hampshire, New England, New England Southern, Troy, Vermont.

Sixth District.—Alabama, Austin, Blue Ridge, Central Tennessee, Delaware, East Tennessee, Georgia, Gulf, Holston, North Carolina, Saint Johns River, South Carolina, Washington.

Eleventh District.—Indiana, Michigan, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana.

GROUP B

Group (b) shall consist of Districts 2, 7, and 12, comprising the following Conferences and Missions:

Second District.—New Jersey, Newark, New York, New York East, Porto Rico Mission.

Seventh District.—Atlanta, Central Alabama, Central Missouri, Florida, Lexington, Lincoln, Little Rock, Louisiana, Mississippi, Savannah, Tennessee, Texas, Upper Mississippi, West Texas, South Florida Mission.

Twelfth District.—Dakota, Detroit, Minnesota, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Norwegian and Danish, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Black Hills Mission, and the Italian Mission.

GROUP C

Group (c) shall consist of Districts 3, 8, and 13, comprising the following Conferences and Missions:

Third District.—Central New York, Erie, Genesee, Northern New York, Wyoming.

Eighth District.—Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Northwest Kansas, Oklahoma, Saint Louis, South Kansas, Southwest Kansas, West Nebraska, Western Swedish, East Oklahoma Mission.

Thirteenth District.—California German, Central German, Chicago German, East German, Northern German, Northwest German, Pacific German, Saint Louis German, Southern German, West German.

GROUP D

Group (d) shall consist of Districts 4, 9, and 14, comprising the following Conferences and Missions:

Fourth District.—Baltimore, Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Wilmington, Atlantic Mission.

Ninth District.—Des Moines, Iowa, Nebraska, North Nebraska, Northwest Iowa, Northwest Nebraska, Upper Iowa.

Fourteenth District.—California, Colorado, Southern California, Arizona Mission, Hawaii Mission, Nevada Mission, New Mexico English Mission, New Mexico Spanish Mission Conference, Pacific Chinese Mission, Pacific Japanese Mission, and Utah Mission.

GROUP E

Group (e) shall consist of Districts 5, 10, and 15, comprising the following Missions and Conferences:

Fifth District.—Central Ohio, Cincinnati, East Ohio, Kentucky, North Ohio, Ohio.

Tenth District.—Central Illinois, Central Swedish, Illinois, Northern Swedish, Rock River, Southern Illinois.

Fifteenth District.—Columbia River, Idaho, Montana, North Montana, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Puget Sound, Western Norwegian and Danish, Alaska and Wyoming Missions.

All Applications from Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences and Missions, information and representations relating to each of these several groups, or any part of the same, shall be referred without action, to the appropriate Committee.

These several Committees on Appropriation shall consider all the specific kinds of Mission Work in each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, and Mission in their respective territory, and shall recommend to the General Committee a gross amount covering all forms of Home Mission Work within said territory. Such report, including a plan of distribution of such gross amounts, shall be laid before the General Committee at the earliest date practicable. Thereupon the General Committee shall determine what amounts shall be respectively allotted to each of the several groups, and it shall then be the duty of the several Committees to make tentative distribution of such gross amounts and report the result to the General Committee for its final action.

All representations, oral or written, preliminary to such tentative distributions shall be made before group Committees, but in the discussion preceding final action by the General Committee representations may be allowed, not exceeding five minutes, by any member of the General Committee.

ARTICLE 5

1. The various amounts asked for Home Missions and Church Extension and authorized for Church Extension shall be considered in open meeting by the General Committee, on call of the full list of Conferences, or may be referred back to the Committee on Amounts Asked and Authorized for consideration or final action. In considering the question of Amounts Asked and Authorized, the General Committee shall decide:

(a.) The aggregate amount to be asked from the Annual Conferences.

(b.) How much shall be asked from each Conference.

(c.) How much shall be authorized to each Conference for Church Extension.

2. Each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission

shall make application for a total amount for all forms of Mission work within its bounds, specifying the forms of work proposed and the amount desired for each kind and for Church Extension.

3. Where a City Missionary Society includes representatives of and supervises work in more than one white English-speaking Conference, appropriations for its work shall be made to and administered by such City Missionary Society, provided that the amounts so expended within the bounds and in the interest of each Conference shall be included in the gross appropriation for that Conference, and so reported to the Conference.

4. The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension in each Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission shall, prior to the meeting of the General Committee, report to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension a general, detailed, and classified statement of the disbursements, that the disbursements throughout the Church may be tabulated under the several classes in the report of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to the General Committee.

5. City Missionary Societies, and other Organizations receiving money from the appropriations to the Annual Conference, Mission Conference, or Mission, shall report to the Conference or Mission Board the disposition they make of said money each year, and at a date sufficiently early to allow the facts to be embodied in the Report of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension to the General Committee.

The Committees called for by the By-Laws were appointed.

The General Committee reaffirmed its decision "that no special pleading should be permitted before the General Committee or the sub-committees other than by members of the General Committee, except by special invitation of the Committee."

The hours of the morning session were fixed from nine to twelve.

The following order of procedure in the Committees was adopted:

1. Group Committees hear all Representatives admissible, under rules, then appoint competent sub-committees of three or five to prepare Report of tentative Appropriations to be submitted to the Group Committees.

2. Pending the work of these sub-committees of the Groups, let the other Standing Committees of the General Committee be called to consider respectively the matters referred to them. As soon as any reports are ready, let the General Committee receive and consider the same.

The Committee on General Reference presented a report and the General Committee concurred in the resolution that one person be employed to make Apportionments for all the Organization, and was referred to the Board of Managers.

The officers of the Board of Foreign Missions were respectfully requested to consult the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension as to the date of the meetings of the General Committees for 1912. If practicable it was requested that the dates be fixed later in the month, in order to give sufficient time for preparation after the close of the fiscal year. The General Committee also requested that the several Boards take into account the date of meeting and arrange it in such wise that members of the General Committees may be at home on election day so far as practicable.

The General Committee gave permission to the Committee on Group "B" to invite Superintendent F. H. Wright, of the Italian Mission, to appear before it.

A Standing Committee was ordered to consider what this General Committee can do to promote Missionary and Church Extension work in neglected and churchless rural sections, and how coöperation between the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and Conferences with their District Superintendents towards this end can be provided for in some practicable way, to report to the Board for consideration in preparing proposed legislation to be submitted to the approaching General Conference.

The following resolution was adopted: "That in order to avoid confusion in Apportionments, the office be authorized to change, if necessary, the amounts asked for Home Missions and Church Extension in the above schedule, viz., \$1,500,000, so that the amounts asked from each Annual Conference shall be the same as that which may be fixed for Foreign Missions."

The following Committee on Coöperation in Rural Communities, etc., was appointed: Bishop Walden, Bishop Wilson, Robert Forbes, W. L. McDowell, A. M. Schoyer, B. C. Conner, J. G. Moore, C. R. Benedict, F. L. Clemans. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Appropriations to cities for English-speaking work should bear some relation to the amounts raised in such cities for the same work, and more complete information bearing on this subject should be secured.

2. Applications for aid from the Contingent Fund may be considered whether they come from mission or from other sources.

3. Loans to Churches shall be in sums not exceeding \$5,000, and on first mortgage only, in accordance with the present policy of the Board, other than in rarely exceptional cases, recommended by the Executive Officers of the Board and indorsed by a two thirds vote of the members of the Board present and voting.

4. The Boards of Home Missions and Church Extension organized within Annual Conferences and Mission Conferences

should consider an important part of their duty to be to secure increased contributions for the work.

5. Those making reports from Sunday schools should observe that it is a legal requirement of the Discipline that Sunday school collections for Missions shall be divided equally between the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and the Board of Foreign Missions.

6. We memorialize the General Conference to legislate so as to provide for better supervision of work in cities, and make more clear the relation of City Societies and District Superintendents to such work, and to each other.

7. While recognizing that City Societies are not under the control of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, yet as their general purposes are the same, their coöperation cannot be too cordial.

A Committee was appointed to confer with like Committees from the General Committee of Foreign Missions and the General Committee of the Freedmen's Aid looking to a general plan of making Apportionments for all the Boards.

The following were elected to fill vacancies on the Board: Rev. John R. Wright, Newark Conference; Rev. Henry Mueller, East German Conference; J. Atwood White, Philadelphia Conference; Rev. E. E. Burriss, Philadelphia Conference; Wm. P. Billings, Wyoming Conference; Fred J. Lovatt, Newark Conference.

The following report from the Committee on Amounts Asked and Authorized for Home Missions and Church Extension was adopted:

1. We recommend that \$300,000 be authorized for Church Extension.

2. That the \$1,500,000 apportioned to the Church for Home Missions and Church Extension work be divided among the Districts of the Annual Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions according to the principles of the Equitable Apportionment system. The District Apportionments to be in harmony with latest list of appointments, and to apply in Fall Conferences for the years 1911 and 1912, and for the Spring Conferences for 1912 and 1913.

3. We urge upon all District Superintendents the necessity of explaining to their pastors that the Apportionment is self-made by the statistical record of the charge and is but the common average, and should be looked upon as the *minimum* sum to be raised.

4. We earnestly request our pastors to make prompt returns of all amounts collected. First, that the Board may have the use of the money and save interest expense, and second, that the charges applying for Church Extension aid may receive their Donations more promptly.

5. Owing to the increasing needs for missionary aid in the great cities in sections where large numbers of foreigners are settling, in the poorer charges of our stronger Conferences, and in the new and developing section of the South and West, and further, that Conferences may be inspired to study home missionary conditions, we recommend that all Conferences, Mission Conferences and Missions making an increase over the offerings of the previous year, shall, if the Conference so order and the Presiding Bishop approve, have one half of said increase as an additional Appropriation, and in case the full equitable Apportionment is collected, all the excess may be so used, provided in all cases the collections pass through the regular Treasury of the Board. That all special collections should pass through the Treasury and receipt be given on account of special collection.

The General Committee memorialized the General Conference to insert in the chapter on Home Missions and Church Extension in the Discipline the following statement: "The General Committee shall not appropriate in any year more than the total amount of the contributions of the Church for the preceding year and in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board at the close of the fiscal year."

The Committee decided it was inexpedient to consider any moneys received since the beginning of the present fiscal year in making Appropriations for this year.

The General Committee adopted the following: "That we request the office to prepare and place in the hands of each member of the General Committee official askings and estimates of the Appropriations to be made to the various Conferences, Mission Conferences, and Missions. These estimates are to be based upon the official requests of the Conferences and upon the recommendation of the Presiding Bishop and the District Representatives concerned and the fullest information obtainable."

The report of the Committee on Semi-Centennial was adopted as follows: "*Resolved*, That the General Committee heartily approves of the purpose of the Board to prepare for a Semi-Centennial of the Organization, to be held in May, 1914."

ACTION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION, NOVEMBER, 1911

APPROPRIATIONS TO CONFERENCES

ALABAMA.....	\$2,650	DETROIT.....	\$2,900
ALASKA MISSION.....	6,000	Finnish.....	1,800
ARIZONA MISSION.....	6,100	Indians.....	400
ARKANSAS.....	3,600	Detroit*.....	1,000
ATLANTA (\$100 for Atlanta).....	1,000		
ATLANTIC MISSION CONFERENCE.....	\$1,800	EAST GERMAN.....	
Indians.....	100	EAST MAINE (\$100 for Castine and \$200 for Ellsworth).....	\$6,100
	1,900		3,800
AUSTIN.....	\$2,700	EAST OHIO.....	2,500
Swedish.....	1,375	Cleveland (Bohemian)*.....	\$3,000
	4,075	Barnesville District.....	200
		Akron*.....	400
BALTIMORE:			
Deaf Mutes, for calendar year.....	\$975	EAST OKLAHOMA MISSION.....	3,600
Bohemians.....	1,200	EAST TENNESSEE.....	9,250
Baltimore (Poles)*.....	250		2,000
Baltimore*.....	500	EASTERN SWEDISH (of which \$500 is for Battery Park Mission and \$1,000 for Immigrant Mission in New York).....	9,900
	2,925	FLORIDA.....	1,200
BLACK HILLS MISSION.....	6,200	GENESEE (Indians).....	470
BLUE RIDGE.....	2,600	GEORGIA.....	1,740
CALIFORNIA.....	\$7,800	GULF.....	\$5,500
Italian.....	800	French.....	500
Finnish.....	500	Italian.....	600
Indians.....	840		6,600
Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda*.....	2,000		
Oakland and San Jose (Portuguese)*.....	1,000	HAWAII MISSION:	
San Francisco*.....	4,900	Salary of Superintendent.....	\$2,000
Sacramento.....	500	Rent.....	500
	18,340	English Church.....	1,200
CALIFORNIA GERMAN.....	3,900	Japanese work.....	2,800
CENTRAL ALABAMA.....	2,800	Korean work.....	2,000
CENTRAL GERMAN.....	\$3,600	Korean School.....	1,750
Cincinnati, O.*.....	1,000	Honolulu.....	350
	4,600	Insurance.....	200
CENTRAL ILLINOIS.....	300	Interest, current year.....	240
CENTRAL MISSOURI.....	1,700		11,040
CENTRAL NEW YORK: Indians.....	550	HOLSTON (of which \$500 is for Bristol).....	3,700
CENTRAL OHIO: Toledo*.....	500	IDAHO.....	7,150
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA: Anthracite Mission.....	2,740	ILLINOIS:	
		Jacksonville, Deaf Mutes.....	\$300
CENTRAL SWEDISH (\$1,000 for Chicago)*.....	\$4,700	Urbana.....	600
Buffalo*.....	500		900
		IOWA.....	500
CENTRAL TENNESSEE.....	5,200	ITALIAN MISSION:	
CHICAGO GERMAN.....	3,000	Superintendent (salary and rent).....	\$3,000
CINCINNATI*.....	3,300	Baltimore, Md.*.....	1,600
Deaf Mutes.....	100	Syracuse, N. Y.*.....	550
Dayton†.....	200	Central Pennsylvania Conference.....	2,210
	2,300	Youngstown, O.*.....	900
COLORADO.....	\$9,500	Erie Conference.....	1,600
Denver*.....	1,500	Buffalo, N. Y.*.....	1,460
Denver (Italians)*.....	1,490	Rochester, N. Y.*.....	600
Pueblo*.....	570	Portland, Me.....	600
Telluride.....	300	Newark, N. J.....	1,000
	13,360	Paterson, N. J.....	900
COLUMBIA RIVER.....	\$10,090	Boston, Mass.*.....	3,500
Indians.....	840	Fall River, Mass.*.....	825
Spokane.....	800	Providence, R. I.*.....	825
	11,730	New York City, New York Conference*.....	1,890
DAKOTA.....	7,635	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1,000
DELAWARE (of which \$500 is for Manhattan and the Bronx, through New York Church Extension and City Missionary Society).....	1,000	New York City, New York East Conference.....	2,600
		Brooklyn, N. Y.*.....	2,400
DES MOINES.....	\$1,200	New Haven, Conn.*.....	900
Des Moines*.....	900	Middletown, Conn.....	600
	2,100	Utica, N. Y.*.....	1,050
		Philadelphia, Pa.*.....	2,790

* City Society—First class.

† City Society—Second class.

ITALIAN MISSION—Continued:		NEW YORK		\$700
Reading, Pa.*	\$600	New York (Chinese)*	1,450	
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	1,000	New York (Japanese)*	800	
Wilmington, Del.*	400	New York*	1,200	\$4,150
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*	700			
Scranton, Pa.*	700			
Indianapolis, Ind.†	1,000	NEW YORK EAST:		
Washington, D. C.*	500	New York City*	\$2,100	
Carbondale, Pa.	500	Brooklyn*	1,100	
	\$38,200	Brooklyn (Norwegian and Danish)*	1,800	
KANSAS	\$800	New York City (Norwegian and Danish)*	600	
Kansas City, Kan.*	750	Manhattan (Russian)*	600	
Topeka*	250			6,200
	1,800			2,000
KENTUCKY	3,700	NORTH CAROLINA		8,700
LEXINGTON (\$100 for Scott Mission, Chicago)*	2,000	NORTH DAKOTA		
LINCOLN (\$100 for Pueblo, Colo.)*	3,200	NORTH MONTANA	\$7,500	
LITTLE ROCK	2,500	Indians	680	8,180
LOUISIANA	3,000			
MAINE	\$1,675	NORTH NEBRASKA	\$3,500	
Norwegian and Danish	445	Omaha (including S. Omaha)*	600	
	2,120	Bohemians	400	
MICHIGAN	\$3,000	Deaf Mutes	130	4,630
Indians	550			
	3,550			
MINNESOTA	\$2,750	NORTH OHIO:		
Saint Paul*	800	Cleveland (Bohemian)*	\$500	1,500
	3,550	Cleveland*	1,000	2,700
MISSISSIPPI	1,900			
MISSOURI	2,995	NORTHERN GERMAN		
MONTANA	\$6,700	NORTHERN MINNESOTA	\$6,350	
Italian	300	Finnish	840	
	7,000	Indians	800	
NEBRASKA	\$1,400	Duluth*	600	
Bohemian	1,000	Minneapolis*	600	9,190
Lincoln*	600			
	3,000	NORTHERN NEW YORK	\$840	
NEVADA MISSION	\$4,050	Indians	420	1,260
Indians	840			5,400
	4,890	NORTHERN SWEDISH		3,050
NEWARK:		NORTHWEST GERMAN		1,150
Elizabeth*	\$450	NORTHWEST INDIANA (\$350 for Gary)	\$1,200	
Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne*	900	NORTHWEST IOWA	800	2,000
Paterson*	300	Sioux City*		
Richmond Borough, New York City*	450			
	2,100	NORTHWEST KANSAS	\$6,100	
		Bohemian (\$300 for Cuba, Kan.)	800	6,900
NEW ENGLAND:				2,650
Norwegian and Danish	\$600	NORTHWEST NEBRASKA		
English	840	NORWEGIAN AND DANISH (\$850 for Chicago,* \$300 for Buffalo)*		9,350
French	1,785	OHIO: Columbus	700	12,000
Boston (Norwegian and Danish)*	900	OKLAHOMA		
Boston (Portuguese)*	500	OREGON	\$8,050	
Boston (Chinese)*	1,600	Chinese	1,000	
Boston (Colored work)*	350	Indians	820	
Lowell (Greeks)*	850	Portland*	1,100	10,970
Worcester (Colored work)†	175			10,000
Boston, Morgan Memorial and City Missions*	1,636	PACIFIC CHINESE MISSION		4,200
	9,236	PACIFIC GERMAN		11,500
NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN:		PACIFIC JAPANESE MISSION		4,300
English	\$300	PACIFIC SWEDISH MISSION CONFERENCE		
New Bedford†	550			
Portuguese	1,320	PHILADELPHIA:		
	2,170	Welsh	\$350	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$1,800	Philadelphia (Norwegian and Danish)*	800	
French	1,800	Shenandoah Anthracite Mission	1,400	
	3,600	Philadelphia*	3,500	6,050
NEW JERSEY	600			
NEW MEXICO ENGLISH MISSION	8,220	PITTSBURGH:		
NEW MEXICO SPANISH MISSION CONFERENCE	\$7,700	Bohemian	\$2,300	
Boys' School at Albuquerque..	844	Pittsburgh*	1,300	3,600
	8,544			

* City Society—First class.

† City Society—Second class.

PORTO RICO MISSION (\$500 from unconditional funds).....	26,500	SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.....	\$1,250
PUGET SOUND.....	\$8,150	East Saint Louis.....	600
Indians.....	460	Granite City.....	500
Seattle*.....	1,160		\$2,350
Tacoma*.....	960	SOUTHWEST KANSAS.....	4,300
Loggers' Mission.....	500	TENNESSEE.....	1,900
	\$11,230	TEXAS.....	2,900
		TROY.....	400
ROCK RIVER:		UPPER IOWA.....	\$800
Chicago (Deaf Mutes)*.....	\$1,200	Bohemian.....	900
Chicago (Bohemian)*.....	1,700		1,700
Chicago*.....	2,450	UPPER MISSISSIPPI.....	1,300
Chicago (French)*.....	600	UTAH MISSION.....	\$12,396
Chicago (Italian)*.....	2,000	Norwegian and Danish.....	2,215
Chicago (Poles)*.....	500		14,611
Ottawa (French).....	100	VERMONT.....	1,700
Joliet (Italian).....	500	WASHINGTON.....	1,500
	9,050	WEST GERMAN.....	5,000
SAINT JOHN'S RIVER.....	3,000	WEST NEBRASKA.....	5,000
SAINT LOUIS.....	\$4,300	WEST TEXAS.....	3,400
Kansas City, Mo.*.....	1,150	WEST VIRGINIA.....	5,300
Saint Louis*.....	2,050	WEST WISCONSIN.....	4,800
Springfield†.....	300	WESTERN NORWEGIAN-DANISH.....	\$5,000
	7,800	San Francisco*.....	440
SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.....	3,000		5,440
SAVANNAH.....	1,100	WESTERN SWEDISH.....	5,150
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	1,700	WILMINGTON: Wilmington.....	600
SOUTH FLORIDA MISSION.....	700	WISCONSIN.....	\$3,000
SOUTH KANSAS (\$1,000 for Mining District).....	1,500	Indians.....	420
		Milwaukee*.....	700
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (\$500 for Fresno District and \$300 for San Diego District, January 1, 1912).....	\$7,425		4,120
Spanish.....	1,500	WYOMING:	
Los Angeles*.....	1,500	Seranton*.....	\$250
Colored work.....	1,032	Wilkes-Barre*.....	250
	11,457	Binghamton (Slavish)†.....	300
SOUTHERN GERMAN.....	4,750		800
		WYOMING MISSION.....	6,950
		Total.....	\$613,868

* City Society—First class.

† City Society—Second class.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CLASSES

English-Speaking—White.....	\$323,082
English-Speaking—Negro.....	40,357
Italian.....	45,390
German.....	38,300
Spanish.....	36,544
Swedish.....	31,325
Norwegian and Danish.....	22,150
Japanese.....	22,140
Chinese.....	14,050
Bohemian.....	11,800
Indian.....	8,190
French.....	4,785
Finnish.....	3,140
Portuguese.....	2,820
Deaf Mutes.....	2,705
Greek.....	850
Polish.....	750
Welsh.....	350
Russian.....	600
Slavish.....	300
Other Foreign Populations.....	4,140
Total.....	\$613,868

\$112,771 of the above was appropriated for work in cities.

TABLE OF AMOUNTS ASKED FOR HOME MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION, AND AUTHORIZED FOR CHURCH EXTENSION

CONFERENCE				CONFERENCE				CONFERENCE			
Home Missions	and Church Extension Ap- portionments	Church	Authorizations	Home Missions	and Church Extension Ap- portionments	Church	Authorizations	Home Missions	and Church Extension Ap- portionments	Church	Authorizations
Alabama.....	\$2,156	\$1,000	F.	Illinois.....	\$36,932	\$1,500	F.	Ohio.....	\$29,961	\$500	F.
Alaska Mission.....	247	1,000	F.	Indiana.....	32,720	1,000	F.	Oklahoma.....	9,450	8,000	F.
Arizona Mission.....	1,685	1,000	F.	Iowa.....	16,031	1,000	F.	Oregon.....	9,674	4,500	F.
Arkansas.....	500	1,000	F.	Italian Mission.....	649	800	F.	Pacific Chinese Mission.....	168	500	F.
Atlanta.....	3,742	750	F.	Kansas.....	15,544	800	F.	Pacific German.....	1,145	2,000	F.
Atlantic Mission Conference.....	385	400	F.	Kentucky.....	6,571	2,000	F.	Pacific Japanese Mission.....	507	10,000	F.
Austin.....	2,349	2,000	F.	Lexington.....	4,131	2,000	F.	Pacific Swedish Mission Conference.....	967	1,500	F.
Baltimore.....	33,536	1,000	S.	Lincoln.....	859	1,200	S.	Philadelphia.....	49,815	2,000	S.
Black Hills Mission.....	1,154	1,500	C.	Little Rock.....	1,818	1,000	S.	Philippine Islands.....	454	1,500	S.
Blue Ridge.....	1,594	700	C.	Louisiana.....	4,862	1,000	C.	Pittsburgh.....	45,615	1,500	F.
California.....	16,747	10,000	F.	Maine.....	6,744	2,500	F.	Porto Rico Mission.....	882	5,000	S.
California German.....	1,735	2,000	F.	Michigan.....	27,076	1,500	F.	Puerto Rico Mission.....	11,705	3,000	S.
Central Alabama.....	2,761	500	F.	Minnesota.....	10,964	1,500	F.	Rock River.....	43,315	1,500	F.
Central Arkansas.....	7,613	1,000	C.	Mississippi.....	4,760	1,300	F.	Saint Johns River.....	1,881	500	F.
Central Illinois.....	22,364	400	F.	Missouri.....	11,458	2,000	S.	Saint Louis.....	17,378	2,000	S.
Central Missouri.....	2,566	1,000	F.	Montana.....	3,158	4,500	F.	Savannah.....	5,529	1,000	F.
Central New York.....	23,963	5,000	F.	Nebraska.....	14,404	4,500	F.	South Carolina.....	1,975	1,000	C.
Central Ohio.....	23,306	2,000	F.	Nevada Mission.....	1,261	1,500	F.	South Florida Mission.....	10,760	750	C.
Central Pennsylvania.....	34,733	5,500	S.	Newark.....	34,730	2,000	S.	South Kansas.....	317	400	S.
Central Swedish.....	3,799	2,000	F.	New England.....	30,080	1,000	S.	Southern California.....	13,396	1,200	S.
Central Tennessee.....	1,603	800	F.	New Hampshire.....	14,875	500	S.	Southern German.....	26,992	6,000	F.
Chicago German.....	4,867	500	F.	New Jersey.....	7,793	1,000	S.	Southern Illinois.....	1,735	1,000	F.
Cincinnati.....	25,359	1,000	F.	New Mexico.....	28,304	4,000	F.	Southern Kansas.....	17,222	1,500	F.
Colorado.....	16,482	3,500	F.	New Mexico Spanish Mission Conf.....	1,320	1,750	F.	Tennessee.....	17,065	1,900	F.
Columbia River.....	10,451	4,500	F.	New York.....	452	1,500	F.	Texas.....	1,963	500	C.
Dakota.....	10,521	10,500	S.	New York East.....	40,855	3,000	S.	Troy.....	4,053	1,200	C.
Delaware.....	7,732	2,000	S.	North Carolina.....	48,155	1,500	S.	Upper Iowa.....	27,574	600	F.
Des Moines.....	25,179	1,100	C.	North Dakota.....	2,981	1,000	F.	Upper Mississippi.....	20,747	1,100	F.
Detroit.....	30,360	2,400	F.	North Indiana.....	7,735	5,000	C.	Utah Mission.....	5,030	1,200	F.
East German.....	4,848	1,500	S.	North Montana.....	28,462	2,000	F.	Vermont.....	1,070	250	F.
East Maine.....	5,576	3,500	S.	North Nebraska.....	1,562	4,000	F.	Washington.....	6,632	750	S.
East Ohio.....	39,427	800	F.	North Nebraska.....	8,272	3,000	C.	West German.....	9,950	1,000	C.
East Oklahoma Mission.....	1,981	7,000	F.	North Ohio.....	18,726	500	F.	West German.....	5,207	1,000	F.
East Tennessee.....	1,554	1,200	C.	Northern German.....	3,381	500	F.	West Nebraska.....	6,376	1,500	F.
Eastern Swedish.....	2,269	3,000	F.	Northern Minnesota.....	13,029	4,000	F.	West Texas.....	3,042	1,500	F.
Erie.....	24,910	2,000	F.	Northern New York.....	17,437	2,000	F.	West Virginia.....	21,870	1,000	F.
Florida.....	1,440	1,000	C.	Northern Sweden.....	2,139	1,300	F.	West Wisconsin.....	11,100	1,400	F.
Genesee.....	28,479	2,000	F.	Northwest German.....	2,932	1,300	F.	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	947	1,800	F.
Georgia.....	838	300	F.	Northwest Indiana.....	19,375	8,000	F.	Western Swedish.....	1,903	600	F.
Gulf.....	1,619	3,000	F.	Northwest Iowa.....	16,024	1,400	F.	Wilmington.....	18,669	800	S.
Hawai Mission.....	3,322	3,000	S.	Northwest Kansas.....	9,508	1,000	F.	Wisconsin.....	14,431	1,000	F.
Holston.....	9,523	6,800	F.	Northwest Nebraska.....	1,364	1,500	S.	Wyoming.....	24,373	700	F.
Idaho.....	4,113	4,500	F.	Norwegian and Danish.....	3,168	500	F.	Wyoming Mission.....	1,442	1,600	F.

Respectfully submitted,

LUTHER B. WILSON, President.
 ROBERT FORBES, Corresponding Secretary.
 WARD PLATT, Ass't Corresponding Secretary.

CHARLES M. BOSWELL, Ass't Cor. Secreta
 ALPHA G. KYNETT, Recording Secretary.
 SAMUEL SHAW, Treasurer.

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